

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

JUNE 1945



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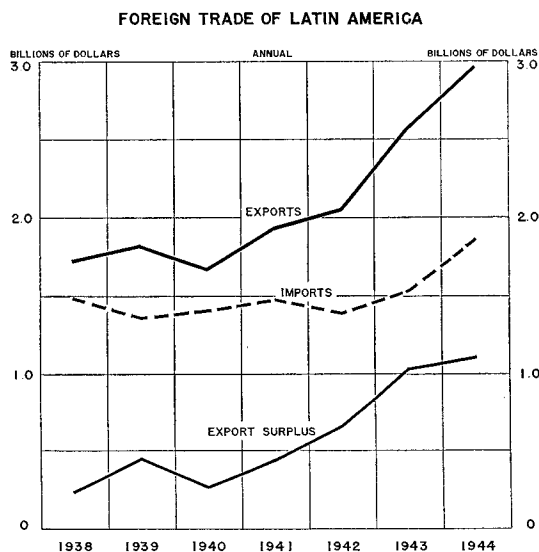
MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

Wartime monetary developments in Latin America have been in many respects comparable to those in the United States. Similar gaps between the expansion of purchasing power in the hands of the public and the expansion of available goods and services for consumption are endangering internal price stability and calling forth controls of various types. The Latin American problem, however, is largely of external origin. Increased exports and limited imports, rather than war expenditures, are primarily responsible both for the growth of purchasing power and for the shortages of civilian supplies. In most of these countries, monetary and price controls are still relatively undeveloped and, in consequence, the inflationary threat is in many cases graver than in the United States. On the other hand, expanded export surpluses have also resulted in great accumulations of gold and foreign exchange, and these reserves, together with recent monetary, banking, and fiscal reforms, will facilitate the task of postwar readjustment.

WARTIME TRADE AND ACCUMULATION OF RESERVES

Exports from Latin America taken as a whole declined somewhat in 1940, but rose later to unprecedented levels as a consequence of the United States rearmament program and active participation in the war. From a low of about 1.7 billion dol-

lars in 1940 total Latin American exports increased rapidly throughout the period 1941-1944, as shown by the chart, reaching a total of nearly 3 billion in 1944. Imports, on the other hand, were restricted by supply and shipping shortages. In spite of price increases, the dollar volume of imports did not expand until 1943-1944



Total trade of twenty Latin American countries, converted to U. S. dollars.
Source: Department of Commerce.

and, even then, to a far lesser degree than exports. For the whole period 1940-1944 exports exceeded imports by about 3.5 billion dollars.

These trade balances, more than capital movements, explain the extraordinary accumulation of gold and foreign exchange reserves by Latin American countries during

the war. Foreign loans and investments, it is true, revived somewhat from the low levels to which they had fallen in the 1930's. There was a substantial movement of European short-term capital into the Argentine market, of direct American investments into Mexico especially, and of Export-Import Bank loans throughout the area. This, however, was far more than offset by increases in Latin American investments and private bank balances abroad and by amortization of indebtedness to foreigners and payments for services. Repatriation of Argentine sterling bonds alone since September 1943 exceeded substantially the total increase in the outstanding loans of the Export-Import Bank to all Latin American countries in the five years 1940-1944.

Thus net payments on service and capital account over the period absorbed about 1.3 billion dollars of the cumulative surpluses on merchandise account. This still left a considerable residue which accrued to official gold and foreign exchange reserves, lifting them from about 800 million dollars in December 1939 to over 3.3 billion at the end of 1944.

The quadrupling of official reserves over such a brief period constituted, by itself, a powerful stimulus to monetary expansion. Central banks had to pay for the foreign exchange they acquired, and their note issue and deposits rose parallel with the increase in their gold and foreign exchange holdings. The mere conversion of new reserves into domestic money would have been sufficient in most cases to double or triple the money supply. In thirteen countries the total money supply would have more than doubled from this source alone, and in four of these—Paraguay, Ecuador, Cuba, and Haiti—it would have more than tripled.

Statistics on the wartime increases in

foreign trade, official gold and foreign exchange reserves, and money supply of individual Latin American countries appear in the table on page 531.

DOMESTIC CREDIT EXPANSION

Monetary expansion in the Latin American countries, however, was not confined to the direct effects of reserve accumulation. Domestic credit expansion, both by central banks and commercial banks, added impetus to the upward movement.

Financing of budgetary deficits played a prominent part in the increase of central bank credit. While government expenditures rose under the pressure of rising prices and, in some cases, of increased military budgets, the disruptive effects of the war on the import trade brought about a sharp contraction in customs receipts, the traditional mainstay of Latin American tax revenues. To cite two major cases, customs collections fell in Argentina from 377 million pesos in 1938 to 127 million in 1943 and in Brazil from 1,052 million cruzeiros to 596 million over the same period. Similar declines in customs receipts were general throughout Latin America and constitute one of the chief explanations of the paradox of continuing budgetary deficits accompanying an unprecedented increase in money incomes. New taxes were created, but the effects of such reforms were slow and deficits continued in most countries throughout the war years. In the absence of developed markets for government bonds, deficits had to be financed in nearly all these countries through central bank credit.

The addition to central bank money resulting from the acquisition of international reserves and from loans to governments in turn increased commercial bank reserves, stimulating a secondary credit expansion by the banking system. Required reserves in

Latin American countries are generally around 8 per cent against time and savings deposits and 16 per cent against demand deposits. The banks, therefore, were free to devote a large portion of their increased cash to new lending operations and thus to multiply the total monetary impact of central banking expansion.

PARTIAL MEASURES OF CONTROL

While money incomes of the public increased as a result of the factors analyzed above, the volume of purchasable goods and services was held down by import shortages and by the difficulty of developing domestic substitutes in economies largely geared to export trade rather than to their internal markets. The consequent development of inflationary forces ultimately led to the adoption of restrictive or offsetting policies by central banks and Treasuries, side by side with direct controls over prices and rationing of a few items in short supply.

In a few countries flexible requirements for commercial bank reserves were introduced. In Mexico reserve requirements were increased to as much as 50 per cent of demand and time deposits. Direct ceilings over the volume of bank loans were maintained over a considerable period of time in Costa Rica. In many countries, including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay, the central bank attempted to withdraw liquid funds from the market through the sale of debentures to the public or the banks.

In Colombia a portion of foreign exchange proceeds, business reserves, profits, etc., was required to be invested in Government bonds or certificates of deposit, although the program was later curtailed. Brazil followed a somewhat similar course by adopting an excess profits tax, payment of which could be avoided

by investment of twice the amount of the tax in equipment certificates to be used when imports again became available. In Colombia a substantial portion of the foreign exchange arising out of coffee exports was paid at exchange rates below parity, the difference accumulating in a coffee reserve fund. In many countries, such as Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, many classes of export drafts were purchased at relatively low exchange rates, sterilizing in part the inflationary effect of the inflow of exchange. This system of differential exchange rates, tantamount to export taxes, was in effect prior to the war, but its anti-inflationary effects were amplified during the war. New capital funds brought into Argentina were required to be held on deposit with the central bank until that institution approved their investment as noninflationary.

In many countries consideration was given to upward revaluation of the currency as a means of reducing monetary expansion resulting from the favorable balance of payments. Exporters would have received less local currency for their dollar drafts, and import prices would also have been reduced by the decline in exchange rates. Exporting groups, however, were strongly opposed to a policy which would have cut deeply into their profits and argued that an exchange shift should not be made to meet what was an exceptional and temporary situation. It was also felt that in view of the tight supply situation the importers would not have passed on to the consumers the savings resulting from a change in exchange rates. Finally, currency revaluation would have imposed upon central banks or Treasuries accounting losses on their gold and foreign exchange reserves, and this also acted as a deterrent to the lowering of exchange rates. Moderate revaluations were effected in Mexico, Ecu-

dor, Bolivia, and Paraguay, but in other countries the official parity of the currency was left unchanged throughout the war years.

The margins which, under the exchange control system, had developed between official rates and free or black market rates declined, however, and often vanished entirely under the influence of free market forces of supply and demand. Finally, and most important, the exchange control systems in existence and other restrictions on imports were greatly relaxed, usually through more liberal administration of the controls rather than through legislative enactments. Exchange was granted more and more freely by the exchange authorities, and many commodities, among both imports and exports, were transferred from higher dollar rate categories to lower ones. Exporters received, and importers paid, fewer pesos for their dollars. About 40 per cent of Argentine exports had access in 1943 to an exchange rate of about 4 pesos per dollar. In January 1944 most of them were shifted to the regular export rate of 3.36 pesos per dollar. In Colombia nonessential imports were subject until April 7, 1943, to rates ranging from 1.795 to 1.95 pesos per dollar. These rates were reduced to a range of 1.765 to 1.785 on that date, and one year later a single rate of 1.76 pesos per dollar was put into effect. All in all, however, the strengthening of Latin American currencies in the exchange market remained rather moderate and well below that which occurred in the course of the last war.

Efforts were made to limit or reduce the budgetary deficits resulting in part from falling custom revenues. One of the main measures consisted of sharp increases in income and profit taxes, including both the imposition of new taxes and increases in

rates. Income tax revenues rose in Argentina from 108 million pesos in 1938 to 373 million in 1944, in Colombia from 18 to 24 million pesos, in Chile from 283 to 1,217 million pesos, and in Brazil from 287 to 1,961 million cruzeiros. In all these countries income and profits taxes took first place among the categories of fiscal receipts. Expenditures, however, were also growing, and few countries succeeded in achieving full budgetary equilibrium. An outstanding exception was Venezuela, where total revenues increased from 341 million bolívars in 1938-1939 to 446 million in 1943-1944 and in the latter year exceeded expenditures by 81 million. This unusual fiscal showing was in large part the result of substantial increases in petroleum taxes put into effect in 1943.

IMPACT UPON MONEY SUPPLY

Growth of the money supply—coin, currency, and demand deposits—in the various countries reflects the interplay of the forces reviewed above. The inflationary pressures—external and domestic—proved far too powerful for the measures of control available to monetary and fiscal authorities or developed by them during the course of the war. In only one country was the increase in the money supply less than 100 per cent from December 1939 to December 1944. Relative increases for individual countries, as shown in the table, ranged from 94 per cent in Venezuela to nearly 300 per cent in Cuba.

The relative effectiveness of monetary policy in checking the domestic expansion may be gauged for individual countries by comparing in the table the percentage increase in money supply from 1939 to 1944 with the portion attributable to accumulation of official reserves.

In nearly every country the domestic

forces of expansion far outweighed the measures of contraction. The two outstanding exceptions were Uruguay and Venezuela. In Uruguay the central bank is at the same time the most powerful commercial bank in the country and could control directly, to a large extent, the volume of commercial bank loans as well as of central bank credit. In Venezuela fiscal action played an effective part in achieving relative stabilization of the money supply.

**INCREASE IN MONEY SUPPLY AND IN COST OF LIVING INDEXES,
SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES**
Percentage increase 1939 to 1944

Country	Money supply		Official cost of living index
	Total	From increased gold and foreign exchange reserves	
Argentina.....	128	116	10
Venezuela.....	94	99	31
Uruguay.....	109	164	22
Colombia.....	179	161	50
Brazil.....	208	79	70
Peru.....	222	30	73
Costa Rica.....	232	132	76
Cuba.....	298	306	83
Paraguay.....	262	208	89
Mexico.....	269	100	100
Ecuador.....	280	263	123
Chile.....	153	66	126
Nicaragua.....	181	84	170
Bolivia.....	236	149	237

¹ Mar. 31, 1941, to Aug. 31, 1944.

NOTE.—More detailed statistics appear in the table on p. 531.

EXTENT OF PRICE RISES

Scarcity of import goods and increases in their dollar prices, as well as in freight and insurance charges, brought upon Latin American commodity prices direct upward pressures which no national measures of control could combat effectively. These pressures were intensified by the monetary expansion reviewed above.

The increases in official cost of living indexes in the various countries, together with the increases in money supply shown in the table, give a rough indication of the relative inflationary pressure in the various countries. The increase in living costs was

least in Argentina, Uruguay, and Venezuela and greatest in Ecuador, Chile, Nicaragua, and Bolivia. The increases in the money supply depict, on the whole, somewhat similar trends.

The correspondence is far from perfect, but this should be expected in view of the imperfections in the data and of the influences on prices exerted by other factors than the money supply. Official cost of living indexes usually reflect only living costs for a workman's family, and their adequacy, even in this limited sense, is difficult to judge. The American Chamber of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro recently estimated that living costs in that city had risen by 151 per cent since June 1939, while the official index used in the table shows a rise of only 70 per cent from the first half of 1939. The rapid industrial development of Argentina—the official index of the volume of industrial production rose by 25 per cent from 1940 to 1944—tended to offset shortages of imports through the substitution of newly-developed local production and helped stabilize Argentine prices to a greater extent than was the case in other countries. Similar considerations should also be taken into account for any accurate appraisal of inflationary trends in other countries.

BASIC VULNERABILITY TO EXTERNAL FORCES

Wartime dislocations in Latin American countries can be properly appraised and understood only against the background of past experience. They should not be viewed as a purely accidental phenomenon, arising solely from the abnormalities of war. On the contrary, the present emergency has brought into clearer focus more permanent forces, active even in time of peace upon the economy of Latin American countries.

One of the most important characteristics

of the economic structure of these countries is their vulnerability to fluctuations in international trade and capital movements. Domestic saving and investment play a relatively minor role as determinants of economic activity, owing in part to low income levels which limit savings and to the lack of well-developed capital markets. On the other hand, national incomes are highly dependent on international trade and capital transactions. In Argentina, for instance, available data indicate that about 22 per cent of national income in 1941 was derived from exports and other foreign transactions. Exports alone accounted for 15 per cent. As a point of comparison, the ratio of exports to national income in the United States has generally fluctuated around a level of about 6 per cent. Thus any decline in the world's demand for Argentine exports might be expected to have an effect upon that country's economy two or three times as great as the effect of a decline in United States exports upon our economy.

National income estimates for most other

Latin American countries are too rough to permit even approximate calculations of similar ratios. For the area as a whole, however, exports may average close to 20 per cent of national income. Wide variations exist from country to country, with probable ratios of 30 per cent or over for Bolivia, Cuba, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, and Chile.

The consequent vulnerability of Latin American countries to external fluctuations is all the more serious in view of the high degree of concentration of their export trade in a very few products whose markets are particularly sensitive to the business cycle. Two commodities alone—petroleum and coffee—accounted in 1938 for 30 per cent of total Latin American exports, and seven commodities—petroleum, coffee, meat, sugar, copper, wool, and cotton—for more than 58 per cent. Even these figures fail to reflect the degree of dependence of individual countries on a very few export products. As shown in the table, in seven countries a single commodity, and in eight

IMPORTANCE OF LEADING EXPORTS IN TOTAL TRADE OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Country	Leading exports in order of importance			Per cent of total export trade in 1938 from —		
	First	Second	Third	Leading export	Two leading exports	Three leading exports
South America:						
Southeastern group:						
Argentina.....	Meats	Wheat	Corn	23	36	49
Uruguay.....	Wool	Meats	Hides	44	66	78
Paraguay.....	Cotton	Meats	Quebracho	27	47	65
Brazil.....	Coffee	Cotton	Cacao	45	63	67
Northern group:						
Venezuela.....	Petroleum	Coffee	Gold	93	96	98
Colombia.....	Coffee	Petroleum	Gold	54	77	88
Ecuador.....	Cacao	Petroleum	Cyanide	23	39	52
Southwestern group:						
Peru.....	Petroleum	Cotton	Copper	34	52	69
Chile.....	Copper	Nitrate	Wool	48	70	75
Bolivia.....	Tin	Silver	Tungsten	68	75	81
Central America:						
Panama.....	Bananas	Cacao	Beef	74	85	90
Costa Rica.....	Coffee	Bananas	Cacao	49	76	85
Nicaragua.....	Coffee	Gold	Bananas	35	61	74
El Salvador.....	Coffee	Gold	Sugar	87	92	94
Honduras.....	Bananas	Silver	Gold	59	75	84
Guatemala.....	Coffee	Bananas	Chicle	61	90	94
Mexico.....	Lead	Gold	Silver	16	31	44
Island Republics:						
Cuba.....	Sugar	Tobacco	Cigars	70	77	79
Dominican Republic.....	Sugar	Cacao	Coffee	60	74	81
Haiti.....	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	50	65	76

others two commodities, accounted for more than 60 per cent of total export trade in the last full prewar year. From 44 to 69 per cent of the foreign trade of the remaining five countries was concentrated in three commodities.

The dangers of such concentration may be gauged from the fact that Chilean exports dropped to only one-eighth of their former level in the short space of three years from 1929 to 1932. More recently, in 1938, Argentine exports declined by more than 40 per cent during a single year, changing an export surplus of 870 million pesos in 1937 into an import surplus of 110 million in 1938.

International capital movements exhibit the same violent shifts. The net inflow of foreign capital into Argentina totalled about 800 million pesos in the three years 1926-1928, ceased entirely in 1929, rose suddenly to 500 million in 1930, and then turned into a net outflow in 1931-1932. Foreign loans to Chile reached a total of 1,100 million gold pesos in 1929-1930, but dropped to 75 million in the following two years and vanished completely in 1933.

PREVIOUS RIGIDITY OF MONETARY AND BANKING MECHANISMS

This extreme vulnerability to international fluctuations makes the problem of monetary stability in Latin American countries radically different from that faced by older, more diversified economies. As a consequence the monetary and banking mechanisms which had developed in England and the United States and which were transplanted in many Latin American countries in the 1920's failed to meet the different needs of these countries.

Under the banking systems established during that period, the supply of money was rigidly tied to the gold or gold ex-

change standard, and the monetary function of the central banks was largely limited to the conversion of foreign exchange surpluses or deficits into equivalent changes in the volume of currency or commercial bank reserves. Provisions for central bank rediscounts and advances introduced a modicum of flexibility into the system, but were so narrowly circumscribed to types of credit not readily available in those countries as to be insignificant in comparison with external inflationary or deflationary pressures.

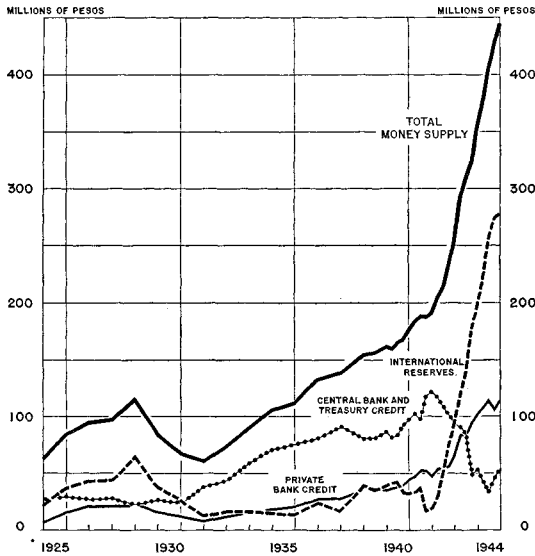
The resulting instability of the monetary system was aggravated by the operation of the fractional reserve system of commercial banking. The volume of central bank money, which reflected almost automatically changes in international reserves rather than any control by monetary authorities, in turn largely determined the cash reserves at the disposal of the commercial banking system. Fluctuations in these reserves generally stimulated a multiple expansion or contraction in the money supply through their effect on the credit policy of the banks. Due to the absence of well-developed money markets and to the lack of power to modify reserve requirements, as well as to legal limitations on their own lending operations, the monetary authorities were unable to control the supply of commercial bank reserves or the changes in credit based on them. Thus every surplus in the balance of payments tended to bring about a multiple expansion, and every deficit a multiple contraction, in the total money supply.

The monetary history of Colombia in the period 1925-1931 illustrates these points and is fairly representative of similar happenings in other Latin American countries. In the three years 1925-1927 the international reserves of the central bank increased

by about 21 million pesos, as shown on the chart. The secondary monetary expansion by the private banks amounted to another 14 million pesos, bringing about a total expansion of 35 million pesos in total money supply, which represented an increase of about 58 per cent. Throughout this period the central bank played a purely

been. With the cessation of the capital inflow and a decline in foreign demand for Colombia's products, international reserves fell by about 80 per cent in three years, and the money supply was drastically cut to about half of the 1928 peak. Following these heavy losses, gold payments were suspended in the late months of 1931.

SOURCES OF MONEY SUPPLY OF COLOMBIA



NOTE.—Total money supply is divided into three parts: (1) that part which originated in acquisition of international reserves by the Central Bank, i.e., an amount equal to the Central Bank's net gold and foreign exchange assets, (2) that part which originated in Central Bank and Treasury monetary operations, i.e., the excess of Central Bank and Treasury monetary liabilities (coin, paper currency, bank balances, and nonbank checking deposits) over their net international reserves, and (3) that part which originated in private bank domestic credit operations, i.e., the excess of checking deposit liabilities of private banks over their cash reserves and balances with the Central Bank. End of year figures, 1924-1938; semiannual, 1939; quarterly, beginning 1940.

passive role, and the increase of its monetary liabilities exactly corresponded to its acquisition of gold and foreign exchange. In the first year of prosperity, 1928, there was a further increase of 20 million pesos in international reserves, which was offset in part by a decrease of 6 million in central bank credit. Private banks, however, continued expanding, and the total money supply rose further to about 190 per cent of the December 1924 level.

Subsequent contraction was even more drastic than the preceding expansion had

The monetary history of other Latin American countries followed, on the whole, a similar pattern. The gold standard broke down throughout the area around the end of 1931 under the unbearable strains to which the economies of these countries were subjected. Under the existing monetary mechanisms the violent fluctuations in balances of payments resulting from the characteristics of the Latin American economies described above were transmitted directly to the monetary system. As a consequence the disruptive influences of short-term trade and capital movements were permitted to affect domestic price and cost levels and could not be alleviated by adoption of offsetting monetary policies.

Fluctuations in exports were associated to a considerable degree with accidental or cyclical factors, owing to excessive dependence on a few commodities the supply of which is greatly influenced by vagaries in weather and the demand for which is dominated by the state of business activity and incomes in foreign markets. Similarly, capital movements were determined largely by speculative or cyclical factors rather than by differentials in interest rates. The great inflow of capital into Latin America in the prosperous 1920's and its sudden drying up in the following depression years contributed powerfully to monetary instability by accentuating both the upswing and the downswing of the cycle.

This does not mean that international lending is to be generally condemned. On

the contrary, foreign loans and investments may be of considerable value from the point of view both of monetary stabilization and of economic development. For this to be true, however, the flow of capital should be keyed to monetary or developmental needs rather than to speculative waves. A capital inflow which is not balanced by payments abroad for goods and services used in developing the country, and which results merely in building up monetary reserves, may have a harmful effect on the economy. The increase in foreign indebtedness then serves only to expand the country's money supply.

The advantages, as well as the disadvantages, of capital movements are clearly exemplified by the economic history of Argentina. Foreign investments constituted one of the major factors in the spectacular development of the Argentine economy in the last half of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, they were also an important factor of monetary instability. In fact, the major monetary cycles since the foundation of the Argentine Republic have been predominantly influenced by the ebb and flow of foreign loans and investments as well as of export trade.

RECENT CHANGES IN MONETARY AND BANKING POLICIES

During the 1930's and also in the war period Latin American countries have moved toward the adoption of monetary and fiscal policies designed to offset, rather than to accentuate, the unstabilizing effects of external fluctuations in trade and capital movements. The rigid monetary mechanisms of the 1920's had proved largely unsuitable to deal with the principal short-term forces affecting their economies and often tended to sacrifice long-run stability

to immediate adaptations to temporary and abnormal conditions. Adherence to these mechanisms had contributed to bringing about a large inflation in the late 1920's and a drastic deflation in the years 1929-1931, ending in a near breakdown of the economic and social structure of these countries.

With the collapse of the gold standard, in the latter part of 1931, every Latin American country attempted to promote internal recovery without waiting for improvement in world conditions. Although the policies adopted did not always follow a clear and conscious pattern, they were generally characterized by liberal credit policies, direct or indirect central bank financing of government deficits and of agricultural and developmental loans, currency devaluation, and exchange control. Coupled with more favorable conditions in the export markets, these measures assisted in lifting the national economies stage by stage from the depths of the depression.

Exchange control constituted, in most cases, an important element of these policies. Without it the drain on reserves would have proved unbearable and would have led either to new credit restrictions or to runaway depreciation of the currencies. On the other hand, the controls adopted were unnecessarily stifling and cumbersome and incorporated in some cases discriminatory or protectionist devices, alien to any monetary function they might serve.

Moreover, the recourse to central bank financing was often excessive in relation to real needs and economic possibilities. Abuses led to inflationary pressures of varying magnitude. Available indexes reflect cost of living increases between 1931 and 1940 ranging from about 14 per cent in Peru to 45 per cent in Colombia, 100 per cent in Chile, and 690 per cent in Bolivia—

owing in large part to the Chaco War. Central bank lending powers were broadened, but anti-inflationary controls were still lacking and, as a consequence, it proved difficult or impossible to prevent an expansion from running into inflationary excesses. The monetary structure thus remained extremely vulnerable to inflationary pressures and this proved a source of considerable weakness during the war. Wartime evolution of banking legislation was mainly directed toward remedying this defect. Many new powers, described earlier in this review, have been given to central banks to curb inflationary developments.

The chart on page 526 illustrates concretely this evolution in the case of Colombia. Until the end of 1931 the total money supply moved in close parallelism with international reserves. In the period 1932-1940 the dominant factor was credit expansion by the central bank and to a minor extent by private banks, leading to a progressive expansion of the money supply from the low levels reached in 1931. In the war years the central bank developed for the first time a definite compensatory policy, offsetting a loss of reserves in 1941 and sterilizing in part, through credit contraction, the tremendous reserve acquisition in 1942-1944.

The changes in banking organization effected in the 1930's and in wartime years were mostly in the nature of piecemeal emergency measures, rather than of systematic and comprehensive reforms. They left the central banking structure of most countries in a state of relative disorganization. There appears to be a growing desire for a systematic overhauling of monetary and banking institutions. The Republic of Paraguay has recently adopted new monetary and banking legislation, which consti-

tutes a fundamental departure from the central banking structures previously established in Latin America. Brazil has taken a first step toward the foundation of a central bank with the recent creation of a "Superintendence of Money and Credit." Monetary and central banking legislation is now under discussion in Cuba, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala.

In addition wartime reforms in fiscal structures—and especially the sharp increases in income and profit taxes—should place government finances on a far stronger basis than was formerly the case, especially when imports revive and customs revenues again approximate their former levels. Treasuries may, therefore, be less dependent on central bank financing. Progress in this field would help to remedy one of the main domestic sources of monetary instability.

POSTWAR INTERNATIONAL PROSPECTS

While new machinery and procedures for meeting wide fluctuations in the Latin American balances of payments have been developed in recent years, there are many uncertainties ahead arising out of the international situation. It is clear that the long-run equilibrium of the Latin American balances of payments will be deeply affected by international cost and price disparities which have developed during the war. The countries in which price rises have been moderate will be in a relatively good position in this respect.

Necessary readjustments for the area as a whole are now unpredictable, in view of the uncertainties which attach to future price and currency movements in the various countries. Price rises have, on the whole, been far less in Latin America than in continental Europe, but greater than in the United States and in England. The ulti-

mate exchange parities to be adopted in Europe, however, may offset the competitive advantage now possessed by Latin America. On the other hand, the competitive disadvantage in comparison with England and the United States may be reduced if prices increase in these countries after wartime controls are abolished, or if they decrease in Latin America when restoration of normal import channels again makes available goods now in short supply. As for individual countries the relative extent of price rises suggests that Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Colombia will be in rather favorable positions, while difficulties may be especially great in Ecuador, Chile, Nicaragua, and Bolivia.

Competitive cost differentials will, in any case, be only one of many factors influencing Latin American exports. The re-opening of European and Asiatic markets, the shift from war demand to peacetime consumption, the level of economic activity in the major importing countries, the international movements of private or public capital, and institutional developments in the international monetary structure, in exchange controls, and in tariffs are major variables which will have considerable influence on the future development of the Latin American economies.

Demand for war materials, such as copper and nitrates, may be sharply curtailed, thus creating serious disruptions for the countries dependent on them for the bulk of their exports. On the other hand, coffee exporting countries may again find important outlets from which they have been excluded during the war. Cereal and meat exporting countries, like Argentina and Uruguay, should continue to find exceptionally good markets abroad as long as production in war-damaged countries continues on a reduced level. From a long-

term standpoint the prospects for Latin America as a whole depend largely upon the maintenance of high levels of trade and income throughout the world.

On the side of imports the present situation is wholly abnormal. Because of the war there exists in every Latin American country a large backlog of demand, which

OFFICIAL GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES,
END OF 1944

Country	Gross official gold and foreign exchange reserves, end of 1944 (in millions of dollars)	Ratio (in per cent) 1944 reserves to —	
		Reserves, end of 1939	1944 Imports
South America:			
Southeastern group:			
Argentina.....	1,226	261	487
Uruguay.....	228	300	317
Paraguay.....	10	1,000	91
Brazil.....	611	1,036	150
Northern group:			
Venezuela.....	151	290	156
Colombia.....	158	658	180
Ecuador.....	35	875	152
Southwestern group:			
Peru.....	35	167	44
Chile.....	105	300	70
Bolivia.....	23	460	62
Central America:			
Panama.....	13	650	62
Costa Rica.....	7	350	70
Nicaragua.....	25	313	250
El Salvador.....	6	692	46
Honduras.....	21	300	91
Guatemala.....	222	694	80
Island Republics:			
Cuba.....	451	1,735	216
Dominican Republic.....	8	267	50
Haiti.....			
Total, all countries..	3,335	403	180

See footnotes to table on p. 531.

in the postwar years may occasion substantial drains upon their large reserves of gold and foreign exchange. According to estimates of the Department of Commerce, Latin American import demand for replacement of worn-out capital goods may reach 2.1 billion dollars for the first four years after the war, and imports for new capital development about 1.2 billion, making a total of 3.3 billion for four years, or an average of 800 million dollars per year. While those imports may be financed to a large extent from foreign loans and investments, they may neverthe-

less make substantial inroads from time to time on existing gold and foreign exchange reserves.

However the situation develops, the gold and foreign exchange reserves accumulated during the war should constitute a stabilizing element, giving greater freedom of action for monetary policy. Such reserves show a total increase of about 303 per cent for Latin America as a whole, ranging from 67 per cent in Peru to more than 1,600 per cent in Cuba. More important than their past increase, however, is their present relation to foreseeable needs.

Any thorough appraisal should take into account many unpredictable factors bearing upon the size of possible future deficits in the balance of payments. Some general idea, however, of the relative reserve strength of the various countries may be derived from a comparison between their international reserves and their annual disbursements for imports. As the table

shows, reserves for Latin America as a whole at the end of 1944 were 180 per cent of total 1944 imports. They ranged from 44 to 100 per cent of 1944 imports in ten countries and from 100 to 300 per cent in six others. They reached as high as 317 per cent in Uruguay and 487 per cent in Argentina. Latin America as a whole now has official gold and foreign exchange reserves of over 3.3 billion dollars—four times their 1939 level.

These reserves, together with the strengthening of the Export-Import Bank in the United States and the establishment of the proposed International Monetary Fund and Bank for Reconstruction and Development, if adopted, are likely to cushion immediate postwar difficulties. Together with improved central banking and fiscal mechanisms, they offer hope for more stable and prosperous economies throughout the Latin American area.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

FOREIGN TRADE AND INCREASE IN OFFICIAL RESERVES AND IN MONEY SUPPLY OF LATIN AMERICA, 1939-1944

Country	Foreign trade (in millions of dollars) ¹						Gross official reserves (in millions of dollars) ²			
	Exports		Imports		Export surplus		Cumulative export surplus 1940-1944	Net increase 1940-1944	End of 1939	End of 1944
	1939	1944	1939	1944	1939	1944				
South America:										
Southeastern group:										
Argentina.....	459	686	347	252	113	434	1,139	2756	2470	21,226
Uruguay.....	66	98	52	72	14	25	75	152	76	228
Paraguay.....	7	12	7	11	0	1	-1	9	1	10
Brazil.....	336	578	260	407	76	171	587	552	59	611
Northern group:										
Venezuela.....	166	239	102	97	64	143	509	299	252	151
Colombia.....	101	140	105	88	-4	53	158	134	24	158
Ecuador.....	12	33	10	24	1	10	32	31	4	35
Southwestern group:										
Peru.....	72	84	48	79	23	5	66	14	21	35
Chile.....	138	198	85	149	54	49	241	70	35	105
Bolivia.....	39	78	19	37	20	40	181	18	5	23
Central America:										
Panama.....	3	3	20	38	-17	-35	-157	(2)	(2)	(2)
Costa Rica.....	9	11	17	21	-8	-11	-38	11	2	13
Nicaragua.....	8	15	6	10	2	5	18	5	2	7
El Salvador.....	13	33	9	10	4	23	50	17	8	25
Honduras.....	10	10	10	13	0	-4	-12	25	21	26
Guatemala.....	17	31	15	23	2	8	17	14	7	21
Mexico.....	186	216	127	278	58	-62	53	2190	232	2222
Island Republics:										
Cuba.....	148	427	106	209	42	218	528	2425	226	2451
Dominican Republic.....	19	60	12	19	7	42	85	(2)	(2)	(2)
Haiti.....	7	16	8	16	-1	0	-2	5	3	8
Total.....	1,816	2,968	1,365	1,853	450	1,115	3,531	2,507	828	3,335

Country	Local currency unit	Money supply (in millions of local currency) ³					Percentage increase in money supply 1939 to 1944		Percentage increase in living costs 1939 to 1944 ⁵
		End of 1939	End of 1944	Increase 1939 to 1944			Total	From gold and foreign exchange reserves	
				Total	From gold and foreign exchange reserves ⁴	From domestic factors			
South America:									
Southeastern group:									
Argentina.....	peso	2,599	5,937	3,338	3,024	314	128	116	10
Uruguay.....	peso	154	322	168	252	-84	109	164	22
Paraguay.....	guaraní	13	47	34	27	7	262	208	89
Brazil.....	cruzeiro	13,941	42,897	28,956	11,046	17,910	208	79	70
Northern group:									
Venezuela.....	bolívar	311	603	292	2308	-16	94	99	31
Colombia.....	peso	146	407	261	235	26	179	161	50
Ecuador.....	sucre	162	615	453	426	27	280	263	123
Southwestern group:									
Peru.....	sol	312	1,004	692	95	597	222	30	73
Chile.....	peso	2,524	6,387	3,863	1,671	2,192	153	66	126
Bolivia.....	boliviano	7563	21,889	14,326	839	487	236	149	237
Central America:									
Costa Rica.....	colón	47	156	109	62	47	232	132	76
Nicaragua.....	córdoba	832	290	58	27	31	181	84	170
El Salvador.....	colón	26	73	47	42	5	181	162	(9)
Honduras.....	lempira	106	1013	107	111	-4	127	189	(9)
Guatemala.....	quetzal	128	1222	1214	14	0	175	175	(9)
Mexico.....	peso	919	3,392	2,473	1922	1,551	269	100	100
Island Republics:									
Cuba.....	peso	139	553	414	1425	-11	298	306	83
Haiti.....	gourde	128	124	1216	26	-10	200	325	(9)

¹ Department of Commerce figures; 1944 partly estimated.

² Gross official gold and foreign exchange reserves, estimated on the basis of published data; whenever possible, true dollar values have been used, but the valuation of foreign exchange reserves is usually available only on the basis of cost prices rather than of current exchange rates. Four countries, Honduras, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Panama, have no central banks. For Honduras and Cuba, figures shown include commercial banks' foreign exchange reserves and dollar currency and coin in circulation; in these two countries official Treasury reserves alone rose from 0.8 and 1.6 million dollars, respectively, in 1939 to 1.6 and 163.2 million in 1944. There was no central bank in Venezuela in 1939; reserves shown for that date are gold holdings of the seven banks of issue then in existence. For Mexico the series are based on reported gold holdings only, since foreign exchange reserves are not published separately. No figures are shown for Dominican Republic and Panama, since comparable and comprehensive data on reserves and money circulation are not available.

³ Notes and coins outside banks and demand deposits, except where otherwise indicated.

⁴ Increase in reported gross official gold and foreign exchange reserves as valued in central bank balance sheets (usually at cost), except where otherwise indicated.

⁵ Base period is January-June 1939, except for Paraguay (December 1939); increases figured to December 1944, except for Argentina and Uruguay (November) and Paraguay (August 1944).

⁶ December 1939 gold holdings of the seven banks of issue, converted into bolívares at 3.06 bolívares per dollar.

⁷ Total note issue plus total deposits (January 1940 and September 1944) in commercial banks and commercial departments of mortgage banks.

⁸ Money supply figures are for Mar. 31, 1941, and Aug. 31, 1944. ⁹ Not available. ¹⁰ Currency and coin in circulation.

¹¹ Includes increase in official reserves (1.5 million lempiras), dollar circulation (6.2 million lempiras) and foreign exchange reserves of private issue banks (3.1 million lempiras). ¹² Note issue only.

¹³ Includes only increase in reported gold, converted at 4.85 pesos per dollar.

¹⁴ Includes increase in official reserves (161 million pesos), dollar circulation (117 million) and foreign exchange reserves of commercial banks (147 million).

LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES

During the war holdings by individuals and businesses of liquid assets, i.e. cash, bank deposits, and United States Government securities, have shown a tremendous expansion. In the five years from the end of 1939 to the end of 1944 the total of these holdings increased from 66 billion dollars to 194 billions. The growth is continuing at a rate of about 50 billion dollars a year. By the end of the war total holdings of liquid assets will probably be as much as four times the maximum prewar amount.

Expansion of liquid asset holdings is an inevitable result of Government borrowing to finance the war. Government payments for goods and services needed to conduct the war provide income to businesses and individuals, supplementing income arising from goods and services supplied for civilian use. The Government in turn collects taxes from businesses and individuals, but since taxes are insufficient to cover all Government expenditures, the amount of income left after taxes exceeds the value of goods and services available for purchase by civilians. This excess of income is necessarily saved, and the savings have been mainly kept in the form of liquid assets.

Individuals and businesses have added tremendously to their holdings of Government securities and thus have directly aided in financing the Government wartime deficit. At the same time they have greatly expanded their holdings of currency and bank deposits, and this has meant approximately corresponding increases in holdings of Government securities by the banking system—Federal Reserve Banks, commercial banks, and savings banks. Other forms of individual and business savings, such as repayment of debt, building up of insurance and pension reserves, investment in savings and loan shares, purchase of corporate securities, and the like, have been much smaller in amount than liquid asset accumulation and in general have meant that the recipients of the funds so trans-

ferred have correspondingly increased their holdings of Government securities.

Accumulation of liquid assets during the war will no doubt have a considerable effect on the scale and pattern of spending and investment after the war. The general significance of liquid asset expansion was discussed in the Review of the Month appearing in the October 1944 Federal Reserve BULLETIN. In that review, estimates of total holdings of the principal types of liquid assets at the end of 1944 and of 1941 were published and rough estimates of holdings by broad classes of owners were presented in chart form. Since the basic data were still subject to review and revision, actual figures by owners were not published. These estimates have been revised and, although available data do not permit the computation of exact figures, they are believed to be sufficiently accurate for broad purposes. In view of the importance of the subject it has been decided to publish them. The accompanying table gives estimates by certain broad classes of holders and by type of liquid asset.

The classes of owners are (1) corporations (other than banks and insurance companies), (2) unincorporated businesses, and (3) individuals (including farmers and trust funds). Figures for banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, nonprofit associations, and governmental bodies and agencies are not included in the totals shown. The figures for the different classes of holders are significant with respect to the sort of use that may be made of these liquid asset accumulations, whether for consumption or for capital outlays. The type of liquid asset held may have a bearing upon the relative degree of liquidity or firmness of ownership.

SOURCES OF THE ESTIMATES

These estimates are based on a number of sources: Treasury Department estimates of own-

LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES

ership of United States Government securities, Federal Reserve estimates of ownership of demand deposits, and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of individual savings and of corporate working capital. These published sources were supplemented by more or less arbitrary estimates of ownership of time deposits

and currency. Totals of these estimates of ownership of different types of assets have also been compared with estimates of total individual and business savings which are implicit in the estimates of gross national product and income flow compiled by the Department of Commerce. Estimates based on such a combination of

LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUALS
[In billions of dollars]

	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	De- cember	June	De- cember	June	De- cember	June	De- cember	June	De- cember	June	De- cember	
Total...	65.9	68.6	71.6	75.3	82.1	89.8	112.7	132.2	153.0	170.9	193.6	
Currency.....	6.2	6.5	7.1	8.0	9.4	10.7	13.7	15.6	18.6	20.7	23.3	
Demand deposits.....	21.3	23.4	25.1	27.0	28.3	29.9	37.2	43.4	48.3	47.9	54.7	
Time deposits.....	26.3	26.7	26.9	27.1	26.9	26.5	27.7	29.6	32.0	35.0	38.9	
U. S. Government securities.....	12.1	12.0	12.5	13.2	17.5	22.7	34.1	43.7	54.1	67.3	76.7	
Business holdings—Total...	17.5	18.6	20.3	20.9	24.2	27.2	37.0	45.5	51.6	57.7	66.0	
Currency.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	
Demand deposits.....	12.8	14.0	15.8	16.3	17.3	18.9	22.3	27.0	28.5	28.4	31.5	
Time deposits.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
U. S. Government securities.....	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	5.1	6.5	12.7	16.5	21.0	27.1	32.1	
Corporations—Total¹...	13.0	13.8	14.9	15.2	17.5	19.2	27.0	33.8	38.1	42.0	47.1	
Currency.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Demand deposits.....	9.8	10.7	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.6	16.0	19.7	20.6	20.6	22.4	
Time deposits.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
U. S. Government securities.....	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.5	4.3	9.6	12.7	16.0	19.9	23.1	
Financial corporations—Total...	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	
Demand deposits.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	
Time deposits.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
U. S. Government securities.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	
Nonfinancial corporations—Total...	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.3	15.3	16.8	24.4	31.0	35.1	38.8	43.6	
Currency.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Demand deposits.....	8.7	9.5	10.6	10.9	11.4	12.3	14.7	18.4	19.4	19.5	21.2	
Time deposits.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
U. S. Government securities.....	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.7	3.3	8.4	11.3	14.3	17.9	20.9	
Unincorporated business—Total²...	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.7	8.0	10.0	11.7	13.5	15.7	18.9	
Currency.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	
Demand deposits.....	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.3	7.3	7.9	7.8	9.1	
Time deposits.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
U. S. Government securities.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.8	5.0	7.2	9.0	
Personal holdings—Total...	48.4	50.0	51.3	54.4	57.9	62.6	75.7	86.7	101.4	113.2	127.6	
Currency.....	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.2	8.5	9.8	12.6	14.5	17.4	19.4	21.8	
Demand deposits.....	8.5	9.4	9.3	10.7	11.0	11.0	14.9	16.3	19.8	19.5	23.2	
Time deposits.....	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.8	28.7	31.1	34.1	38.0	
U. S. Government securities.....	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.3	12.4	16.2	21.4	27.2	33.1	40.2	44.6	
Trust funds—Total³...	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.5	9.0	10.7	12.0	12.7	
Demand deposits.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	
Time deposits.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
U. S. Government securities.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	11.0	
Other personal—Total⁴...	44.0	45.4	46.7	49.7	52.6	56.5	68.2	77.7	90.7	101.2	117.9	
Currency.....	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.2	8.5	9.8	12.6	14.5	17.4	19.4	21.8	
Demand deposits.....	7.3	8.1	8.0	9.3	9.6	9.7	13.7	15.1	18.4	18.3	21.8	
Time deposits.....	25.2	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.6	25.3	26.5	28.4	30.8	33.8	37.7	
U. S. Government securities.....	5.9	5.9	6.6	7.3	8.9	11.7	15.4	19.7	24.1	29.7	33.6	

¹ Excludes nonprofit associations.

² Currency, time deposit, and U. S. Government security holdings of unincorporated businesses include only those held for business purposes—that is, those included in the financial statements of these concerns. Other such holdings of the owners of incorporated business are included among personal holdings. In the reporting of demand deposits, "mixed" accounts from which both personal and business expenditures were made have been classified as business accounts.

³ Includes only amounts administered by corporate trustees.

⁴ Includes holdings of farmers and professional persons

LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES

sources require considerable internal reconciliation since the classifications of holder categories in the various sources are not always identical either as to time or as to scope. For example, Treasury estimates of ownership of Government securities include "other associations" with corporations. Treasury, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Commerce Department figures include unincorporated businesses with "individuals," whereas Federal Reserve estimates of demand deposit ownership combine corporate and unincorporated businesses for some dates and show them separately for more recent dates. The estimates here published reconcile such disparities in classification so far as is possible.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE ESTIMATES¹

The estimates of liquid asset ownership were supplied for as many classes of owners as the basic data would permit. Because of limitations of the basic data, however, the degree of subdivision could not be carried very far. The division of corporations between financial and non-financial corporations was presented because of basic differences in their economic characteristics. Liquid asset holdings of financial corporations, which consist mainly of real estate concerns and of sales finance and loan companies, have characteristics quite different from those of nonfinancial concerns which deal with manufacturing, mining, trade, construction and the like. Personal holdings of liquid assets were divided between those held directly and amounts held in trust funds administered by corporate fiduciaries for the benefit of individuals, because differences in the way in which the increases in this latter group would influence consumption and investment expenditure.

The following special points should be borne in mind:

(1) The estimates are made for semiannual periods beginning in 1940 and thus permit recasting either on a fiscal or a calendar year basis. Satisfactory estimates for any shorter time in-

¹ A detailed description of the methods by which these estimates were made, together with the basic worksheets, may be secured from the Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

terval could not have been prepared from the available data. The estimates for December dates are somewhat more dependable than those for the June dates because of more comprehensive year-end data.

(2) These estimates are of liquid asset holdings by domestic individuals and businesses. Holdings of all governmental units (Federal, or State and local), foreigners, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and nonprofit associations, have been excluded. These groups were excluded because it is believed that their holdings of liquid assets have relatively little to do with their plans and prospects for spending and investment. Holdings of liquid assets for these groups at the end of 1939 and 1944 are shown in the following table.

LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS—SELECTED GROUPS
[In billions of dollars]

	December 31, 1939	December 31, 1944
Federal Government ¹	6.8	40.8
State and local governments.....	3.9	9.2
Foreigners ²	1.1	2.0
Insurance companies.....	8.6	21.7
Building and loan associations.....	0.3	2.0
Nonprofit associations.....	1.4	3.8

¹ Includes war loan balances and U. S. Government securities held by the Treasury, its agencies, and trust funds.

² Includes foreign holdings of U. S. Government securities, and the deposits of foreigners included in deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations. Foreign banking funds are not included.

NOTE.—The figures shown involve varying degrees of estimation.

There are other groups for which exclusion would also probably have been appropriate, such as credit unions, but for which precise figures were not available or for which the amounts were too small to merit detailed research. Holdings by the banking system are not shown; their inclusion in the total would have involved double counting because bank holdings of Government securities, cash, and other assets balance the deposits and currency already shown as held by others.

(3) The estimates are based more on aggregate figures as reported by banks or the Treasury (the debtors) than on records of individuals and businesses (the creditors or owners of the assets). The total amounts of liquid assets were taken from banking and Treasury statistics. Some of the ownership categories are supported

by reliable figures. Others are residuals. As a result, there is a varying degree of accuracy within the estimates, some being precise and some rough. The division of total liquid asset holdings between corporate and other holders, for example, is believed to be reasonably accurate, but the division of other holders between unincorporated business and personal holdings is somewhat more tenuous.

(4) The estimates of ownership by groups are approximations of the amounts that are presumably shown or implied in the accounting records of the holders rather than those reported by banking and Treasury records, although the aggregates are based on the latter. The demand deposit figures, for example, are adjusted

for items in transit as well as those in process of collection. The amounts of demand deposits as shown by bank records differs from those shown on the accounts or checkbook stubs of the holders owing to time lags involved in the transmission of checks between payors and payees and their respective banks.

There are other cases of slight disparities between public and private records of liquid asset holdings. For example, Government securities generally are carried at par on the public debt records but may be carried either above or below par on holders' records. These disparities, though recognized, are believed to be so small as not to require adjustment.

CURRENT EVENTS

Federal Reserve Meetings

The Federal Advisory Council held a meeting in Washington on May 13-14, 1945, and met with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on May 14, 1945.

Death of Director

Mr. Paul S. Dick, Chairman, The United States National Bank of Portland, Portland, Oregon, who had been a member of the Federal Advisory Council for the years 1937 through 1941 and a director of the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco since January 1, 1942, died on May 9, 1945.

Appointment of Director

On June 7, 1945, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco appointed Mr. Charles H. Stewart, President, Portland Trust and Savings Bank, Portland, Oregon, a director of the Portland Branch for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1945, to succeed Mr. Dick.

Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System

The following State banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period April 16, 1945, to May 15, 1945:

Florida

Miami—Little River Bank and Trust Company

Illinois

Lima—The State Bank of Lima

West Chicago—State Trust and Savings Bank

Indiana

Sellersburg—Sellersburg State Bank

Louisiana

Monroe—Central Savings Bank and Trust Company

Missouri

New Haven—Citizens Bank of New Haven

Montana

Malta—The First State Bank of Malta

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—North Philadelphia Trust Company

South Dakota

Martin—Blackpipe State Bank

Texas

Odessa—First State Bank

CANADIAN WHITE PAPER ON EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME¹

The ultimate aim of all reconstruction policies is the extension of opportunity, welfare and security among the Canadian people. Reconstruction must start from the circumstances which result from nearly six years of war; circumstances in which, at the peak, not far from half of the Canadian people derived their occupation and their incomes directly, or indirectly, from government expenditures. The program of reconstruction is, therefore, not a simple matter of striking out for new goals, but a complicated task of combining the demobilization of the armed services and war industry with the rebuilding of an ampler and more stable Canadian economy.

Comprehensive provisions have been made for the demobilization and re-establishment of the members of the armed forces. These provisions will depend for their success on the conditions of civilian life, in which such persons are finally re-established, and particularly on the availability of employment or other gainful occupation.

The central task of reconstruction, in the interest of the armed services and civilians alike, must be to accomplish a smooth, orderly transition from the economic conditions of war to those of peace and to maintain a high and stable level of employment and income. The Government adopts this as a primary object of policy.

This goal can not be achieved by legislation alone, nor by a single device or plan. In this, it is like the wartime stabilization program. Its attainment will require the effective working of a number of compatible policies, all directed to the same end, and each contributing to the success of the others. It will not be enough that it is an object of government policy. It must be an object of national endeavour. The active cooperation of all governments and groups in the country will be essential to success.

In setting as its aim a high and stable level of employment and income, the Government is not selecting a lower target than "full employment." Rather, the Government is mindful that employment and incomes will be subject to fluctuations in the sphere of international trade, which can not be wholly and instantaneously offset, and that seasonal fluctuations, resulting from climate and buying habits, are not to be

overcome without much patient and resourceful work. The Government is inaugurating policies which break new ground, and is confident that these policies, with full public understanding and support, will achieve, in the immediate postwar period, satisfactory results of decisive importance. In later years, as experience grows, they can be made to yield ever-improving results which will mark a new era in Canadian development.

The specific application of reconstruction policies is set out in this paper in respect of Stage 2 of the war only, as this is the period of immediate urgency and is likewise a period concerning which it is possible to speak with a greater degree of certainty. Stage 2 of the war is the stage beginning at the cessation of hostilities in Europe and extending to the time when complete and final victory has been won in the Pacific. During Stage 2, war expenditures will continue at a high level while those reductions in the armed forces and war industry, and the beginnings of reconstruction, which circumstances permit and require, are being carried out. During this period, the Dominion Government, under its wartime powers, will have the central responsibility and authority for initiating and carrying out reconstruction policies, as well as for the continued prosecution of the war.

For the succeeding period, when final victory has been achieved and when the full long-term policies of reconstruction will be put into effect, it is impossible at this time to lay down detailed policies with the same definiteness. Concentration of attention and effort on the continuing problems of war and the impending problems of Stage 2 of the war have imposed limits on the detailed work which could be done on later programs. Policies will be vitally affected by the international economic arrangements which can be achieved and equally by the financial and administrative agreements reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference. It is possible, however, to set out the broad lines of long-term reconstruction policy which the Government proposes to follow.

I. THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

As of June 1, 1944, it is estimated that the total number of people in remunerative occupations, including service in the armed forces, but excluding women in agriculture, was 5,016,000,

¹ This report, having special reference to the initial period of reconstruction, was presented to the Canadian Parliament by the Minister of Reconstruction, Honorable C. D. Howe, in April 1945.

as compared with 3,693,000 in 1939. Out of the larger number enlisted during the war, the number in the armed services at that time was 784,000, and those in nonagricultural war industry numbered 1,055,000, or 1,839,000 people whose duties were directly connected with the prosecution of the war and would cease with it.

These 1,839,000 persons had been drawn, on the one hand, from the natural growth of population, from the ranks of married and other women not previously seeking employment, and from the unemployed. On the other hand, they had been withdrawn from agriculture, from nonagricultural civilian industry and from the student population. Even on the assumption that a substantial number who have left agriculture may not return to it, these latter categories, at the levels of June, 1939, would reabsorb rather more than 600,000. Further allowance must be made for an abnormal number of retirements at the end of the war, for a number of married women who will wish to withdraw from employment, for those who will remain in the armed forces, for some increase in the student population over the level of 1939, and, in view of the extreme scarcity of manpower during the war and the highly seasonal character of some of our industries, some necessary increase over the wartime level in the number of persons not at work on any one day. Without attaching precise figures to each of these categories, it is safe to say that they will include more than 350,000 persons and that the employment of less than 900,000 persons over the level of 1939 would provide a high level of employment for the population of June, 1944. As each year passes, this figure will be increased by about 60,000 by the natural increase of population.

At present, these additional jobs, and more, are provided by government war expenditures, which will be curtailed just as soon as the requirements of war permit. The Government does not believe it to be either desirable or practicable to look to the expansion of government enterprise to provide, to any large degree, the additional employment required. It follows that a major and early task of reconstruction is to facilitate and encourage an expansion of private industry, including primary with other industries.

The full increase in civilian employment will be neither required nor possible until after victory has been won in the Pacific. Initial steps toward achieving it must be taken in Stage 2 of the war. While meeting the full requirements of Canada's contribution to victory in the Pacific,

it will be possible, in the view of the Government, to release some part of our armed forces and some part of the workers and capacity in war industry. The rate of release will be governed by the exigencies of war. For the manpower and resources so released, many uses will compete. The Government proposes that they should be directed:

(1) to contributing, through international arrangements, to the relief and rehabilitation of devastated countries;

(2) to the maintenance and resumption of exports to our historic markets and, as supplies and shipping permit, to the development of new continuing markets;

(3) to the reconversion of industrial capacity released from war use and to the carrying out of desirable industrial expansion and modernization;

(4) to the replacement and modernization of the equipment of agriculture and other primary industries and to the provision of additional facilities for production and marketing services;

(5) to providing for as large a housing program, both rural and urban, as available labour and materials will permit;

(6) to providing for increases in consumer goods produced for the civilian market, as the demobilized armed forces pass into the civilian population, and, as circumstances allow, to meet deferred civilian demand.

In addition, it will be necessary in this period to initiate plans and programs to provide over later years for the successful pursuit of policies directed to the attainment of high and stable employment and income.

None of these objectives can be given any absolute priority over others. In the interest of employment and welfare, a balance must be preserved among them.

It is the view of the Government that the requirements of these competing uses in Stage 2 of the war will exceed the amounts of materials and labour which can be made available. Wartime policies of economic stabilization and control over scarce materials and productive capacity will continue to be necessary to ensure not only the effectiveness of the war effort but an orderly transition to peacetime employment.

It is clear, however, that, even with over-all demands unsatisfied, there will be dislocations and unavoidable delays in transition, resulting at the same time in surpluses of some products and shortages of others. The termination of war contracts can not affect all communities equally and simultaneously. Our transition

from peace to war was not accomplished without dislocations, and the transition from war to peace can not avoid them entirely.

II. THE SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Remunerative employment and income in any economy are provided by the expenditures which are made. These expenditures are best classified according to the channels through which the expenditures flow, viz., (a) export trade, in which the decision to spend is made outside the country; (b) private investment in plant, equipment and other durable goods and goods in stock, in which the decision is governed largely by prospective earnings in relation to cost; (c) consumption expenditures, the level of which is mainly dependent on the level of incomes; (d) public investment in useful works for improving the productiveness of resources, and the welfare and opportunities of the people. Public expenditures for current goods and services also provide employment, but can not to any large degree be determined with reference to the needs of employment, except in terms of reasonable stability. In maintaining a high and stable level of employment and income, the Government proposes to use appropriate means to influence expenditures in all these channels with particular emphasis on those which are most susceptible of encouragement and control.

A higher degree of productive efficiency is necessary to maintain the desired level of income and a correspondingly high standard of living. Efficiency and direction in production will have a very important bearing upon the employment level which can be maintained, and this in turn involves research and technical education. Business management will be called upon to apply wartime experience in attaining new levels of efficiency and to secure larger production and greater employment through passing on to the consumers and other purchasers in the form of lower prices the savings thus made. Labour, which will benefit most from high levels of employment, will make an essential contribution to the solution of the postwar problem by assisting management in making high labour earnings compatible with low costs through skilful, abundant and efficient production.

In the four sections of this paper which follow, the means which the Government proposes to use to influence expenditures in each of these channels are explained. First, they are set out specifically in respect of Stage 2 of the war. Second, for the succeeding period, the broad lines

of long-term policy are laid down. Detailed measures, in addition to those which Parliament has already enacted, will be planned to give effect to these policies, in the latter period, as overriding international and national decisions are reached.

III. EXPORT TRADE

Canadian employment and income have, in the past, been highly dependent on export markets. In agriculture, and the other great primary industries, the dependence has been direct and obvious. Where it has been indirect, it has been none the less real.

During the war, export shipments, financed in part by the Canadian Government, have become highly abnormal in size and composition. After the war, so high a level of export shipments will be neither possible nor desirable. Nevertheless, a relatively high level of export trade will be vitally necessary. A low level of export trade might not ultimately defeat the attainment of high employment, but it would involve painful reorganization among our industries, costly delays, and reduced standards of living.

Having regard to the structure of Canadian industry, the desired levels of employment and income, and the low level of export trade before the war, the Government considers that a figure of not less than one and three-quarter billion dollars annually at current prices for merchandise exports and nonmonetary gold is a practical and desirable target for postwar exports. This would be about one-half our current swollen wartime exports, about 60 per cent above the prewar level in dollar value, but only about 15 per cent higher in the amount of goods exported.

(a) *Export Trade in Stage 2 of the War.*—In Stage 2 of the war, the war requirements of the United Nations will continue at a high level. In addition, there will exist abroad great need for Canadian and other exports. The relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of countries devastated by war will be extensive. An unsatisfied import demand in other countries has been deferred while goods and shipping space were unobtainable. Export capacity in all countries at war can be released only gradually.

The problem of the level of exports, other than munitions of war, in this period will be one of supply and of finance.

Financial provision for some exports has already been made through the United Nations

Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Government proposes to recommend the continuation of Mutual Aid to United Nations, where necessary, until the end of the war in the Pacific. Under the Export Credits Insurance Act, the Government is authorized to extend and guarantee credits to other governments for financing Canadian exports, and this authority will be used, in so far as supplies permit, to restore and maintain historic markets and develop new ones.

For certain of our exports, especially in food products, wartime contracts are being continued into Stage 2 of the war. Wartime collaboration in the allocation and shipment of products in short supply will be continued through the Combined Food Board, the Combined Production and Resources Board and the United Maritime Board.

Changes in requirements or dislocations of trade may affect adversely the markets for particular products. To meet such contingencies the Agricultural and Fisheries Price Support Acts will be used to safeguard the primary producer against the penalties of sudden changes and dislocations.

Within the limits which the continuing war prescribes, the final period of the war must be used to begin the re-establishment of Canadian nonwar export trade on a dependable and expanded basis. Equally, since dependable trade must ultimately be an exchange of goods for goods, the period must be used to build up our imports and the exporting capacity of other countries so that we may ultimately receive imports in payment for our exports.

For its part, the Government is prepared, as rapidly as circumstances permit, to facilitate, through its wartime controls and otherwise, the re-establishment of peacetime markets for Canadian exports. The Commercial Intelligence Service, which has been drawn on heavily for war duties, is being re-established, as rapidly as possible, as the instrument of vigorous and expanded trade representation.

Initiative, resourcefulness and farsighted planning will be necessary, on the part of export industry, and of industry which hopes for export markets, in overcoming the initial problems of resuming interrupted trade relations and developing new ones, and establishing their competitive position and the quality and continuing acceptability of their products.

(b) *Problems of Postwar Export Trade.*—The Government is looking to an expansion of total world trade, within which other countries as well as Canada can increase their exports. The

expansion of Canadian exports will be one phase of an expanded Canadian economy which will require for its use greatly increased imports. The expansion of exports is not looked on as a means by which unemployment is to be transferred from this to other countries, nor is the contraction of Canadian imports any part of the Government's employment policy.

The conditions under which postwar trade can reach higher levels than before the war are not, in any large degree, under the direct control of the Canadian Government. They must be achieved by collaboration with other governments, and particularly, in view of the direction of our trade, with the governments of the British Commonwealth and of the United States. The great wartime increase in the output and exchange of goods was also dependent on close collaboration among these governments. Postwar collaboration along equally bold and imaginative lines is essential if expanded world trade is to reinforce domestic employment policies and contribute to freedom from want.

International security and freedom from threat of war are the first objects of collaboration and are essential prerequisites of international economic prosperity.

The Government has pressed and is continuing to press actively for a wide collaboration in the reciprocal reduction and removal of trade barriers, especially trade barriers of an arbitrary and discriminatory type. Agreements must be reached at an early date so that a dependable framework may be set up for the reconversion of war industries in all countries and so that vested interests may not become entrenched in wartime trade restrictions. Having regard to the widespread character of our trade, the Government attaches special importance also to the reconstitution of multilateral trade on a firm basis and arrangements under which the proceeds of our exports may be spent wherever we desire to obtain our imports.

It is with these objects in mind that the Government has participated in the development of the plans for the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Bank of Reconstruction and Development on which agreement among experts was reached at Bretton Woods in July last.

The Monetary Fund plan would assure comparative stability of exchange rates and, where change was desirable, would substitute for competitive depreciation of exchanges an orderly process of change following international consultation. It would outlaw the discriminatory currency practices which turned trade into eco-

conomic warfare. When it was fully in operation, it would assure the convertibility of the proceeds of our sales abroad into whatever currencies we required for our current needs. It would give to each member country for the purposes of its current balance of payments an assured, though limited, line of credit to serve as a buttress to policies directed to the expansion of employment.

The regular transfer of capital from surplus to deficit countries for purposes of reconstruction and development is essential to the expansion and stability of international trade. The Bank of Reconstruction and Development would provide through an international institution for a needed revival of international investment.

In the interest of Canadian and world prosperity and of peaceful collaboration among nations, the Government endorses these plans and hopes that Parliament will in due course approve the draft agreements. In reaching this view, the Government is mindful of the possibility that Canada might, as a member of both institutions, occupy the position of a "creditor" nation.

Officials of the Government have participated in preliminary discussions looking to agreements which would assure greater stability in international markets for food and raw materials and in equally preliminary discussions concerning international private agreements commonly known as cartels. These discussions will be pursued actively with the object of reaching agreements which will contribute to the stability and welfare of this country as of other countries.

In pressing for international arrangements which would permit and encourage the expansion of world trade, the Government is impressed not only with the importance of trade from the point of view of the Canadian economy, but is also convinced that a high degree of freedom of trade is thoroughly compatible with, and necessary to, a balanced program for promoting a high level of employment and income.

The above are proposals, in varying stages of discussion and agreement, for establishing enduring international economic arrangements under which the nations of the world might share prosperity and plenty rather than poverty and depression. Rapid progress must be made in reaching agreements on these lines if temporary expedients to meet immediate problems are not to thwart long-term solutions.

Such long-term agreements will not, in themselves, however, meet fully the international economic problems which will confront the

world in the transition period following final victory in the Pacific. Our Allies whose territories have been overrun by the enemy and the United Kingdom, which has spent its substance without stint in the common cause, will face very difficult balance-of-payments problems when Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid come to an end with the close of the Pacific War. The Government is concerned lest these difficulties should lead to the establishment, even on a temporary basis, of currency or trade *blocs* applying discriminatory treatment to their trade with other countries. Such a development would contribute to economic disorder, and hamper economic recovery throughout the world. The problems which give rise to these possible developments are not to be solved by the nations concerned, acting alone or in exclusive association with the other countries sharing these particular trade difficulties, but by international collaboration as farsighted as that undertaken during the war. Convinced that these countries will again establish their trade and industry and that our historic peacetime trade with them can be re-established, the Government is willing to extend to such countries, to enable them to accomplish this transition, adequate credits to finance, to the degree necessary, their import requirements from Canada. In the view of the Government, appropriate terms for repayment of these credits would recognize unequivocally the dependence of such international debt payments on the expansion of world trade and ample markets for the exports by which credits must be repaid.

The Government is prepared to press through collaboration with other Governments for stable solutions to this and related problems.

IV. PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN CANADA

Export trade has been the greatest dynamic force influencing the level of national income and employment in Canada. Next in importance is the investment of private capital in industrial and commercial buildings and equipment, goods in stock, power and transportation facilities, exploration and development of natural resources, and housing. In the past, the amount of such investment has been closely related to the volume and profitability of our export trade, but it need not be so fully dominated by export trade in the future.

(a) *Private Investment in Stage 2 of the War.*—During the war, both private and public capital expenditures have been largely absorbed in equipping war production and the armed forces.

In terms of postwar needs, there is an abnormal amount of capital and maintenance expenditures to be made as soon as labour and materials are available. In the period immediately following the European War, it will be necessary to reduce the barriers to such expenditures, facilitate those which are of the greatest urgency and safeguard them against an inflationary boom which would bring them to an abrupt and abortive conclusion.

The Government, through the Department of Reconstruction, will encourage and assist the speedy conversion and expansion of our industries, giving special attention to those localities which have depended most on war production and in which the postwar adjustment will be greatest. There will not be, in Stage 2 of the war, all the materials and particular categories of labour required to do all that people will desire accomplished, but, within this limitation, the assistance and controls at the disposal of the Government will be used to facilitate private investment in this field, having due regard to the desirability of stable as well as high employment.

Faced with continuing war expenditures, the Government has not been able to synchronize the reduction or discontinuance of wartime taxation with the beginning of projects for conversion and expansion. Therefore, amendments proposed in the Budget of 1944, and since enacted, provided for some substantial relief of investment and maintenance expenditures as such from the effects of wartime taxation. The extension of the privilege of writing back or carrying forward losses allows business firms to approach more nearly to an average-profit basis for taxation purposes. Provision for writing back to the profits of a war year one-half the maintenance expenditures incurred during a designated postwar year, will provide a definite incentive to make good all deficiencies in maintenance. A further and more important provision has been made. In respect of new investment in industrial plant and equipment, the business taxpayer may select a rate of depreciation not less than one-half and not more than double the normal rates. This provision will allow business enterprises a fair chance of recovery of their capital newly invested, even though wartime rates of profits taxation should be in existence at the inception of the project. There is in these provisions assurance to business that, pending the time when it is possible to reduce wartime taxation, new investment, on which we must depend in large degree for ex-

panded employment, will not encounter fiscal penalties.

Having regard to prevailing congestion and the needs of returning veterans, the highest importance will be attached also to housing. The National Housing Act, 1944, makes very complete provision for financing, at lower rates than ever obtained in Canada before, housing for homeowners and for tenants, low rental housing projects, houses on farms, and modernization and improvements. For war veterans, this is supplemented by postwar credits which may be used to provide two-thirds of the cash equity required to build or buy a home. During Stage 2, all who wish to build homes for themselves or for rent to others may not be able to do so because of continuing shortages.

Subject to war requirements, the Government plans to encourage and use its wartime controls to assist in the production of material and equipment for a total program of not less than 50,000 units in the first full construction year following the end of the European war. This figure will fall short of what is desirable but it will probably be as high as labour and materials can be found for in that period. As in other fields of reconstruction, the Government will direct supplies to those communities which, by reason of the decline of specific types of war production, have the workers to use them.

This immediate period, when only a limited housing program is possible, should also be used to carry out the surveys which are basic to community planning, establish the plans, and agree on the methods for carrying out soundly conceived housing and slum clearance projects. Here the initiative must rest in large degree in the local communities, the Government standing ready to give technical assistance and to provide substantial grants for slum clearance and generous assistance in the financing of well-located and properly managed projects which provide good housing at low rentals. Research and experiment in the use of materials and in the reduction of costs must also be hastened in this period.

In attaining its housing objective, the Government will seek the cooperation of local government and of labour and management in the construction industry.

(b) *Private Investment after the War.*—The decision to invest private funds in capital goods will depend on the businessman's view of the prospective margin of profit to be made on the investment. The demand for consumer goods will be high and everything which the Govern-

ment is doing, and plans to do, to enlarge external markets and increase and stabilize consumer income, will contribute to the prospective profitability of new investment. Buildings and equipment will be worn out or obsolete. New products and new processes will require new capital investment.

One object of the Government's stabilization policy has been to keep down costs and achieve a postwar position in which the cost of new investment in buildings, equipment and materials would not be a barrier to employment.

The Government recognizes that wartime taxation, both in its form and rates, is discouraging to new investment. It was deliberately designed to be discouraging in order that more resources could be used for the purposes of war. Because war expenditures are so inflationary in effect, wartime taxation must be restrictive and deflationary. After the war, a quite different taxation policy will become an appropriate part of policies directed to the maintenance of employment and income. The Government proposes not only to reduce taxation as rapidly as possible but to develop its fiscal policy so as to encourage the increase of private investment to a high and stable level. It is proposed particularly to eliminate or minimize taxation which contributes to a higher level of production costs.

The Government desires and expects that low interest rates will continue after the war. It proposes to pursue a monetary policy which will encourage, through low interest rates, the investment of funds in productive capital contributing to employment.

The sources of credit within the country are ample to finance an expansion of investment. To provide credit, however, for the establishment and expansion of industrial enterprises, in circumstances in which lending institutions have hitherto been unable to provide adequate financing, the Industrial Development Bank has been established. Its facilities are of particular importance for small and new enterprises on the development of which much future employment will depend.

The improvement of buildings and equipment on farms for increasing productive efficiency and adding to the amenities of farm life is a field of private investment to which the Government attaches especial importance. Maintenance of farm incomes will be the most effective encouragement to this type of expenditure. To provide credit, where needed, on reasonable terms, the Farm Improvement Loans Act has been passed

providing through the chartered banks, under limited government guarantee, loans for a wide range of farm improvements.

In the field of housing, expenditures have been deficient over the past fifteen years, and there is need, as soon as the exigencies of war permit, for investment in housing on a scale far exceeding the immediate prewar levels. War savings and postwar credits, the greater assurance of steady employment, family allowances and the facilities of the National Housing Act will enable many thousands to build their own homes. To assist in slum clearance, provision is made in the Act for direct grants to municipalities of half the net cost. Life insurance companies and other financial institutions have been empowered to build and own rental housing projects, with suitable guarantees for the protection of policyholders. Locally organized limited-dividend corporations desiring to build rental projects to meet the needs of those earning low incomes may obtain all but a small fraction of the capital they require from the Government.

The effort to attain a high postwar level of employment and income must be a national and not merely a government effort. The Government will make every effort to create by all its policies favourable conditions within which the initiative, experience, and resourcefulness of private business can contribute to the expansion of business and employment.

V. CONSUMPTION

The amount of goods and services at present being consumed by civilians is well above the level of 1939. This high level of consumption has latterly, however, been kept up at the expense of inventories. It is much below the level which present incomes would maintain were it not for shortages of materials and labour, the pressure of taxation, and insistent need for saving for Victory Bonds. With the release of labour and materials from war demands, we may expect a substantial increase in consumption expenditures which will be reinforced temporarily by the need to replenish depleted trade inventories. The continuance of this level of consumption expenditures will depend on the maintenance and distribution of incomes.

(a) *Consumption Expenditures in Stage 2 of the War.*—In this period, consumption expenditures may be expected to rise to the full degree to which goods and services can be made available. The reabsorption of the men and women of the Armed Forces into the civilian population will in itself call for greater production of civilian

consumer goods. The many financial provisions for their re-establishment will add substantially to expenditures on consumer goods.

Indeed, the danger in this period, as at present, is that consumption expenditures will tend to outrun our immediate capacity to put on the market the goods and services desired. Every effort will be made, consistent with meeting other requirements, to facilitate the maximum increase in supplies, but it can not be anticipated that shortages of consumers' goods will disappear on the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

Measures whose prime object is to stimulate consumption expenditures will not be appropriate to this period of the war, but there are possible dislocations, related to demobilization and international trade, against which incomes require protection. Such dislocations and delays may occasion a fall in some incomes. It will be necessary to prevent such declines from becoming cumulative and to safeguard low family-incomes especially.

Parliament has enacted statutes which, aside from their long-term effects, will go far in meeting these needs. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which came into effect when employment was rising, wage earners have acquired rights to benefits of substantial duration in periods of unemployment. A fund of over 250 million dollars has been built up. In the period of conversion of war industry, when some dislocation and loss of work will be unavoidably associated with the transfer of workers to new jobs and other localities, benefits paid under the Act will to an important degree maintain consumption expenditures and maintain employment in the industries producing consumption goods and services.

The Family Allowance Act, 1944, the purpose of which is to promote the well-being of children, provides for substantial payments in respect of children up to 16 years of age. These payments will begin in July, 1945, a date which it is hoped will not be greatly before the beginning of Stage 2 of the war. They will augment the incomes of families in the lower-income groups, and will provide the means for maintaining or increasing the consumption of these groups. The supplementary effect which they will have in increasing or maintaining employment will be evidence that what is in the first instance a transfer of income will be ultimately paid for, in substantial part, out of an increase in income.

The Agricultural and Fisheries Price Support Acts, mentioned earlier in this paper, will to a degree underwrite consumption and other ex-

penditures against the contingency of particular dislocations in export trade.

The deferment of purchases during the war, the large accumulation of individual savings, some part of which is destined to reappear as consumption expenditures, and the measures already taken to augment low family-income and those incomes interrupted by unemployment or dislocation of export trade will give strong support to consumption expenditures during Stage 2 of the war. This will necessitate continued vigilance and careful management lest the pressure of expenditures on markets should result less in increased civilian employment than in sharply rising prices.

(b) *Consumption Expenditures After the War.*—The deferred demand for consumption goods, if not neutralized by price inflation, will continue to influence consumption expenditures until well after the war is ended. The measures for supporting and stabilizing such expenditures will continue to operate.

The Government has given support to the development of additional social security measures, and has indicated willingness to institute contributory old age pensions and health insurance, as soon as financial and administrative arrangements with the Provinces can be agreed upon. Under the Pensions Act, equitable pensions are provided for disabled veterans and for the dependents of members of the armed forces who have lost their lives in the war. In addition to their great direct results in human security and welfare, such measures will have important supplementary effects in stabilizing and enlarging consumption expenditures and the employment which is derived from them.

Much has been learned during the war of the vital importance of improved nutrition. In the years after the war, it will be possible to put that knowledge to much more general use. Both nationally and internationally, through the Food and Agricultural Organization, the Government proposes, by research, education, improvement of marketing methods and facilities, and by such other means as are necessary, to foster the improvement of Canadian standards of nutrition up to a level worthy of so great a food producer.

VI. PUBLIC INVESTMENT

Government expenditures, like private expenditures, play an important part in determining the level of employment and income. In the circumstances of this war, they have become the dominant part. Viewed from one direction, the problem of the transition is to maintain the

level of employment, while substituting private for a large part of public expenditures.

In relation to employment and income, government expenditures are of three sorts: (1) current expenditures for goods and services, whose amount has to be determined by the current need for government services and operations rather than varied according to the need for employment; (2) transfer payments, such as pensions, allowances and similar payments, which have their effect on employment as they reappear as private expenditures; (3) public capital or investment expenditures for buildings, equipment, roads, airfields and other durable developments and improvements. The last are, to a degree, capable of being timed so as to contribute to employment as needed and supplement private expenditures and compensate for their fluctuations.

The postwar employment problem is not to be solved by huge expenditures on "public works". Efforts to increase and stabilize employment and income must pervade all economic policies. On the other hand, it is the firm intention of the Government to institute a system of managing its capital expenditures so that they may contribute to the maximum to the improvement and stabilization of employment and income.

(a) *Public Investment in Stage 2 of the War.*— It has not been possible during the war to accumulate a large "shelf" of ready-planned public projects. The war program has necessarily taken precedence and the engineering staffs of all governments have been denuded by war demands. Particularly has it been impossible to embark on the planning of new types of comprehensive projects of far-reaching extent. On the other hand, all governments, Dominion, provincial and municipal, have a considerable backlog of public projects of the normal sort for maintenance and expansion, which have been deferred during the war years. Some of these are fully planned and others are capable of rapid planning. Governments will wish to carry out these projects as soon as labour and materials are available once more.

Other demands on our labour and materials will limit severely the amount of public investment expenditures. As already emphasized, beyond the needs of the war in the Pacific, a higher importance will be attached to an increase in exports to some markets, to private investment for the conversion and expansion of industry, to housing, to some increase in consumption expenditures.

Accordingly, as an appropriate policy for this

period, the Dominion proposes to press ahead with the planning of its own deferred works and invites provinces and municipalities to do the same.

In addition, the Dominion Government will give consideration to methods of stimulating provincial and municipal governments to carry out necessary surveys and draw the plans for useful public projects, in defined categories, to be executed when they are needed to stabilize employment, probably some time after the Japanese war has ended.

Further, the Dominion Government proposes to press ahead as rapidly as possible with surveys, aerial and other mapping, and explorations on the results of which a new and forward-looking agreed program for the development and conservation of natural resources must be built. The cooperation of the provincial governments and of the industries engaged in the use of our natural resources will be sought.

Beyond this, the Dominion will undertake its own deferred projects in those localities in which the decline of war contracts or other circumstances have made available labour, which can be employed on such projects and for which the locality gives promise of permanent employment. The Government will invite provincial and municipal governments to cooperate in following similar programs.

(b) *Public Investment Policy After the War.*— The deliberate use of public investment expenditures as a permanent instrument in employment policy has to be undertaken experimentally. There is, as yet, no working model even in other countries. It will be necessary to frame policy to fit the facts of the Canadian economy and administer it in accordance with our federal constitution. The Government believes, however, that there will be wide agreement on making a substantial beginning along two lines:

(1) the undertaking of advance planning of all necessary and desirable Dominion projects so that there may be available a "shelf" of soundly planned projects, ready for execution when prospective employment conditions make it desirable to increase public investment expenditures. Since in the inter-war years the public investment expenditures of provincial and municipal governments have been much greater than those of the Dominion Government, it will be an essential part of such a policy that advance planning on the part of these governments should be encouraged, and, without interfering with provincial or municipal decisions in respect of the direction of their

own expenditures, cooperation should be sought on the timing of such expenditures;

(2) the implementation, in cooperation with the Provinces, of a new Dominion policy of expenditures on the development and conservation of natural resources. In view of the rapid wartime depletion of natural resources, provision for such expenditures is urgent. While some of these expenditures must be continuous, a substantial portion of them may be varied according to employment and income levels. The resources of the farm, forest, mines, fisheries and rivers are basic to Canadian development and prudent expenditure on their conservation and development will be true investment expenditure yielding valuable returns. The returns will be greatly enhanced, if the development and conservation of the resources of particular areas can be coordinated.

Such expenditures would provide some measure of alternative income in the areas affected by declines in export markets, and thus would fight most of our depressions at the point of first contact rather than after they have spread through the economy. There is in the field of development and conservation the opportunity at appropriate times for genuine public investment which would induce more private investment and not supplant it.

Beginning on these two lines, the Dominion Government would seek to enlarge the scope of its public investment program as rapidly as experience could be acquired in its management and sound plans laid for the future. In undertaking this policy, the Dominion would not seek in any particular to limit the control of provinces over their own resources nor to divert any of the revenues to be derived from them.

These policies, which have vast constructive possibilities in this country, if boldly and prudently planned to meet Canadian problems, require for their full implementation, a new definition of financial arrangements between Dominion and Provinces, and can not be undertaken in definite terms before the Dominion-Provincial Conference is held.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Dominion Government is solely responsible for policies governing the use, development and conservation of the natural resources. Improved transportation, wartime experience, scientific progress in the exploration of resources and the experience of other countries in the development of northern areas, all point to the great possibilities of properly planned development in these regions. The Government proposes to press forward vigorously in improving

transportation to open up the various regions and in carrying out thorough and carefully planned scientific explorations and surveys. Further public expenditures will be undertaken as justified to develop and conserve the natural resources for the support of the present and additional population.

The amazing wartime advance of aviation, the large number of airfields constructed in Canada for military or civil use and the decisive significance which transportation has always had in Canadian development emphasize the importance which civil aviation will have as a productive field of public investment after the war. Already there has been considerable progress in the development of commercial aviation, but in terms of the future it is only a beginning. On both national and international commercial routes, and in the exploration, development and safeguarding of our natural resources, civil aviation will emerge as a great and, in the main, new Canadian employment. The Government proposes, through the Department of Reconstruction, the Air Transport Board, the Department of Transport and the Trans-Canada Airlines, to turn the great potentialities of civil aviation into realities as rapidly as possible and to do so within a planned pattern.

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Government attaches the greatest importance to the expansion of scientific research in Dominion and other government laboratories, in the universities and within industry. In the past, Canadian industry and government have been far too dependent on sources outside the country for the results of research and there has been too little dissemination of technical knowledge. Scientific research has yielded during the war results of the greatest immediate and future significance. Applied to the problems of Canadian industry and resources, equal research effort can contribute enormously to the future employment and income of the Canadian people.

The Government proposes to continue and expand after the war the work of the National Research Council and coordinate it more closely and effectively with the research work of the universities, other government laboratories, and industry. By cooperative endeavour, the whole technical level of Canadian industry, both primary and secondary, must be raised.

In the immediate future, few, if any, research facilities can be released from war work. Through the medium of the Department of

Reconstruction, however, definite steps have been taken:

(1) to establish and operate a technical and scientific information service to make technical knowledge and the results of research available to industry, and particularly small industry, throughout Canada;

(2) to arrange, wherever men and facilities are available, for research designed to assist special industrial and development projects;

(3) to establish cooperation and coordination in long-term research programs.

To encourage the expansion of research by private industry, Parliament has made generous fiscal provisions for charging as current expenses or writing off over a period of years against taxable income all expenditure and investment made in research facilities.

VIII. PLACEMENT AND TRAINING OF WORKERS

A high over-all demand for labour will not of itself assure jobs for all. The kinds of work offering and the places where unfilled jobs exist will change with the seasons of the year and with the development of new consumer demands, new industries, new processes and new materials. There must, therefore, be a high degree of mobility of labour as between occupations, and between jobs and places. This is particularly true of such a country as Canada at its stage of development and with its climatic conditions. The attainment of the required mobility and adaptability will depend in large degree on the initiative and resourcefulness of the workers themselves.

During the war, highly important experience has been gained in the placement and training of workers. The Employment Offices and Placement Service, established under the Unemployment Insurance Act 1940, have been used, since 1942, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, for the administration of the National Selective Service program. Under difficult and exacting circumstances, a large and increasingly efficient organization has been built up. The restrictive regulations in force during the war will disappear as soon as they no longer serve a useful purpose, but the placement services and the forward planning in the employment of the labour force will be expanded in scope and improved in quality on the basis of wartime experience and postwar requirements.

The employment offices will be key institutions in the period of demobilization when, of necessity, there will be much transfer of workers and persons released from the Armed Forces.

For that period, their work is being closely correlated with that of the Department of Veterans Affairs. After the war, the work of the employment offices will continue to be of essential importance in the carrying out of employment policies and in furnishing information on local and national employment.

During the war, the War Emergency Training Program, carried on jointly by the Dominion and the provinces, has played an essential part by providing trade training for service personnel and industrial training, both in schools and plants. In preparation for the transition to peace and to meet the requirements of peacetime training, the Vocational Education Co-ordination Act, 1942, was passed authorizing the Minister of Labour to conduct, in cooperation with the Provinces, or otherwise, training for, among others, persons discharged from the armed forces and persons whom the Unemployment Insurance Commission has directed to attend a course of training. The financial and other provisions for the re-establishment training of persons discharged from the Armed Services are already well known. The Minister and the Commission will use their authority actively in respect also of demobilized war workers who require training or retraining for satisfactory establishment in postwar industry.

To make possible the provision of adequate training facilities, the Government has authorized grants to the provinces under the Vocational Education Co-ordination Act of 20 million dollars over a period of 10 years. In addition, it has authorized grants of a further 10 million dollars over a period of three years to provide physical facilities for vocational training with particular reference to modern shop equipment.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, an insured person claiming benefit may be directed by the Commission to take a course of training. In order to distinguish such training from unemployment and to create greater inducement for individuals to take such training, the Government proposes to provide for payments during such approved training at higher rates than those paid as unemployment insurance benefits.

These measures will assist in attaining the necessary mobility and adaptability of workers. They must not be taken as offering a substitute in any way for the initiative and resourcefulness of the workers themselves.

IX. WARTIME CONTROLS

During the war, it has been necessary to impose many restrictive controls. The occasion

for these controls has been acute scarcity—scarcity of manpower, materials, productive facilities, transport, foreign exchange, etc. Many of these controls have been exercised directly in the form of priorities, allocations or prohibitions in the use of labour or scarce materials or facilities. Other controls such as price control, reinforced by fiscal policy, have been part of a general economic stabilization program designed to control inflation.

As wartime scarcities disappear, wartime controls will be relaxed and discontinued. As manpower, materials, productive capacity and transport become available in larger quantities, restrictive controls based on a condition of acute scarcity will become obsolete. It will be necessary, however, to be sure that the underlying condition has disappeared permanently before all the machinery of control is abandoned. In the period following the European war, when only a limited program of reconstruction can be begun, it will be the policy of the Government to relax controls over production, materials and manpower as rapidly as supplies justify. It is probable, however, that many such controls will continue to be needed for a time after the close of the European war to ensure the effective prosecution of the Japanese war and at the same time the provision of essential civilian needs. In addition, the maintenance of certain controls will aid in meeting the more urgent requirements of reconstruction, including the first step in industrial reconversion, the provision of more housing, and the development of export markets of a peacetime character.

The need for price control and other anti-inflationary measures will not disappear with the end of the European war. The magnitude of the expenditures required for the prosecution of the Japanese war and the continued claims on manpower will be such as to necessitate the continuance of the stabilization program, if both war and reconstruction programs are not to be jeopardized. Moreover, the accumulation of savings and the steady increase in deferred needs for some consumer goods and for a wide variety of durable goods (such as housing, household appliances, automobiles, highways, farm machinery and buildings, and peacetime industrial plant) will continue to set the background for price inflation until production of a civilian character can be expanded very materially. The store of buying power which individuals and corporations have accumulated during the war can be of great assistance in sustaining production and employment during the transition from war to peace. On the other

hand, it could also be dissipated in a needless inflation, which would defeat orderly reconversion, if such buying power were permitted to run wild at a time when civilian production was still restricted and shortages and bottlenecks persisted.

The most severe inflationary pressure came immediately after the war of 1914-18 and not during it. The rise in prices after the last war was extremely sharp and this unfortunate inflation undoubtedly greatly accentuated the violent slump in prices which followed. The Government is determined to safeguard the stabilization program until its full benefits can be reaped in a smoother, more rapid transition to a prosperous peacetime economy. The stabilization program is a vital factor in maintaining the highest feasible level of employment during the transition, both in the negative sense that it can prevent inflation with its inevitable deflationary consequences, and in the positive sense that prices must be kept at reasonable levels if a high volume of postwar production is to be achieved. High postwar employment can be based only on high production and an absolute essential in achieving this objective is to keep prices in hand during the transition. Canada's dependence on exports gives special emphasis to this need, both because of the obvious necessity of competing in external markets and because of the dependence of large sections of the domestic market on export income.

X. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The broad proposals contained in this paper have for their object the maintenance of levels of employment and income greatly above those ruling before the war. These and other requirements will call for government expenditures and revenues at higher than prewar levels. Nevertheless, they are consistent, in the Government's view, with postwar taxation at substantially lower levels than at present.

The national debt has necessarily increased greatly during the war, and in view of the expenditures associated with the termination of the war, with demobilization and re-establishment, it will not be possible to balance the budget immediately on the cessation of hostilities. Rigorous war taxation, the steady reduction in the rate of interest, acquisition of revenue-producing assets, and the rise in the national income have served to keep the cost of carrying the debt down to about the same relative weight it had in 1939. The relative burden after the war is likely to be little more than it was before the

war, if income and employment can be maintained at high levels.

In these circumstances, the Government considers the postwar debt problem to be quite manageable. The Government will be prepared, in periods when unemployment threatens, to incur the deficits and increases in the national debt resulting from its employment and income policy, whether that policy in the circumstances is best applied through increased expenditures or reduced taxation. In periods of buoyant employment and income, budget plans will call for surpluses. The Government's policy will be to keep the national debt within manageable proportions, and maintain a proper balance in its budget over a period longer than a single year.

Fiscal policy during the war has necessarily been based on economic as much as purely financial consideration. It is proposed to extend that practice into the postwar years and apply war experience to the problems of peace.

XI. THE BEGINNING OF THE TRANSITION

The return to a civilian economy will be affected by the rate at which the armed services are brought back to Canada from overseas theatres and the rate at which military demobilization is undertaken. The conversion of industry to peacetime uses will also be affected by the extent to which war production must be continued during Stage 2 of the war. In the light of these qualifying factors, steps have been taken to meet the first problems of reconversion and expansion of industry and the re-employment of persons released from the armed services and war industry.

The transfer to civilian production of industry no longer required for war purposes involves both the settlement of war contracts and the clearing of plant. The Department of Munitions and Supply has determined rapid procedures to deal with any final renegotiation of contracts and termination of war orders, so that civilian production, in plants no longer required for war purposes, may be proceeded with expeditiously and delays incidental to the settlement of war contracts and clearing of plants shall not impede the transition. In all cases, in which contractors have complete and up-to-date information on materials, costs, and production, substantial interim payments in settlement of contracts may be made within thirty days and final settlement should normally follow with reasonable rapidity.

Arrangements have been developed whereby full use of plant for civilian purposes may be

achieved with a minimum of delay by clearing promptly from such plants government-owned equipment or materials which are not required for civilian production.

Arrangements are being made as speedily as possible for the disposition of government-owned plant, machine tools, equipment and other materials no longer required for war production to those who can use such facilities in civilian production. These facilities will be sold at fair prices and on reasonable terms in accordance with policy already enunciated. Special attention will be given to the needs of small industries for rental premises and for materials and equipment. The desirability of establishing industry in the smaller towns and cities and in areas in which there was, before the war, little industrialization, will also be taken into consideration.

The Government will have quantities of other types of materials available for disposal as surplus. A great deal of this, produced specifically for war purposes, will have little value or use in peacetime. In dealing with such as can be used to advantage for production purposes, general welfare, or consumer goods, the Government will make every effort to avoid all unnecessary waste and to dispose of them to the best economic advantage of Canada. Every effort will be made to see that goods intended for public consumption reach the public by the shortest possible route and that no speculation is involved. While the Government does not intend to enter into unfair competition with civilian business, it will seek to recover as much as possible for the taxpayers of the nation on these goods. At the same time, they will be disposed of in a manner designed to prevent speculation and to contribute to the general welfare and benefit of the Canadian people.

In the transition period, continuing needs for war production, together with the demand for civilian goods, both in Canada and abroad, will require, taking the country as a whole, all the labour and materials which can be made available. High employment on a nation-wide scale will continue. There will, however, be unavoidable dislocations and delays in some localities where wartime demands have necessitated heavy concentration of war orders and an abnormal wartime population. In these places, cancellation of war contracts will fall more heavily than elsewhere.

The Government, working in the first instance through the Department of Reconstruction, is making plans to meet these local situations.

These plans include the speedy re-establishment and development of civilian industry in these areas. They will be supplemented, to the extent necessary and desirable by special attention to the field of housing and public works. Restrictions on house-building and other construction will be relaxed earlier than in other localities where employment is still at a high level; public works projects may be initiated in these areas as the occasion demands, even though it is not possible or desirable to proceed with similar works in other localities. Controls will be used to see that materials are available to carry out any special program designed to meet special local conditions. The cooperation of provincial and municipal authorities will be sought both as regards the preparation and the implementation of these plans.

XII. SUMMARY

In this paper, the Government has stated unequivocally its adoption of a high and stable level of employment and income, and thereby higher standards of living, as a major aim of Government policy. It has been made clear that, if it is to be achieved, the endeavour to achieve it must pervade all government economic policy. It must be wholeheartedly accepted by all economic groups and organizations

as a great national objective, transcending in importance all sectional and group interests.

This paper sets out the Reconstruction policies of the Government for the period beginning at the cessation of hostilities in Europe, and extending to the time when complete and final victory has been won in the Pacific. Those policies are set out concretely, though of necessity not in complete detail.

This paper also sketches the broad outline of long run permanent policies, to follow total and final victory on all fronts. Full implementation of long run policies must await the full release of manpower and resources from war. Permanent and mutually satisfactory financial and administrative arrangements with the Provincial governments are a necessary prelude to full implementation.

The Government of Canada will support international undertakings to establish a peace of good will, founded on sound economic grounds. No other peace can endure. A prosperous world is essential to a prosperous Canada.

During more than five years of war, Canada has continued to mobilize and expand its full productive capacity. Government, Labour and Management have been united together in the common objective of winning the war. The same united effort can win our postwar objectives. Canada looks to the future with confidence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

*The annual report of the Bank of France for the year ending December 31, 1944, was submitted to the general meeting of stockholders on March 22, 1945. The main text of the address of the Governor of the Bank, M. Emmanuel Monick, is given in translation herewith:*¹

Cut off from most foreign markets since 1940 and suffering first from a progressive contraction, and afterwards from a complete stoppage of imports from its oversea possessions, France has experienced a severe shortage of raw materials, fuel and other commodities necessary for its industry and agriculture. To this shortage of materials was added a shortage of labor. The labor force, already curtailed by the absence of more than one million French prisoners of war, became obviously inadequate with the beginning of the requisitions for compulsory labor in Germany and of deportations, by which 1.2 million men, including a large number of skilled workers, were separated from their usual occupations.

The transportation crisis had hardly less serious consequences. It made itself felt as early as 1940, following the first deliveries of rolling stock exacted by Germany; it grew suddenly worse in 1943 and reached its climax during the summer of 1944.

Economic effects of the German occupation.—French industry was bound to feel the consequences of this triple shortage of raw materials, labor and means of transportation. Almost every section experienced a decrease in production: in the textile industry, in the chemical industry and, more particularly, in the rubber industry, production has, since 1940, rarely exceeded 30 per cent of the normal figures. The industrial production index, based on 1938 = 100, fell to 62 in 1941, 58 in 1942 and 53 in 1943.

During the spring of 1944, the growing difficulties experienced in the distribution of commodities and the increasingly severe rationing of motive power made it necessary to reduce still further the number of working days. From production reduced thus the occupying power

took for its own use huge percentages averaging from 50 to 90 per cent.

The consequences are well known. Equipment has deteriorated, has been carried away by the enemy or destroyed in the course of military operations. Stocks have disappeared; this results very often in apparent profit, but actually it indicates a loss of material assets and, for the future, a serious increase in costs. The French population, which industry can no longer provide with clothing, heat and sometimes even with shelter, lives in a state of utter destitution.

Contrary to a too general opinion, agriculture has suffered from occupation hardly less than industry. The shortage of labor, fertilizer, and seed, the large German requisitions of livestock and horses and the deterioration of equipment have resulted in an increasingly marked fall in yields. Despite the untiring work of the farmers, crops have been constantly short since the beginning of the war. Such has been the case in 1944, the wheat crop being estimated at 64 million metric quintals against 93 million in 1938. Livestock, which has decreased in numbers, has been even more reduced in weight and in quality owing to the lack of feedstuffs. The same factor contributed to a dangerous reduction in the milk supply.

Here also the occupying power imposed a heavy tribute on the country: 643,000 horses were requisitioned; from our supply of wheat and meat—to say nothing of many other products—the Germans took for their own use in 1942, 7.7 million metric quintals and 2.2 million metric quintals respectively, i.e., 12.75 and 34 per cent of consumption.

The growing scarcity of foodstuffs and the difficulties experienced in distribution have, from year to year, rendered the supply problem more and more alarming. The drastic rationing system imposed severe hardships on the French population during the occupation, affecting its health and its working capacity.

Under such conditions trade depended solely upon French production and suffered directly from its decrease. The small quantity of foodstuffs and goods available restricted increasingly the actual importance of regular transactions, though apparent figures were in some degree swollen owing to the price increase. Furthermore, this shortage stimulated black market transactions at disproportionately high prices.

¹The report, available in French, contains in addition sections on appointments and personnel, tables and explanatory notes showing the operations of the Bank in detail, including earnings and dividends, and a summary of an executive order of Dec. 5, 1944, governing the session of the annual meeting (henceforth to be held in March), and the composition of the General Council of the Bank. For earlier reports see BULLETIN for June 1940, April 1939, etc.

The evolution of foreign trade was also affected by the disturbances to national economy occasioned by the disasters of 1940 and by the occupation. Imports showed a very material decrease which became even worse in 1943, when they amounted in value to only one-third, and in weight to only one-tenth of 1938 figures. Exports, to be sure, experienced a revival and showed a steady increase in value until the beginning of 1944, but it is scarcely necessary to say that this advance was of no benefit to our economy; on the contrary, it reflected the systematic looting of French resources by the occupying power.

For the most part, exports during this period consisted of deliveries of raw materials and manufactures exacted by Germany. They involved a loss of real wealth for the country and an additional burden for the Treasury, which had to advance to French exporters the amounts owing to them, in so far as exports were not offset by the trifling amount of imported German goods. At the time of liberation, the advances of the French Treasury—the counterpart of which is represented by reichsmark assets—totalled 160 billion francs.

The Bank and public finance.—Government finance, as well as private economy, was severely affected by four years of occupation. France had to pay to the invader a tribute which imposed an overwhelming burden on the State.

The payments which Germany exacted from France as occupation costs had been fixed at 20 million reichsmarks a day, i.e., on the basis of the arbitrary parity assigned to this currency, 400 million francs. After a reduction of one-fourth in May 1941, this figure was, from November 11, 1942, raised to 25 million reichsmarks or 500 million francs; furthermore, from this date, France had to pay to Italy a monthly advance of 1 billion francs, which was subsequently transferred to Germany. Moreover, the French Government had to refund expenses of billeting and quartering for German troops which at the beginning averaged about 500 million francs monthly, but soon reached 1 billion.

Payments made under these various heads, together with the advances corresponding to the deficit of the Franco-German clearing, amounted to 81 billion francs in 1940, 142 billion in 1941, 156 billion in 1942, 283 billion in 1943, and 193 billion for the period January–August 1944. Thus, the financial costs directly resulting from the occupation amount to 855 billion francs. It must be stressed that the Treasury had to bear the whole of this burden, since budgetary receipts—though constantly in excess of antici-

pated yields—remained inadequate to cover entirely actual French expenditures, both ordinary and extraordinary.

The financing of such huge payments through normal credit operations would have been possible only if practically all the money put in circulation in that way had returned ultimately to the Treasury. But the monetary circuit worked very imperfectly so long as the occupation continued. During this period, the French Government was able to cover the expenses it must meet only to the extent of 32 per cent by taxation and 40 per cent by borrowing;² for the balance it had to resort to the Bank of France.

After the rapid exhaustion of the special advances which, under an agreement dated August 25, 1940, the Bank had placed at the disposal of the Government, up to an amount of 50 billion francs to make possible the payment of occupation costs, several further agreements were entered into authorizing successive increases in the limit.

The Bank has never ignored the dangers involved in the growth of such advances; it pointed out repeatedly and most emphatically the seriousness of the situation. But its warnings and protests remained ineffectual at a time when the enemy was master of the country.

The limit fixed for advances for occupation costs was thus raised by degrees to 381 billion francs by the end of 1943; on the eve of liberation it stood at 426 billion and the credit opened was exhausted. On the other hand, the advances available for the current requirements of the Treasury—for which the maximum was finally raised to 100 billion francs by a new agreement dated June 8, 1944—amounted, on August 31, 1944, to 74,550 million.

The expansion of the advances to the State necessarily resulted in a corresponding increase in the note issues. It is true that, if each year is considered separately, there was no exact correspondence between these two movements. The circulation increased sometimes more slowly, sometimes more rapidly than the advances, following the rhythm of the German drawings from their account. But if the period which elapsed from the beginning of the war is considered as a whole, the correlation is striking.

From the beginning of the war up to the day after liberation, advances to the State have increased by 496 billion. During the same period, the circulation advanced from 142 billion to 632 billion, i.e., it increased by 490 billion.

² Of which 27 per cent by short-term and 13 per cent by long-term loans.

Banks and the money market.—The considerable disbursements which the Treasury continued to make maintained an exceptional abundance of means of payment in the country during recent years. Bank deposits, though increasing more slowly than the note currency, have also largely expanded. For instance, for the six large credit institutions deposits expanded from 76 billion francs at the end of 1940 to 138 billion at the end of 1943, and to 158 billion on October 31, 1944. They have accordingly increased by 108 per cent.

The movement was still more accentuated in local and regional banks; in the seventeen most important ones, the creditor accounts increased by 137 per cent during the same period. In the popular banks the percentage of increase in deposits amounted to 230 per cent and sometimes even to 400 per cent for certain local banks of secondary importance.

The savings banks' transactions have also increased rapidly. Since the critical days of June 1940, when they had to meet big withdrawals, new deposits were always larger than withdrawals; the monthly average excess advanced from 569 million francs in 1941 to 4 billion in 1944. On December 31, 1944, total deposits of the savings banks amounted to nearly 168 billion, against 69 billion at the end of 1940.

Such a vast flow of funds necessarily reacted upon the money market, where rates remained steadily at a very low level. The State took advantage of such conditions to reduce progressively the rates on its short-term debt, as well as those on its long-term loans.

The abundance of capital seeking investment also had an influence upon the course of the stock exchange. Stock prices advanced almost continuously up to the end of January 1943. At that time a sudden reaction took place; then after having fallen fairly steadily for six months, prices alternately rose and fell. The general index of stock prices computed on the basis of the 1938 average rose to 651 on January 22, 1943, and fell again to 529 at the end of that year. On the eve of the liberation of Paris it was again at its previous maximum of 651.

Taking advantage of the current public demand for securities of variable yield, many companies have increased their capital during the past few years, as the original capital was no longer in proportion to the expansion of the other items of their balance sheet and to the size of the tasks they will have to assume when the war is over.

The importance of the help which highly

exceptional circumstances obliged the Bank to give to the Treasury has not caused our institution to forget its primary task of assisting the country's productive forces through a liberal and judicious credit distribution. But owing to the exhaustion of stocks and the overabundance of funds, private enterprise has for several years made only a very limited use of the Bank's facilities.

From 1941 to 1943, our discounts have expanded very little, much less than the price increase which occurred during this period would have justified. It is true that occasionally, when final payments on Government loan subscriptions were made, our portfolio amounted for a time to relatively high figures, but its average remained small: it fell from 5,219 million francs in 1941 to 4,653 million in 1942, and was no higher than 6,045 million in 1943.

The resumption of hostilities on metropolitan territory has not given rise to the credit requirements which might have been expected and which the Bank was prepared to meet. In fact, long before the landing in Normandy, the Bank had made arrangements to supply funds, through discounts, to the industrial enterprises which would be isolated from the rest of France. But thanks to the rapidity with which the enemy was driven out of the country and thanks also to the confidence with which the French population was anticipating liberation, these exceptional facilities were but little used.

Such are the consequences which the events of the years of occupation had on the Bank's activities.

Problems of reconstruction.—We had at last the joy of living the days so anxiously awaited, when the nation's long anguish was at an end.

But the country had suffered so much that it had perhaps imagined deliverance in too rosy a light. It believed that with the recovery of its liberties it would also regain all its productive powers. It is not the fault of the nation that the energy with which it struggled against the invader did not lead to a revival of its productive activities.

Its soil was free up to the nearly regained frontiers, but the land was filled with ruins. Necessity had often forced the nation to damage the instruments of its own economy, its transportation, its factories, in order to weaken the enemy's resistance. The raw material supplies were exhausted. The available tonnage was not sufficient for the delivery of desperately needed supplies from overseas. The labor force had been scattered either by German demands or

by the voluntary mobilization of the armed forces of the interior.

The whole economic life was paralyzed. Is it necessary to recall facts which are still present to everyone's memory? Only four of our departments had entirely escaped devastation. More than one and a half million buildings, houses, factories or farms were damaged or destroyed. Enormous areas of cultivated land had been devastated. Hundreds of thousands of bombed-out people had been obliged to leave their homes and places of employment. Communications were broken. Our railways, cut to pieces by destruction of nearly 2,500 bridges, tunnels, etc., could use only 18,000 kilometers of broken lines out of more than 39,000, and under very precarious conditions: only 3,000 engines instead of 16,000 were usable, and less than 175,000 cars out of 450,000. Many railway stations, 60 per cent of the principal freight yards and of the great repair shops, and more than half of the machine shops were demolished or seriously damaged. On the major part of the inland canals destruction of bridges and locks rendered any traffic impossible. Two-thirds of the barges and more than half of the steam tugs were gone.

Road traffic could not make good the complete deficiency of railway traffic, for want of the necessary vehicles and fuel. Finally, all the ports from which the enemy had been dislodged were in a state of utter destruction, which rendered useless the liberty that we had regained in control of our maritime communications. The avenues of trade, even the oldest ones, those which are most solidly based on geographical conditions, were blocked and the national territory was in such a state of partition that the consumer's subsistence had become as precarious as the worker's employment. All branches of industry were forced to slow down, then to stop all activity: the sources of energy which determine the functioning of the whole economic system, coal and electricity, were exhausted or had become unobtainable.

Thus France was deprived simultaneously of all the elements of recovery, whether they were needed to feed the population, to replenish the depleted markets or to support military action. The hopes of a restoration of the national life and of a resumption of the struggle which had accompanied the liberation were in danger of being completely wrecked.

Yet, it is even now possible to say that these hopes have not been lost. Progress, it is true, is slower than was anticipated by those who did not fully realize the gravity of a situation with-

out precedent in our history. But all that has been accomplished during the last six months bears witness to the efforts of the nation determined to recover. There is a tendency to under-rate these efforts. When more time has elapsed, it will be possible to judge more equitably these first months since liberation during which the country, after having regained control of its destiny, and in spite of so many obstacles, has made the first movements toward recovery.

The most urgent task was the reorganization of the transportation system: 1,800 bridges, tunnels, etc., were repaired during a particularly hard winter; the railway lines were gradually reopened to traffic and their total length is now only 3,000 kilometers less than that of the lines in use in 1939. Simultaneously, the number of locomotives has been practically doubled and several hundred units are added each month. Soon only the engines seized by the Germans will be lacking. It will take more time to rebuild the stock of railway cars which, in spite of the contribution of canal barges and motor trucks will, for a long time to come, be inadequate to meet the needs of normal commercial traffic. Yet the latter, as the figures of freight shipments show, is growing more active every day and permits gradual restoration of some vital sectors of the economic system.

Unfortunately, to this transportation crisis, now subsiding, must be added the difficulties of the fuel supply which is delaying recovery; the deficiency of the production of our coal mines, now much lower than before the war, has not yet been made up by sufficient imports.

Yet, in spite of the extreme difficulty of their task, employers, technical staff and workers are preparing for the resumption of operations, making plans for the repair of factories and equipment, and for the manufacture of new products; and wherever they have the facilities, they are showing some initial results. Such are the first positive evidences of efforts, scattered but determined, which stimulate the laborious reconstruction of the economic system.

These first achievements deserve particular praise as they have been accomplished almost solely with our own resources. Our allies who, on the different fronts, were engaged in a war demanding their full strength, could not give us the economic assistance which they would have otherwise provided. Furthermore, France was anxious to help them with all her resources: her ports, her roads, her railways, her factories, have been placed at the disposal of the armies or assigned to war production. France agreed to give priority to war needs over the needs, how-

ever urgent, of a people who, after five years of suffering and hardship, expected some easing of restrictions. The sacrifices which France took upon herself for the benefit of the commonwealth of nations in war will be more fully appreciated in future.

Government finance since the liberation.

—In the midst of the inevitable confusion of our economic system, the credit of the State has been fully maintained. Its steadiness has shown the faith of the country in its new destiny. In spite of all material difficulties, ever increasing amounts have been entrusted to the Treasury. During the last four months of the year, the surplus of subscriptions to Treasury bills has exceeded 20 billion francs. Another and still clearer proof of this faith in its future and in its potentialities of recovery was given in November by the nation which, as never before, has shown its eagerness to answer the call of the State.

The Government, anxious to speed the financial and monetary adjustment, issued the 3 per cent Liberation Loan made up of perpetual rentes. Everywhere, even in the regions where war damage was heaviest, the issue has been a complete success. The subscriptions, totaling 165 billion francs, supplied the Treasury with liquid funds representing a total of 127 billion, of which 73 billion was paid in bank notes. The issue has also made possible the funding of the floating debt to the amount of 37 billion francs.

Following its tradition, the Bank loyally lent its best efforts to the success of this great operation; it received at its offices or through specially appointed agents subscriptions for a total amount of 24,500 million francs.

Since June 1944, the old 3 per cent rentes had regularly been quoted above par and the issue of such a volume of new securities had no depressing effect on their price. Owing to the remarkable and continued steadiness of their quotations, the Government was able to make an offer in January 1945 for voluntary conversion by which 3 per cent redeemable rentes were substituted for former loans at a higher rate to a total of more than 106 billion francs. This new and very important operation was entirely successful. It marks a significant stage of the cheap money policy which was also extended to Treasury bills, the rates on which have been again reduced. The Bank has supported this policy by fixing its discount rate at $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent, the lowest rate hitherto applied in France.

Requests for the reimbursement of converted securities have been very few. Consequently they will not entail any considerable disbursements for the Treasury; the latter will thus re-

tain all the benefit of the monetary ease which it secured by the issue of the Liberation Loan and which is reflected by our balance sheet. Thus the item "temporary advances" (*Avances provisoires*) which, at the time of liberation, amounted to 74,000 million francs had fallen by December 28 to 15,850 million. The Treasury accordingly had at its disposal a large reserve of borrowing power.

The diminution of the advances to the Treasury had the fortunate effect of reducing the amount of notes in circulation, which was one of the objectives of the loan. From the beginning of November to the end of December, the amount of notes issued has fallen from 632 billion francs to 572 billion.

The franc and the exchanges.—After being separated by the occupation from its oversea territories and from foreign countries the mother country has, as rapidly as possible, resumed regular connections with them. Consequently an uninterrupted trade intercourse from which we expect large benefits to our economic life can be re-established and expanded.

In order to avoid any monetary disparity it has been deemed advisable to introduce into continental France the rates of exchange which were already in force in the Empire. Accordingly, the sterling rate has been raised from 176.625 to 200 francs, and the dollar rate from 43.80 to 49.625 francs. The rates of the other foreign exchanges have been adjusted to these new parities. A corresponding change has been made in the official buying price of the kilogram of fine gold, which has been raised from 47,608 francs to 53,600 francs.

The Bank of France has been particularly glad to be able to resume, at the earliest possible date, direct contact with the banks of issue of allied and friendly countries.

It desired to restore to the National Bank of Belgium the equivalent of the gold deposit which had been entrusted to it in 1940, and which it had to surrender under duress. This repayment is covered by an obligation of the Government which appears in our balance sheet under a special heading.

Monetary agreements.—In order to facilitate and to develop our commercial intercourse with Belgium, we concluded on October 10 last, a provisional monetary arrangement, which was replaced on February 23 by a broader agreement which provides in particular for the opening of reciprocal credits to the advantage of the two banks of issue. An agreement along the same lines has been concluded quite recently between

the Swiss Confederation and the French Government.

Negotiations preliminary to a financial and monetary agreement with Great Britain have just been brought to a happy conclusion. We are glad to be able to re-establish active connections with the English market, which during these long trials has once again shown the permanence of its strength.

France's postwar trade.—We hope that other agreements will enable us to restore the interrupted business relations with foreign countries. But during a long period, of which the end can not be foreseen as yet, our foreign trade will still depend on the necessities, the conditions and the consequences of the war; that is to say, we shall largely depend on foreign countries without being able to supply them with equivalent amounts of goods and services.

According to extensive programs drawn up by the Government and carried out by our purchasing commissions, we are to receive from various countries some products which are essential for the restocking of our industries.

Not only have the United States of America accorded to us, for war purposes, the amplest facilities on the basis of Lend-Lease and of Mutual Aid, but they have granted us long-term credits, which will facilitate the restoration of our economic activity. The spirit which prompted these arrangements is most generously conceived and leads to the most effective pooling of all resources of the nations jointly engaged in war.

However, there is still a large part of our purchases from overseas which must be paid for in cash. As a means of building up our available resources in foreign exchange the Government has decided to take a census of assets abroad which could be mobilized to pay for our imports. For the same purpose the compulsory deposit of certain classes of foreign securities and the disclosure of the gold holdings have been ordered. The nation has realized the importance of these measures, as well as the supremacy of the vital needs of its economy over private interests, however legitimate they seem to be.

Prospects for the reconstruction period.—The picture that has been presented should not, in spite of the extent of our losses and of our boundless tasks, create the depressing impression that the effort to be made is beyond our resources and our powers. The reconstruction of a country where everything is weakened and shattered, where nearly everything is lacking, will require an incredible amount of courage and of self-denial. It will be a work of patience and per-

sistence, and must be based on far-reaching plans and an abiding faith.

When measuring our duties and our possibilities, we must not limit our view to immediate obstacles, but look beyond. If we contemplate a plan extending over several years, the difficulties appear successive and possible to overcome by dint of steady and progressive efforts. During these successive stages—the duration of which will have to be shortened by hard work—it will be possible to rebuild houses and factories, to supply the country with up-to-date equipment, to restore and improve the means of transportation, to increase production, and to provide everyone with work, wages and profits, which can not be assured in a weakened economy. Indeed there can be no social progress without prosperity. Thanks to the increase of the national income, equilibrium in public finance will be restored if the nation's overhead charges are reduced to the limits of taxation and if the burden of the public debt is adjusted to the restored volume of savings. Finally, it will be possible to improve progressively the monetary situation and to stabilize the purchasing power of the franc as a means of attaining economic progress, credit expansion and social peace.

These prospects must strengthen our hopes.

Truly, France must rely heavily at first upon the help of the Allied Nations; but above all she will have to work as she has never worked before. Indeed, everyone must realize that she will have to depend chiefly on herself, on the wisdom of her leaders, on the steady application of her technicians and of her workmen, on the foresight of her thrifty population, on the unity and the patriotism of her people. All these virtues, which recent events have again put to the test, need only to be directed, disciplined and encouraged by reminders of the object to be attained, that is, the rebirth of the Fatherland.

In the fields of money and credit, the Bank, faithful to its obligations towards the State and its duty to the Nation, will endeavor to put at the disposal of the country not only the strength of its traditions, but also its desire to find new solutions.

The experiences of the First World War and of the subsequent years of disillusionment have shown how pernicious easy methods can be. We have seen that inflation is one of the worst evils which a country can suffer, and that every effort must be made to prevent it. But if uncontrolled issues, designed to facilitate an unwise policy of unproductive expenses, must be avoided by every possible means, it is also

true that an expansion of credit may be beneficial if it stimulates productive activity and if it is accompanied by strict precautions as to its influence on prices and exchange. In this respect monetary technique has made progress, and we shall take care to profit by its lessons.

In the years ahead the whole banking system must participate in this distribution of credit. The reform which will be necessary in order to adjust it to this policy ought to make provision for the permanent conditions of good management, whether as regards deposits, their use or the sound rules of liquidity.

From this point of view it is the Bank's duty to play, in accordance with the Government's policy, a primary part as a promoting and controlling mechanism. By virtue of its functions the bank of issue remains the principal wheel of the credit mechanism. We are ready to assume this function.

Moreover we have not forgotten the distress which disturbances in exchange rates have

caused since 1914, both in France and in all important countries. The monetary plans which have been drawn up overseas and in which our representatives have cooperated effectively represent an effort, which we heartily endorse, to insure that this time the war of arms shall not be followed by a war of currencies.

It is generally recognized that equilibrium of the exchanges is not merely a blessing, but a necessity. However, in the present state of the world, it can only be attained through joint efforts of the Associated Nations, and not through a chaotic series of separate attempts like those which were too often tried during the last 25 years. The increasingly close interdependence of the markets makes international cooperation indispensable. In the technical field the Bank of France intends to cooperate in this great policy directed toward peace with no reservations other than the faithful protection of French interests.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Administrative interpretations of banking laws, new regulations issued by the Board of Governors, and other similar material.

Consumer Credit

Amendment to Regulation W

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, effective June 11, 1945, issued Amendment No. 16 to its Regulation W, relating to Consumer Credit. The changes do not affect the regulation as a whole but relate almost exclusively to transactions for financing the purchase of materials, articles, and services used in repairs or improvements of residential property.

The purpose of this amendment, notwithstanding the fact that it makes certain changes of detail in down-payment and maturity requirements, is essentially administrative. It reflects no change in the Board's consumer credit policy or in the place of consumer credit regulation in the Government's anti-inflation program.

Under the amendment no credit transaction in the home-improvement field is any longer exempted from the regulation by reason of the way in which it may be secured, the area in which it may be located, or the type of job to which it may relate. For all such credit transactions, if they relate to residential property and are not over \$1,500, a length-of-contract requirement is prescribed, but no down-payment requirement is prescribed for any of them. The maximum maturity may not hereafter exceed 18 months except that for certain "fuel conservation credits" extended during the next five months the maximum maturity may be 24 months. Heretofore some such transactions have been altogether exempt, some have been subject to a maturity limitation of 12 months, and others have been subject to both a down-payment requirement of one-third and a maturity limitation of 12 months.

The amendment also contains some technical provisions which relate to so-called "summer

plans" for specified home-improvement items and others which relate to the exemption for "disaster credits."

The text of the amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 16 TO REGULATION W

Regulation W is hereby amended in the following respects, effective June 11, 1945.

1. By changing section 4(b) to read as follows:

(b) **Maximum Maturity.**—The maturity shall not exceed the maximum maturity specified for the listed article in section 13(a).

2. By changing section 6(a)(2) to read as follows:

(2) The maturity shall not exceed the maximum maturity specified for the listed article in section 13(a).

3. By striking out of section 8(a) entitled "Real Estate Loans" the words "which is secured by a *bona fide* first lien on improved real estate duly recorded or."

4. By striking out section 8(e) entitled "Defense Housing" and section 8(m) entitled "Fuel Conservation Credits" and by relettering the remaining subsections of section 8 accordingly.

5. By amending section 8(b), relettered as section 8(g), so that it will read as follows:

(g) **Disaster Credits.**—Any extension of credit made by the Disaster Loan Corporation; or any extension of credit to finance the repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or lost as a result of a flood or other similar disaster which the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the disaster occurs finds has created an emergency affecting a substantial number of the inhabitants of the stricken area, provided such extension is made prior to the end of the sixth calendar month following the month in which the disaster is found to have occurred and a statement describing the damage or loss is preserved in the Registrant's files.

6. By adding to section 12 the following new subsection (o):

(o) **Summer Plans.**—Notwithstanding sections 4(c) and 6(c) (2), the payment schedule of an instalment credit made for any of the purposes specified in section 13 (f) may reduce or omit payments during the period from the extension of the credit to October 31, 1945, if the other payments are increased in such manner as to meet all the other requirements of the regulation applicable to such credit.

7. By striking out the names of the articles listed as Items 2, 16, 22, 27, 38, and 39 in *Group A* of section 13(a) and inserting after each such number the following parenthesis: “(Deleted—see *Group C*).”

8. By changing *Group C* in section 13(a) to read as follows:

Group C—18 months' maximum maturity:

1. Materials, articles and services (other than articles, whether or not designed for household use, which are of kinds elsewhere listed) in connection with repairs, alterations, or improvements upon urban, suburban or rural real property in connection with existing structures (other than a structure, or a distinct part thereof, which, as so repaired, altered or improved, is designed exclusively for *non-residential* use), provided the deferred balance does not exceed \$1,500.¹¹

9. By adding to section 13 a new subsection (f) to read as follows:

(f) **Fuel Conservation Credits.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of *Group C* of section 13(a), any extension of instalment credit made prior to November 1, 1945, to finance the purchase or installation of materials or articles included in *Group C* that are to be used in (1) the replacement of heating equipment that is worn out, damaged beyond repair, or destroyed, (2) the installation of loose-fill, blanket or batt-type insulation, or insulating board, within existing

structures, or (3) the installation of storm doors, storm windows, or weather stripping, may have a maturity of not more than 24 months if such extension of credit is otherwise in conformity with the requirements of this regulation.

Foreign Funds Control

Treasury Department Releases

The following releases relating to transactions in foreign exchange, etc., in addition to those heretofore published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN, have been issued by the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury under authority of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

March 23, 1945

AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL REGULATION NO. 1

*Requiring Reports on Form TFR-500 by Persons Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States with Respect to Property in Any Foreign Country.**

Special Regulation No. 1 is hereby amended in the following respects:

(1) Section 137.3, subdivision (b), shall read as follows:

(b) Reports are not required from (1) any citizen of the United States in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, provided that reports shall be filed by such persons whenever they depart from such territory or, if they have not so departed, whenever United States consular services have been established in the territory within which they are present, or (2) any member of the armed forces of the United States serving outside the continental United States, regardless of the amount or kind of property otherwise reportable by any such person.

(2) Section 137.4, subdivision (b), shall read as follows:

(b) Reports by persons outside the United States who are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall be filed on or before December 1, 1943, with the United States Consul of the District wherein such person is then present, except that reports by persons who are in enemy or enemy-occupied territory on December 1, 1943 shall be filed on or before May 1, 1945, or within sixty days after the date when United States consular services have been established in the territory within which they are present, whichever is later. Persons required to report

¹¹ Effective June 11, 1945, the following articles were added to this group: Air conditioning systems, furnaces and heating units for furnaces (including oil burners, gas conversion burners, and stokers), lighting fixtures, plumbing and sanitary fixtures, water heaters, and water pumps so installed, whether or not designed for household use.

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Sec. 3, 56 Stat. 1078; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941 and July 26, 1941.

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hereunder who have returned to the United States before the date on which they are required to report should file in the manner specified by subdivision (a) of this Section.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control
March 23, 1945

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 22

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3 (a) and 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.**

Public Circular No. 22 is hereby amended in the following respects:

- (1) Section II-3-B shall read as follows:
B. *Certain persons exempted regardless of amount or kind of property.*—Report need not be made by any person who is within any of the following categories on or after May 31, 1943, and who remains therein until December 1, 1943, regardless of the amount or kind of property otherwise reportable by such person: (1) citizens of the United States in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, provided that reports shall be filed by such persons whenever they depart from such territory or, if they have not so departed, whenever United States consular services have been established in the territory within which they are present; (2) members of the armed forces of the United States serving outside the continental United States; (3) officers or employees of foreign governments and members of the immediate families of such persons, provided they are not citizens of the United States.

- (2) Section II-9-B shall read as follows:
B. *Persons outside the United States.*—Reports by persons outside the United States who are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall be filed on or before December 1, 1943, with the United States Consul of the district wherein such person is then present, except that reports by persons who are in enemy or enemy-occupied territory on December 1, 1943 shall be filed on or before May 1, 1945, or within sixty days after the date when United States consular services have been established in the territory within which they are present, whichever is later. Persons who have returned to the United States before the date on which they are

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941; Special Regulation No. 1, June 1, 1943.

required to report should file in the manner specified in subdivision 9-A of this Section.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control
March 30, 1945

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 25

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.**

Public Circular No. 25 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (1) *Exemption from General Ruling No. 11 of certain communications with liberated Italy, Bulgaria and Rumania and certain acts and transactions.* There are hereby exempted from the provisions of General Ruling No. 11:
 - (a) Any communication of a financial, commercial, or business character with any person within any part of the territory of Italy, Bulgaria or Rumania controlled or occupied by the military, naval, or police forces or other authority of any of the United Nations;
 - (b) Any act or transaction involving any such communication;
 - (c) Any act or transaction for the benefit or on behalf of any such person.
- (2) *Certain general licenses not applicable to Italy, Bulgaria and Rumania.* The provisions of General Licenses Nos. 32 and 33 shall not be deemed to authorize any remittances to any person within the territory of Italy, Bulgaria or Rumania.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control
April 10, 1945

AMENDMENT TO GENERAL RULING NO. 11

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.†

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

† Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

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General Ruling No. 11 is hereby amended by deleting the following from paragraph (4)(b)(ii) of such general ruling:

Luxembourg;

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control

April 10, 1945

PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 27

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.**

Status under the Order of Syria and Lebanon and nationals thereof. For the purpose of administering the Order and complying with the provisions thereof:

- (a) Syria and Lebanon shall not be deemed to be blocked countries;
- (b) Nationals of Syria and Lebanon shall not be deemed to be nationals of a blocked country solely by reason of the fact that Syria and Lebanon heretofore were regarded as mandates of a blocked country.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control

April 14, 1945

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 90

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.†

(i) *Trade transactions with France authorized.* A general license is hereby granted authorizing all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and France or between any member of the generally licensed trade area and France, *provided that:*

- (a) Payment for any goods, wares or merchandise exported from France shall be made only
 - (i) by deposit of the dollar amount thereof with a banking institution in the United States for credit to a blocked account in the name of the consignor or a banking institution in France; or

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

† Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

(ii) by the acquisition of French franc exchange from a person in the United States having a license specifically authorizing the sale of such exchange;

- (b) Except as authorized by paragraphs (2) or (4) of this general license, no payment shall be made from any account in which any national of a blocked country who is not within the generally licensed trade area has any interest.

(2) *Trade transactions with France by blocked business enterprises in the United States authorized.* Subject to all other terms and conditions of this general license, any national of a blocked country doing business in the United States pursuant to license is hereby authorized, while so licensed, to engage in any transaction referred to in paragraph (1) hereof to the same extent as such national is licensed to engage in trade transactions with persons in the generally licensed trade area.

(3) *Collection of certain other financial instruments for French accounts authorized.* This general license also authorizes the collection and payment of the following financial instruments:

- (a) Traveler's checks;
- (b) Drafts of bills of exchange drawn under Traveler's letters of credit issued by banking institutions in the United States; and
- (c) Checks, drafts, bills of exchange or warrants drawn on the Secretary of State of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, or the Treasurer of the United States;

provided that the proceeds are credited to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in France which has forwarded such instruments for collection.

(4) *Payments and withdrawals from certain balances in French blocked accounts authorized.* This general license also authorizes payments in any amount:

- (a) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in France to a person in the United States;
- (b) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in France to a person in the generally licensed trade area, when such payments are incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between France and the generally licensed trade area;
- (c) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in France to any other such account; and
- (d) From any blocked account in the United States in the name of a person in France to any account in the United States in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, the Bank of France or any agency of the Government of France;

provided that such payments are made only from balances in such accounts which have accrued on or since November 4, 1944 pursuant to (i) this general license, (ii) any license authorizing remittances to France, or (iii) any license authorizing transfers from any account in the name of, or in

LAW DEPARTMENT

which the beneficial interest is held by, the Bank of France or any agency of the Government of France.

(5) *Certain transactions not authorized.* This general license shall not be deemed to authorize:

- (a) Any transaction which is by, on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of (i) any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within France or the generally licensed trade area; or
- (b) Any transaction which involves property in which (i) any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within France or the generally licensed trade area has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest.

(6) *Definitions.* As used in this general license:

- (a) The term "France" shall include France and any colony or other territory subject to the jurisdiction of France.
- (b) The terms "generally licensed trade area" and "member" of the generally licensed trade area shall have the meaning prescribed in General License No. 53, as amended.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

April 14, 1945

REVOCATION OF PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 4A

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto.**

Public Circular No. 4A, issued January 16, 1942, is hereby revoked.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

April 14, 1945

REVOCATION OF PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 4B

Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto.†

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

† Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

Public Circular No. 4B, issued February 7, 1942, is hereby revoked.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

April 14, 1945

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC CIRCULAR 4C

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.**

Public Circular No. 4C is hereby amended in the following respects:

- (1) Section II-A(1) is revoked.
- (2) Section II-A(2) shall read:

(2) Nationals of foreign countries acquiring residence in the United States after February 23, 1942, who apply to be licensed as generally licensed nationals under General License No. 42.

- (3) Section II-B(1) is revoked.
- (4) Section II-C shall read:

C. *Amount of property.*—Reports on Series L required under this Circular shall be made without any exemption whatever with respect to the amount of property involved.

- (5) Section II-D(6) is revoked.
- (6) Section II-E(5) is revoked.
- (7) Section II-G(2)(a) is revoked.
- (8) Section IV-5(c)(i) is revoked.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

May 15, 1945

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 91

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.†

(1) *Trade transactions with Belgium authorized.* A general license is hereby granted authorizing all transactions ordi-

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

† Part 131.—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

LAW DEPARTMENT

narily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and Belgium or between any member of the generally licensed trade area and Belgium, *provided that*:

- (a) Payment for any goods, wares or merchandise exported from Belgium shall be made only
 - (i) by deposit of the dollar amount thereof with a banking institution in the United States for credit to a blocked account in the name of the consignor or a banking institution in Belgium; or
 - (ii) by the acquisition of Belgian franc exchange from a person in the United States having a license specifically authorizing the sale of such exchange;
- (b) Except as authorized by paragraphs (2) or (4) of this general license, no payment shall be made from any account in which any national of a blocked country who is not within the generally licensed trade area has any interest.

(2) *Trade transactions with Belgium by blocked business enterprises in the United States authorized.* Subject to all other terms and conditions of this general license, any national of a blocked country doing business in the United States pursuant to license is hereby authorized, while so licensed, to engage in any transaction referred to in paragraph (1) hereof to the same extent as such national is licensed to engage in trade transactions with persons in the generally licensed trade area.

(3) *Collection of certain other financial instruments for Belgian accounts authorized.* This general license also authorizes the collection and payment of the following financial instruments:

- (a) Traveler's checks;
- (b) Drafts or bills of exchange drawn under traveler's letters of credit issued by banking institutions in the United States; and
- (c) Checks, drafts, bills of exchange or warrants drawn on the Secretary of the State of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, or the Treasurer of the United States;

provided that the proceeds are credited to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in Belgium which has forwarded such instruments for collection.

(4) *Payments and withdrawals from certain balances in Belgian blocked accounts authorized.* This general license also authorizes payments in any amount:

- (a) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in Belgium to a person in the United States;
- (b) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in Belgium to a person in the generally licensed trade area, when such payments are incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between Belgium and the generally licensed trade area;
- (c) From any blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of a banking institution in Belgium to any other such account; and

- (d) From any blocked account in the United States in the name of a person in Belgium to any account in the United States in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Banque du Congo Belge, or any agency of the Government of Belgium;

provided that such payments are made only from balances in such accounts which have accrued on or since February 2, 1945 pursuant to (i) this general license, (ii) any license authorizing remittances to Belgium, or (iii) any license authorizing transfers from any account in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Banque du Congo Belge, or any agency of the Government of Belgium.

(5) *Certain transactions not authorized.* This general license shall not be deemed to authorize:

- (a) Any transaction which is by, on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of (i) any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within Belgium or the generally licensed trade area; or
- (b) Any transaction which involves property in which (i) any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within Belgium or the generally licensed trade area has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest.

(6) *Definitions.* As used in this general license:

- (a) The term "Belgium" shall include Belgium and any colony or other territory subject to the jurisdiction of Belgium.
- (b) The terms "generally licensed trade area" and "member" of the generally licensed trade area shall have the meaning prescribed in General License No. 53, as amended.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control
May 15, 1945

GENERAL RULING NO. 11A

*Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.**

Regulations Limiting Withdrawals from Certain Blocked German and Japanese Accounts

(1) *Withdrawals from blocked German and Japanese accounts not authorized in certain cases.* No license or other authoriza-

* Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

LAW DEPARTMENT

tion now outstanding or hereafter issued, unless expressly referring to this general ruling, shall be deemed to authorize any payment, transfer, or withdrawal from any blocked account if the person with whom the account is maintained has reasonable cause to believe that any of the following has an interest in the account:

- (a) The Government of Germany or Japan, and any agent, instrumentality, or representative of either Government;
- (b) Any individual who is a citizen or subject of Germany or Japan and who at any time on or since December 7, 1941 has been within the territory of either country or within any other territory while it was designated as "enemy territory" under General Ruling No. 11;
- (c) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization which is organized under the laws of, or which at any time on or since December 7, 1941 has had its principal place of business in, any territory of Germany or Japan;
- (d) Any partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, situated within any foreign country, which is a national of Germany or Japan by reason of the interest therein of any government or person specified in this paragraph.
- (2) *Continued applicability of certain general licenses.* The

following general licenses shall continue applicable, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this general ruling:

- (a) General License No. 1;
- (b) General License No. 1A;
- (c) General License No. 2 only with respect to payment or reimbursement for normal service charges (as therein defined) other than interest due;
- (d) General License No. 4;
- (e) General License No. 5;
- (f) General License No. 25;
- (g) General License No. 26;
- (h) General License No. 27;
- (i) General License No. 29;
- (j) General License No. 30;
- (k) General License No. 30A;
- (l) General License No. 31;
- (m) General License No. 42.

(3) *Continued applicability of certain specific licenses.* Any specific license conferring generally licensed national status on any person or authorizing the sale, purchase, or exchange of any securities shall continue applicable, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this general ruling.

HERBERT E. GASTON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Passage of Reserve Ratio Bill

By Act of Congress, approved June 12, 1945, the reserve requirements of Federal Reserve Banks were reduced to a uniform minimum of 25 per cent in gold certificates against Federal Reserve notes in circulation and deposit liabilities, the authority for the use of direct obligations of the United States as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes was extended indefinitely, the authority to issue Federal Reserve Bank notes was terminated, and the authority to issue United States notes under the Thomas Amendment of May 12, 1943, was terminated. The text of this enactment, known as Public Law 84-79th Congress, will appear in next month's edition of the BULLETIN.

ABSORPTION OF EXCHANGE CHARGES

There is quoted below a statement addressed to all member banks of the Federal Reserve System by the Board of Governors under date of June 22, 1945, with respect to the absorption of exchange charges. This letter has been transmitted by the Comptroller of the Currency to national banks with a covering letter under date of June 25, 1945, and by each Federal Reserve Bank to State member banks in its district with a similar covering letter under date of June 25, 1945.

To All Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System:

Subject: Absorption of Exchange Charges

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System wishes to invite your attention to the provision of the Federal Reserve Act prohibiting member banks of the Federal Reserve System from paying interest on demand deposits "directly or indirectly, by any device whatsoever." This provision authorizes the Board to determine what shall be deemed to be a payment of interest and to prescribe such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this provision and prevent evasions. The Board's Regulation "Q" provides that "within this regulation, any payment to or for the account of any depositor as compensation for the use of funds constituting a deposit shall be considered interest."

In developing a program for the enforcement of this provision of the law with respect to cases involving the absorption of exchange charges, it has been pointed out that the discontinuance of the practice of absorbing such charges in order to conform to the law involves the question whether and to what extent trivial items may be disregarded and also the fixing of a period of time within which the banks concerned may adjust

their practices and, if desirable, advise customers affected.

It will be expected that no member bank in any case will utilize the absorption of exchange charges as a device for compensating a depositor for the use of funds in order to obtain or retain demand deposits, but the absorption of such charges in amounts aggregating not more than \$2.00 for any one depositor in any calendar month or in any other regularly established period of 30 days will be considered as trivial and will be disregarded, provided the bank keeps such records as the appropriate supervisory authority may require for reconciliation purposes. It should be clearly understood, however, that if it is ascertained that any member bank has engaged in the practice of absorbing exchange charges in amounts aggregating more than \$2.00 for any one depositor in any calendar month or in any other regularly established period of 30 days, it will be presumed that the law has been violated.

The Board has also decided that adequate time for such adjustments as may be necessary or desirable in order to conform to this decision will be afforded by fixing August 1, 1945 as the date on and after which all member banks will be expected to comply with this provision of the law. The Comptroller of the Currency and the Board of Governors are in agreement that if after that date it is ascertained that any member bank, national or State, is absorbing exchange charges in violation of the law as explained herein, the measures of enforcement provided by law will be invoked.

This letter is being sent to each member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

Very truly yours,
CHESTER MORRILL,
Secretary.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Compiled May 23, and released for publication May 26. Figures shown on charts may differ from preliminary figures used in text.

Output and employment at factories declined somewhat in April. Department store sales showed a marked decline and wholesale commodity prices continued to advance slightly.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production, which had advanced earlier this year, declined in April to the same general level that prevailed during the last half of 1944. The Board's seasonally adjusted index was 231 per cent of the 1935-39 average as compared with 235 in the first quarter.

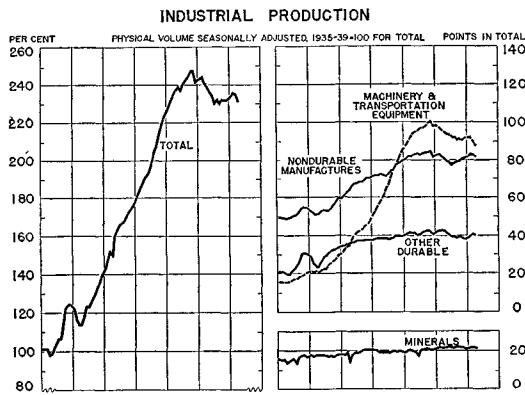
Activity in the machinery and transportation equipment industries declined about 3 per cent in April, reflecting curtailed munitions production; the largest part of the decrease was accounted for by a further reduction in operations at shipyards. As a result of the decline in shipbuilding during the last 12 months, activity in the transportation equipment industries in April was 10 per cent below a year ago.

Steel production was maintained at the March level as a decline in output at open hearth furnaces was offset by a further rise in steel produced in electric furnaces. Production of nonferrous metals, which had increased somewhat during

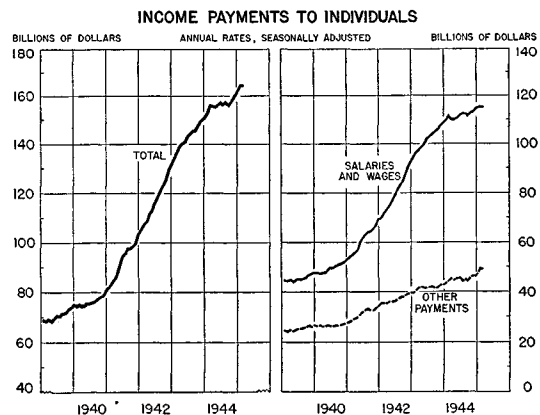
the first quarter of this year, showed little change in April. Output of stone, clay, and glass products was maintained at the first quarter level, while lumber production continued to decline.

Production of textiles and manufactured food products declined slightly in April and was at the level of a year ago. Cotton consumption showed a decrease of 5 per cent from March but rayon shipments rose further to a record level. Activity at meatpacking establishments, which had shown little change during the first quarter after allowing for seasonal fluctuations, declined 10 per cent in April. Output of rubber products decreased as the shortage of carbon black continued to limit production despite measures to stretch available supplies. Production of most other nondurable goods showed little change.

Bituminous coal production recovered in the latter part of April from a substantial decline earlier in the month due to work interruptions accompanying contract negotiations. Output for the month was 8 per cent below that of March and in the first two weeks of May continued at this lower rate. Anthracite production



Federal Reserve indexes. Groups are expressed in terms of points in the total index. Monthly figures, latest shown are for April.



Based on Department of Commerce estimates. Wages and salaries include military pay. Monthly figures raised to annual rates, latest shown are for March.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

in April was 14 per cent higher than in the preceding month but declined sharply in May prior to agreement on a new wage contract on May 19. Output of crude petroleum has been maintained at record levels and iron ore production has shown an exceptionally large increase this spring due to early opening of the navigation season on the Great Lakes.

DISTRIBUTION

Department store sales declined sharply in April and the Board's seasonally adjusted index was 181 per cent of the 1935-39 average as compared with an average of 211 in the first quarter and with 172 in April, 1944. Sales in the first half of May were only slightly larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. Owing to unseasonably warm weather and expectations of shortages, much spring shopping, which would usually be done in April and May, occurred this year in February and March. In mid-April many stores were closed immediately following the death of President Roosevelt. Also, in particular cities part of the recent decrease in sales appears to have been associated with actual or anticipated income declines resulting from cutbacks in war production.

Freight carloadings of most manufactured products were maintained at a high level in April and the early part of May and were above the same period a year ago. Shipments of coal

and lumber, however, were in smaller volume, reflecting reductions in output of these commodities.

COMMODITY PRICES

Wholesale prices of farm products advanced in April and then showed little change in the first 3 weeks of May. Maximum prices for coal, steel products, and various other industrial commodities have been raised somewhat in recent weeks.

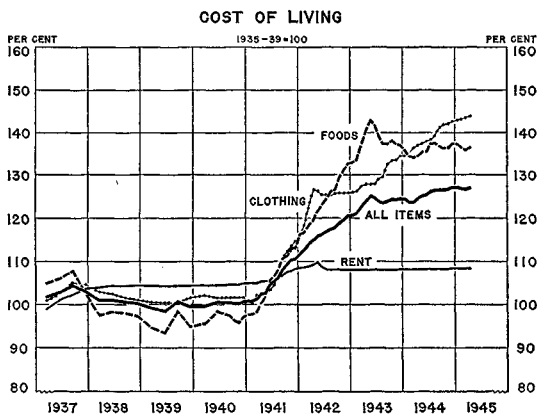
Retail price changes for foods and other commodities apparently have continued to be small in April and the early part of May.

BANK CREDIT

During the four weeks ended May 16 total deposit and currency holdings of businesses and individuals increased by nearly 3 billion dollars. Increases of about 300 million in currency and of over 400 million in reserves required to be held against expanding deposits at member banks resulted in an increased demand for reserve funds by member banks. This demand was supplied largely by an increase of about 500 millions of dollars in Reserve Bank holdings of Government securities, mostly bills and certificates, and in part by a temporary decline in Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks. Excess reserves rose slightly to around a billion dollars.

In the 5 months between war loan drives, December 20 to May 16, reporting banks in 101 cities reduced their holdings of short-term Government securities by around 2.3 billion dollars in order to maintain adequate reserve balances. But during the same period bond holdings of these banks were increased by 1.6 billion dollars.

Loans to brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying Government securities, which had declined in early April to a level comparable with that reached before the Sixth War Loan Drive, rose substantially during the three weeks immediately preceding the Seventh War Loan Drive. Commercial loans declined during the interdrive period, reaching a level about 500 million dollars lower than that prevailing just before the Sixth War Loan Drive.



Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes. Last month in each calendar quarter through September 1940, monthly thereafter. Midmonth figures, latest shown are for April.

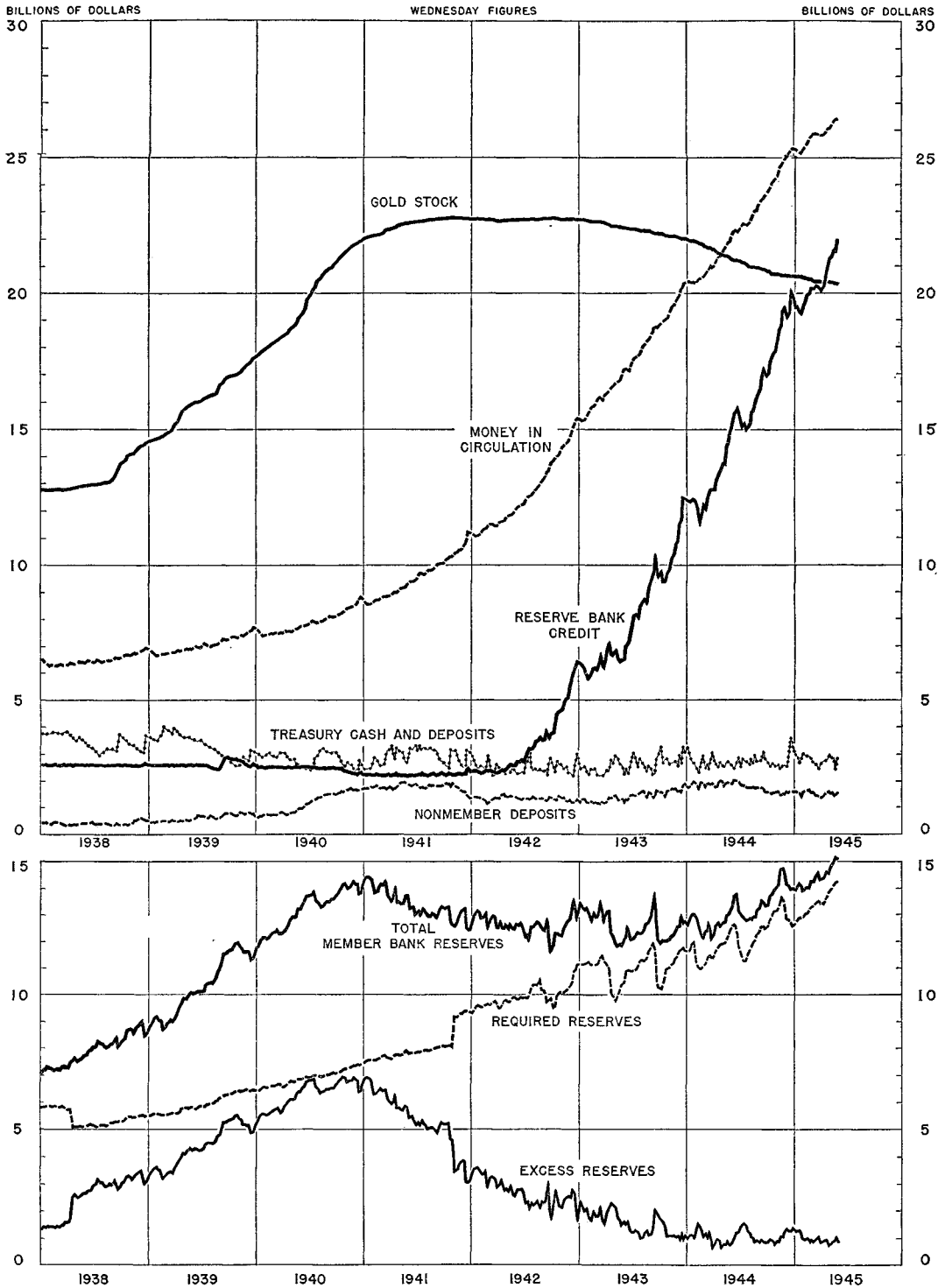
FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to financial and business developments in the United States. The data relating to the Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are derived from regular reports made to the Board; index numbers of production are compiled by the Board on the basis of material collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, money in circulation, Treasury finance, and operations of Government credit agencies are obtained principally from statements of the Treasury, or of the agencies concerned; data on money and security markets and commodity prices and other series on business activity are obtained largely from other sources. Back figures for banking and monetary tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, *Banking and Monetary Statistics*; back figures for most other tables may be obtained from earlier BULLETINS.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Wednesday figures, latest shown are for May 23. See p. 569.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

[In effect May 31. Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. S. (last par. Sec. 13)			
	Advances secured by Government obligations maturing or callable in one year or less (Sec. 13)		Advances secured by Government obligations maturing or callable beyond one year and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper (Secs. 13 and 13a) ¹		Other secured advances [Sec. 10(b)]		To nonmember banks		To others	
	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective
Boston.....	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
New York.....	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Aug. 25, 1939	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Aug. 25, 1939	2½	Oct. 30, 1942
Philadelphia.....	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	2	Oct. 17, 1942
Cleveland.....	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	1½	Sept. 12, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Richmond.....	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	2½	Oct. 28, 1942
Atlanta.....	1½	Oct. 15, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 15, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 15, 1942
Chicago.....	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Feb. 28, 1942	1½	Aug. 29, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	2	Oct. 17, 1942
St. Louis.....	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	1½	Mar. 14, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Minneapolis.....	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Mar. 28, 1942	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Mar. 28, 1942	2½	Oct. 30, 1942
Kansas City.....	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Dallas.....	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 17, 1942
San Francisco.....	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Apr. 4, 1942	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Apr. 4, 1942	2½	Oct. 28, 1942

¹ Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months.

NOTE.—Maximum maturities for discounts and advances to member banks are: 15 days for advances secured by obligations of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months; 90 days for other advances and discounts made under Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act (except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding 6 months and 9 months respectively); and 4 months for advances under Section 10(b). The maximum maturity for advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations made under the last paragraph of Section 13 is 90 days. Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 115-116, pp. 439-443.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUYING RATES ON BILLS

[Per cent per annum]

Maturity	Rate on May 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
Treasury bills ¹	¾	Apr. 30, 1942	—
Bankers' acceptances: ²			
1-90 days.....	½	Oct. 20, 1933	1
91-120 days.....	¾	Oct. 20, 1933	1
121-180 days.....	1	Oct. 20, 1933	1½

¹ Established rate at which Federal Reserve Banks stand ready to buy all Treasury bills offered. Effective Aug. 3, 1942, purchases of such bills, if desired by the seller, were made on condition that the Reserve Bank, upon request before maturity, would sell back bills of like amount and maturity at the same rate of discount. Since May 15, 1943, all purchases have been made subject to repurchase option.

² Minimum buying rates on prime bankers' acceptances.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 117, pp. 443-445.

GUARANTEE FEES AND MAXIMUM INTEREST AND COMMITMENT RATES CHARGEABLE UNDER REGULATION V ON LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMISSION UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9112 AND CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

[Rates in effect May 31]

FEES PAYABLE TO GUARANTOR BY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS

Percentage of loan guaranteed	Guarantee fee (In terms of percentage of amount of interest payable by borrower) ¹
80 or less.....	10
85.....	15
90.....	20
95.....	30
Over 95.....	50

MAXIMUM RATES THAT MAY BE CHARGED BORROWERS BY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS [Per cent per annum]

Maximum rate of interest.....	4½
Maximum commitment rate.....	2¼

¹ Guarantee fee is charged only on guaranteed portion of loan.

² Based on average daily unused balance of the maximum principal amount of the loan. The financing institution may, in the alternative, charge a flat fee of not to exceed \$50, without regard to the amount or maturity of the commitment.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL LOANS AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT¹

Maturities not exceeding five years

[In effect May 31. Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	To industrial or commercial businesses		To financing institutions		
	On loans ²	On commitments	On discounts or purchases		On commitments
			Portion for which institution is obligated	Remaining portion	
Boston.....	2½-5	1½-1	(3)	(4)	1½-1
New York.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	1½-1¼
Philadelphia.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	52	(4)	1½-1¼
Cleveland.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	6½-1¼
Richmond.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	1½-1¼
Atlanta.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	6½-1¼
Chicago.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	2½-5	2½-5	1½-1¼
St. Louis.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	1-1½	(4)	1½-1¼
Minneapolis.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	1½-1¼
Kansas City.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	1½-1¼
Dallas.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	6½-1¼
San Francisco.....	2½-5	1½-1¼	(3)	(4)	6½-1¼

¹ See table on maximum interest and commitment rates chargeable under Regulation V for rates on guaranteed Section 13b loans.

² Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.

³ Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.

⁴ Rate charged borrower.

⁵ May charge rate charged borrower by financing institution, if lower.

⁶ Charge of ¼ per cent is made on undisbursed portion of loan.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 118, pp. 446-447.

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q

[Per cent per annum]

	Nov. 1, 1933- Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935- Dec. 31, 1935	Effective Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits.....	3	2½	2½
Postal savings deposits...	3	2½	2½
Other deposits payable:			
In 6 months or more....	3	2½	2½
In 90 days to 6 months...	3	2½	2
In less than 90 days....	3	2½	1

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the F. D. I. C., effective Feb. 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks. Under Regulation Q the rate payable by a member bank may not in any event exceed the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
[Per cent of deposits]

Period in effect	Net demand deposits ¹			Time deposits (all member banks)
	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	
June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936.....	13	10	7	3
Aug. 16, 1936-Feb. 28, 1937.....	19½	15	10½	4½
Mar. 1, 1937-Apr. 30, 1937.....	22¾	17½	12½	5¼
May 1, 1937-Apr. 15, 1938.....	26	20	14	6
Apr. 16, 1938-Oct. 31, 1941.....	22¾	17½	12	5
Nov. 1, 1941-Aug. 19, 1942.....	26	20	14	6
Aug. 20, 1942-Sept. 13, 1942.....	24	20	14	6
Sept. 14, 1942-Oct. 2, 1942.....	22	20	14	6
Oct. 3, 1942 and after.....	20	20	14	6

¹ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i.e., demand deposits other than war loan deposits, minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS¹
[Per cent of market value]

Prescribed by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Nov. 1, 1937- Feb. 4, 1945	Effective Feb. 5, 1945
	For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities, under Regulation T.....	40	50
For short sales, under Regulation T.....	50	50
For loans by banks on stocks, under Regulation U.....	40	50

¹ Regulations T and U limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value (100%) and the maximum loan value.

Note.—Regulations T and U also provide special margin requirements on "omnibus" accounts and loans to brokers and dealers.
Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 145, p. 504.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Wednesday figures								End of month			
	1945								1945	1944		
	May 30	May 23	May 16	May 9	May 2	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	May	April	May	
Assets												
Gold certificates.....	17,416,465	17,429,460	17,513,465	17,508,360	17,533,360	17,545,360	17,582,265	17,607,265	17,416,463	17,533,364	18,741,125	
Redemption fund—F.R. notes.....	695,094	683,713	681,041	677,377	673,970	663,798	649,023	646,242	695,095	673,969	353,674	
Other cash.....	248,091	254,888	241,771	240,801	250,056	256,108	250,970	253,743	248,175	249,214	265,076	
Total reserves.....	18,359,650	18,368,061	18,436,277	18,426,538	18,457,386	18,465,266	18,482,258	18,507,250	18,359,733	18,456,547	19,361,875	
Discounts and advances:												
For member banks.....	884,744	723,374	486,204	550,659	568,191	507,471	340,438	321,939	873,774	488,260	236,027	
For nonmember banks, etc.....	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	600	
Total discounts and advances.....	885,534	724,164	486,994	551,449	568,981	508,261	341,228	322,729	874,564	489,050	236,627	
Industrial loans.....	4,302	4,592	4,835	4,212	4,420	3,914	4,268	4,300	4,230	4,443	11,791	
U. S. Government securities:												
Direct:												
Bills:												
Under repurchase option.....	5,028,961	5,068,504	4,992,875	5,246,640	5,102,387	5,282,517	5,100,677	5,129,539	4,898,361	5,124,345	4,093,385	
Other.....	8,035,136	8,061,436	8,038,591	7,957,774	7,886,143	7,810,046	7,712,341	7,611,041	8,055,176	7,886,143	4,372,283	
Certificates:												
Special:												
Other.....	5,827,311	5,678,711	5,523,711	5,412,211	5,385,711	5,238,011	5,224,011	5,234,011	5,870,011	5,333,211	3,147,490	
Notes.....	1,016,450	1,005,350	997,850	987,850	987,850	987,850	987,850	991,850	1,017,450	987,850	1,186,264	
Bonds.....	1,115,142	1,115,142	1,115,142	1,115,142	1,116,492	1,125,492	1,128,092	1,124,392	1,112,642	1,123,292	1,447,496	
Guaranteed.....											3,771	
Total U. S. Government securities, including guaranteed securities.....	21,023,000	20,929,143	20,668,169	20,719,617	20,478,583	20,443,916	20,152,971	20,090,833	20,953,640	20,454,841	14,250,689	
Other Reserve Bank credit outstanding.....	345,467	322,247	426,871	314,050	354,377	353,747	474,408	345,084	298,878	358,304	260,150	
Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding.....	22,258,303	21,980,146	21,586,869	21,589,328	21,406,361	21,309,838	20,972,875	20,762,946	22,131,312	21,306,638	14,759,257	
Liabilities												
Federal Reserve notes.....	22,844,887	22,761,047	22,782,317	22,722,460	22,631,066	22,505,374	22,504,029	22,368,052	22,885,307	22,597,582	18,531,796	
Deposits:												
Member bank—reserve account.....	15,371,392	15,116,648	15,245,908	15,029,352	14,891,630	14,707,959	14,582,323	14,593,429	15,295,863	14,817,807	13,045,575	
U. S. Treasurer—general account.....	425,501	526,232	101,872	446,614	423,165	651,280	429,946	408,931	361,571	445,945	307,484	
Foreign.....	1,159,080	1,187,244	1,134,984	1,071,542	1,158,994	1,167,896	1,191,486	1,194,886	1,142,847	1,158,579	1,553,508	
Other deposits.....	459,676	404,600	406,104	391,845	411,916	394,807	402,297	357,858	446,312	390,593	392,739	
Total deposits.....	17,415,649	17,234,724	16,888,868	16,939,353	16,885,705	16,921,942	16,606,052	16,555,104	17,246,593	16,812,924	15,299,306	
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined (per cent).....	45.6	45.9	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.8	47.3	47.5	45.7	46.8	57.2	

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
[In thousands of dollars]

May 30, 1945	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
Discounts and advances.....	885,534	801,829	57,310	12,355	14,040					
Industrial loans.....	4,302	3,105	7	8	33	43	877	108	121	
U. S. Government securities.....	21,023,000	3,295,147	2,086,683	4,228,511	4,729,696	1,657,050	3,494,621	273,800	507,652	749,840

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday or last day of period)	Applications approved to date		Approved but not completed ¹ (amount)	Loans outstanding ² (amount)	Commitments outstanding (amount)	Participations outstanding (amount)
	Number	Amount				
1934.....	984	49,634	20,966	13,589	8,225	1,296
1935.....	1,993	124,493	11,548	32,493	27,649	8,778
1936.....	2,280	139,829	8,226	25,526	20,959	7,208
1937.....	2,406	150,987	3,369	20,216	12,780	7,238
1938.....	2,653	175,013	1,946	17,345	14,161	12,722
1939.....	2,781	188,222	2,659	13,683	9,220	10,981
1940.....	2,908	212,510	13,954	9,152	5,226	6,386
1941.....	3,202	279,860	8,294	10,337	14,597	19,600
1942						
June 24.....	3,352	338,822	26,346	11,265	16,832	26,430
Dec. 31.....	3,423	408,737	4,248	14,126	10,661	17,305
1943						
Mar. 31.....	3,443	459,296	5,164	13,182	13,143	20,316
June 30.....	3,452	475,468	3,203	13,044	12,132	19,070
Sept. 30.....	3,460	483,608	2,860	12,227	11,474	18,928
Dec. 31.....	3,471	491,342	926	10,532	9,270	17,930
1944						
Mar. 31.....	3,481	503,330	1,408	11,774	9,069	18,267
June 30.....	3,483	510,857	45	11,366	4,048	11,063
Sept. 30.....	3,487	519,120	645	9,274	4,400	9,851
Dec. 30.....	3,489	525,532	1,295	3,894	4,165	2,705
1945						
Jan. 31.....	3,491	526,659	560	4,066	3,461	2,405
Feb. 28.....	3,492	527,700	585	3,921	3,547	2,374
Mar. 31.....	3,493	528,936	85	4,214	3,321	2,365
Apr. 30.....	3,500	533,037	1,370	4,553	3,285	2,361

¹ Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve Banks and under consideration by applicant.

² Includes industrial loans past due 3 months or more, which are not included in industrial loans outstanding in weekly statement of condition of Federal Reserve Banks.

NOTE.—The difference between amount of applications approved and the sum of the following four columns represents repayments of advances, and applications for loans and commitments withdrawn or expired.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES, BY CLASS OF BANK

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	All member banks ¹	Central reserve city banks		Re-reserve city banks	Country banks ¹
		New York	Chicago		
Total reserves held:					
1944—March.....	12,431	3,488	796	4,921	3,226
April.....	12,574	3,580	797	5,007	3,190
1945—March.....	14,429	3,911	887	5,739	3,892
April.....	14,621	4,022	890	5,793	3,916
Week ending (Friday):					
1945—Apr. 6.....	14,373	3,963	799	5,709	3,902
Apr. 13.....	14,576	3,987	885	5,779	3,925
Apr. 20.....	14,668	4,035	905	5,818	3,910
Apr. 27.....	14,723	4,075	915	5,831	3,902
May 4.....	14,874	4,107	927	5,871	3,969
May 11.....	15,050	4,167	934	5,931	4,018
May 18.....	15,203	4,216	937	5,995	4,055
May 25.....	15,198	4,257	946	5,975	4,020
Excess reserves:					
1944—March.....	978	16	—1	263	700
April.....	886	17	11	259	599
1945—March.....	1,010	18	2	272	719
April.....	931	12	14	227	678
Week ending (Friday):					
1945—Apr. 6.....	977	20	9	239	709
Apr. 13.....	956	11	7	240	698
Apr. 20.....	914	16	7	226	665
Apr. 27.....	865	10	5	211	639
May 4.....	948	11	6	238	693
May 11.....	995	14	6	255	720
May 18.....	^p 1,022	13	5	264	^p 740
May 25.....	^p 951	13	7	224	^p 707

^p Preliminary.

¹ Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates.

WAR PRODUCTION LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMISSION THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER REGULATION V

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date	Guaranteed loans authorized to date		Guaranteed loans outstanding		Additional amount available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding
	Number	Amount	Total amount	Portion guaranteed	
1942					
June 30.....	565	310,680	81,108	69,674	137,888
Sept. 30.....	1,658	944,204	427,918	356,677	230,720
Dec. 31.....	2,665	2,688,397	803,720	632,474	1,430,121
1943					
Mar. 31.....	3,534	3,725,241	1,245,711	999,394	1,865,618
June 30.....	4,217	4,718,818	1,428,253	1,153,756	2,216,053
Sept. 30.....	4,787	5,452,498	1,708,022	1,413,159	2,494,855
Dec. 31.....	5,347	6,563,048	1,914,040	1,601,518	3,146,286
1944					
Jan. 31.....	5,565	6,989,682	2,020,294	1,691,802	3,278,822
Feb. 29.....	5,720	7,172,719	2,030,547	1,700,400	3,451,581
Mar. 31.....	5,904	7,466,762	2,009,511	1,680,046	3,615,963
Apr. 30.....	6,079	7,647,180	1,990,996	1,666,185	3,684,568
May 31.....	6,283	7,797,400	2,033,579	1,706,421	3,795,558
June 30.....	6,433	8,046,672	2,064,318	1,735,777	3,810,797
July 31.....	6,590	8,333,741	2,083,435	1,765,841	3,904,215
Aug. 31.....	6,744	8,487,623	2,010,958	1,706,363	4,107,606
Sept. 30.....	6,882	8,685,753	1,960,785	1,663,489	4,301,322
Oct. 31.....	7,051	8,985,617	1,895,733	1,611,873	4,367,332
Nov. 30.....	7,237	9,133,750	1,776,539	1,507,709	4,476,988
Dec. 30.....	7,434	9,310,582	1,735,970	1,482,038	4,453,586
1945					
Jan. 31.....	7,581	9,407,853	1,700,632	1,448,995	3,911,058
Feb. 28.....	7,720	9,517,272	1,646,160	1,402,646	3,964,830
Mar. 31.....	7,885	9,645,328	1,599,120	1,365,959	3,963,961
Apr. 30.....	8,047	9,872,866	1,558,270	1,332,050	4,002,772

NOTE.—The difference between guaranteed loans authorized and sum of loans outstanding and amounts available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding represents amounts repaid, guarantees available but not completed, and authorizations expired or withdrawn.

DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY MEMBER BANKS IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTERS,¹ APRIL 1945

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	In places of 15,000 and over population		In places of under 15,000 population	
	Demand deposits except inter-bank ²	Time deposits	Demand deposits except inter-bank ²	Time deposits
Total.				
	14,479	6,374	9,360	4,389
Boston.....	1,926	701	294	185
New York.....	2,835	1,616	869	878
Philadelphia.....	1,022	562	755	656
Cleveland.....	1,277	706	869	594
Richmond.....	1,142	318	678	332
Atlanta.....	1,301	351	553	149
Chicago.....	1,872	1,045	1,281	675
St. Louis.....	522	247	781	196
Minneapolis.....	436	207	505	303
Kansas City.....	421	84	1,163	153
Dallas.....	748	93	1,139	45
San Francisco.....	977	443	474	223

¹ Includes any banks in outlying sections of reserve cities which have been given permission to carry the same reserves as country banks. All reserve cities have a population of more than 15,000.

² Includes war loan deposits, shown separately for all country banks in the table on the following page.

DEPOSITS AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

[Averages of daily figures.¹ In millions of dollars]

Class of bank and Federal Reserve district	Gross demand deposits				Demand deposits adjusted ³	Net demand deposits ⁴	Time deposits ⁵	Demand balances due from domestic banks	Reserves		
	Total	Inter-bank	U. S. Government war loan deposits ²	Other					Held	Required	Excess
First half of April 1945											
All member banks	87,067	11,365	10,925	64,777	61,218	67,011	20,780	5,698	14,534	13,545	988
Central reserve city banks:											
New York	24,414	3,879	3,818	16,717	15,692	19,501	1,101	94	3,983	3,966	17
Chicago	5,193	1,150	795	3,247	3,002	4,031	629	122	867	844	23
Reserve city banks:	32,316	5,170	3,757	23,389	21,672	25,084	8,352	1,798	5,760	5,518	242
Boston	2,156	302	382	1,472	1,387	1,640	142	50	338	337	2
New York	537	26	51	460	434	441	229	20	105	102	3
Philadelphia	2,466	329	323	1,814	1,705	1,961	168	74	410	402	8
Cleveland	4,026	525	463	3,038	2,841	3,197	1,017	172	733	700	33
Richmond	1,894	311	293	1,290	1,199	1,411	341	102	326	303	23
Atlanta	1,992	531	170	1,291	1,174	1,570	316	138	351	333	18
Chicago	4,061	440	508	3,113	2,911	3,066	1,460	290	732	701	32
St. Louis	1,898	570	190	1,137	1,025	1,483	252	115	322	312	10
Minneapolis	1,004	244	170	589	529	717	129	57	153	151	2
Kansas City	2,569	852	216	1,501	1,347	1,927	269	275	431	402	29
Dallas	2,020	483	175	1,362	1,269	1,535	241	220	359	322	37
San Francisco	7,694	557	816	6,322	5,851	6,137	3,786	287	1,500	1,455	45
Country banks	25,144	1,167	2,555	21,423	20,851	18,393	10,699	3,685	3,924	3,217	707
Boston	2,348	98	378	1,873	1,796	1,725	882	172	337	294	43
New York	3,834	80	521	3,234	3,121	2,914	2,481	293	634	557	77
Philadelphia	1,806	12	199	1,595	1,556	1,362	1,211	210	322	263	59
Cleveland	2,186	28	253	1,905	1,859	1,579	1,292	310	390	299	91
Richmond	2,020	195	202	1,623	1,558	1,430	647	330	289	239	50
Atlanta	2,095	241	157	1,697	1,649	1,498	498	400	307	240	67
Chicago	3,233	68	353	2,811	2,760	2,342	1,708	492	530	430	100
St. Louis	1,455	152	92	1,211	1,179	1,077	440	257	212	177	35
Minneapolis	1,014	69	84	861	841	751	507	161	167	136	31
Kansas City	1,658	74	94	1,490	1,473	1,169	235	385	232	178	55
Dallas	2,003	123	114	1,766	1,736	1,422	137	444	273	207	66
San Francisco	1,491	26	108	1,357	1,323	1,125	662	229	231	197	34
Second half of April 1945											
All member banks	86,531	11,277	9,107	66,147	62,665	68,471	21,001	5,597	14,709	13,836	873
Central reserve city banks:											
New York	24,094	3,911	3,133	17,050	16,062	19,940	1,107	57	4,062	4,054	8
Chicago	5,408	1,067	659	3,681	3,457	4,357	638	169	914	910	4
Reserve city banks:	32,168	5,138	3,159	23,871	22,139	25,535	8,430	1,783	5,825	5,613	212
Boston	2,143	304	318	1,521	1,429	1,688	143	46	353	346	6
New York	546	26	45	475	449	455	232	21	107	105	2
Philadelphia	2,439	323	266	1,850	1,741	1,995	172	69	415	409	6
Cleveland	4,008	516	391	3,101	2,900	3,247	1,021	171	748	711	37
Richmond	1,850	302	241	1,308	1,220	1,428	345	97	324	306	17
Atlanta	2,000	524	144	1,332	1,215	1,606	320	136	353	340	13
Chicago	4,023	429	429	3,165	2,976	3,121	1,474	290	742	713	29
St. Louis	1,904	567	160	1,177	1,064	1,534	255	98	327	322	5
Minneapolis	973	241	140	592	538	725	128	55	154	153	2
Kansas City	2,585	856	184	1,546	1,389	1,964	273	284	439	409	30
Dallas	2,041	497	148	1,396	1,291	1,559	244	232	357	327	31
San Francisco	7,656	553	694	6,408	5,927	6,214	3,822	283	1,505	1,472	33
Country banks	24,861	1,161	2,156	21,545	21,007	18,640	10,825	3,588	3,907	3,259	648
Boston	2,291	103	315	1,873	1,798	1,734	889	171	333	296	37
New York	3,734	79	433	3,221	3,116	2,933	2,508	268	634	561	73
Philadelphia	1,772	12	168	1,592	1,554	1,374	1,225	196	319	266	54
Cleveland	2,162	27	213	1,921	1,878	1,609	1,309	299	389	304	85
Richmond	2,006	191	168	1,646	1,584	1,450	654	332	286	242	44
Atlanta	2,093	239	134	1,719	1,674	1,531	503	391	297	244	53
Chicago	3,209	68	309	2,833	2,786	2,381	1,732	478	532	437	95
St. Louis	1,451	148	78	1,225	1,195	1,098	445	249	214	180	33
Minneapolis	1,003	67	71	865	847	761	514	155	165	137	28
Kansas City	1,660	75	80	1,505	1,489	1,188	238	383	235	181	55
Dallas	2,014	122	95	1,797	1,768	1,451	139	447	275	211	63
San Francisco	1,466	27	91	1,348	1,318	1,130	669	220	227	198	29

¹ Averages of daily closing figures for reserves and of daily opening figures for other columns, inasmuch as reserves required are based on deposits at opening of business.

² Figures include Series E bond deposit accounts, but do not include certain other demand deposits of the U. S. Government with member banks and, therefore, differ from figures for U. S. Government deposits shown in other published banking data. See also footnote 3.

³ Preceding column minus so-called "float" (total cash items in process of collection) and estimate of U. S. Government deposits other than war loan and Series E bond accounts.

⁴ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i. e., demand deposits other than war loan deposits, minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

⁵ Includes some interbank and U. S. Government time deposits; the amounts on call report dates are shown in the *Member Bank Call Report*.

UNITED STATES MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY DENOMINATIONS

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

End of year and month	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency ²							Large denomination currency ²						Unassorted	
		Total	Coin	\$1 ³	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000		\$10,000
1933	5,519	4,167	442	402	33	719	1,229	1,342	1,360	364	618	125	237	8	10	8
1934	5,536	4,292	452	423	32	771	1,288	1,326	1,254	337	577	112	216	5	7	10
1935	5,882	4,518	478	460	33	815	1,373	1,359	1,369	358	627	122	239	7	16	5
1936	6,543	5,021	517	499	35	906	1,563	1,501	1,530	399	707	135	265	7	18	8
1937	6,550	5,015	537	505	33	905	1,500	1,475	1,542	387	710	139	288	6	12	7
1938	6,856	5,147	550	524	34	946	1,611	1,481	1,714	409	770	160	327	17	32	5
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32	2
1940	8,732	6,247	648	610	39	1,129	2,021	1,800	2,489	538	1,112	227	523	30	60	4
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46	4
1942	15,410	11,576	880	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	287	586	9	25	3
1943—April	16,660	12,428	904	804	58	1,741	4,391	4,531	4,232	1,131	2,128	312	621	15	26	1
May	17,114	12,789	914	824	59	1,785	4,526	4,681	4,326	1,159	2,186	319	630	10	22	1
June	17,421	12,960	929	834	61	1,793	4,565	4,778	4,462	1,195	2,259	329	648	10	21	2
July	17,955	13,334	943	843	62	1,836	4,719	4,931	4,622	1,237	2,347	341	667	10	20	2
August	18,529	13,715	960	858	64	1,878	4,853	5,102	4,816	1,293	2,453	353	687	9	22	2
September	18,844	13,891	970	866	64	1,887	4,893	5,211	4,951	1,327	2,535	360	698	11	20	2
October	19,250	14,135	987	872	65	1,902	4,962	5,347	5,118	1,366	2,636	373	713	11	20	3
November	19,918	14,598	1,006	886	68	1,950	5,127	5,561	5,323	1,416	2,761	388	729	10	19	2
December	20,449	14,871	1,019	909	70	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	2
1944—January	20,529	14,817	1,013	880	69	1,940	5,174	5,742	5,715	1,509	2,992	418	767	9	21	3
February	20,824	15,004	1,018	877	70	1,952	5,255	5,832	5,823	1,534	3,054	426	777	9	22	3
March	21,115	15,100	1,029	881	70	1,951	5,265	5,905	6,017	1,576	3,152	444	814	9	22	1
April	21,552	15,342	1,039	885	70	1,964	5,344	6,040	6,212	1,618	3,270	456	836	9	23	1
May	22,160	15,731	1,055	903	72	2,003	5,498	6,198	6,431	1,668	3,371	473	887	9	23	2
June	22,504	15,925	1,065	906	72	2,010	5,544	6,326	6,581	1,699	3,458	481	912	9	22	2
July	22,699	16,034	1,077	910	73	2,016	5,569	6,388	6,667	1,722	3,516	487	911	9	22	2
August	23,292	16,410	1,092	921	75	2,053	5,706	6,562	6,884	1,780	3,642	502	929	9	22	2
September	23,794	16,715	1,105	937	75	2,078	5,789	6,731	7,081	1,829	3,765	516	939	9	22	2
October	24,425	17,089	1,125	948	76	2,103	5,877	6,960	7,339	1,893	3,918	532	963	10	23	2
November	25,019	17,461	1,144	962	78	2,129	5,990	7,157	7,561	1,946	4,056	546	981	10	23	3
December	25,307	17,580	1,156	987	81	2,150	5,983	7,224	7,730	1,996	4,153	555	990	10	24	3
1945—January	25,290	17,456	1,150	950	77	2,102	5,936	7,242	7,837	2,022	4,228	566	990	10	21	3
February	25,751	17,778	1,158	953	75	2,135	6,076	7,381	7,974	2,059	4,317	571	994	10	24	1
March	25,899	18,000	1,170	954	73	2,132	6,132	7,539	7,900	2,088	4,266	550	965	9	23	1
April	26,189	18,353	1,180	957	73	2,151	6,238	7,754	7,837	2,126	4,210	527	932	9	33	1

¹ Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.
² Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury destroyed.
³ Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.
 Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 112, pp. 415-416.

UNITED STATES MONEY, OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS

[On basis of circulation statement of United States money. In millions of dollars]

	Total outstanding, Apr. 30, 1945	Money held in the Treasury			Money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	Money in circulation ¹		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For Federal Reserve Banks and agents		Apr. 30, 1945	Mar. 31, 1945	Apr. 30, 1944
Gold	20,374	18,260	2,114					
Gold certificates	18,260			15,392	2,815	52	53	54
Federal Reserve notes	23,218			130	704	22,384	22,100	17,852
Treasury currency—total	4,130	37,792	128		249	3,753	3,746	3,646
Standard silver dollars	494	272	99		2	122	120	100
Silver bullion	1,520	1,520						
Silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890	1,792				198	1,594	1,591	1,552
Subsidiary silver coin	806		20		14	772	765	682
Minor coin	297		5		5	287	285	257
United States notes	347		3		23	321	320	321
Federal Reserve Bank notes	544		1		6	537	544	608
National bank notes	122		(^b)		1	121	122	127
Total—Apr. 30, 1945	(⁴)	20,052	2,371	15,392	3,769	26,189		
Mar. 31, 1945	(⁴)	20,110	2,346	15,446	3,803		25,899	
Apr. 30, 1944	(⁴)	21,097	2,323	16,449	3,721			21,552

¹ Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States; totals for other end-of-month dates shown in table above, totals by weeks in table on p. 569, and seasonally adjusted figures in table on p. 578.

² Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund, \$143,979,894 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar, and \$156,039,431 held as reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890.

³ To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and bullion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.

⁴ Because some of the types of money shown are held as collateral or reserves against other types, a grand total of all types has no special significance and is not shown. See note for explanation of these duplications. ⁵ Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—There are maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1945, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40 per cent, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation; gold certificates pledged as collateral may be counted as reserves. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes are in process of retirement.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

(Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars)

Date	Amount—unadjusted for seasonal variation	Amount—adjusted for seasonal variation	Change in seasonally adjusted series ¹
End of year figures:			
1939	7,598		+742
1940	8,732		+1,134
1941	11,160		+2,428
1942	15,410		+4,250
1943	20,449		+5,039
1944	25,307		+4,858
Monthly averages of daily figures:			
1943—September	18,729	18,767	+480
October	19,001	19,001	+234
November	19,566	19,507	+506
December	20,243	19,944	+437
1944—January	20,428	20,367	+423
February	20,635	20,635	+268
March	20,964	21,027	+392
April	21,312	21,484	+457
May	21,822	21,976	+492
June	22,296	22,408	+432
July	22,580	22,625	+217
August	22,988	23,104	+479
September	23,525	23,572	+468
October	24,112	24,112	+540
November	24,738	24,664	+552
December	25,207	24,957	+293
1945—January	25,243	25,167	+210
February	25,527	25,527	+360
March	25,850	25,928	+401
April	26,009	26,219	+291
May	26,351	26,537	+318

¹ For end of year figures, represents change computed on absolute amounts in first column.

NOTE.—For discussion of seasonal adjustment factors and for back figures on comparable basis see September 1943 BULLETIN, pp. 822-826. Because of an apparent recent change in the seasonal pattern around the year end, adjustment factors have been revised somewhat for dates affected, beginning with December 1942; seasonally adjusted figures for money in circulation, as shown in *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 111, p. 414, and described on p. 405, are based on an older series of adjustment factors.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gold stock at end of period	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import	Earmarked gold: decrease or increase (—)	Domestic gold production ¹
1934 ²	8,238	4,202.5	1,133.9	82.6	92.9
1935	10,125	1,887.2	1,739.0	—2	110.7
1936	³ 11,258	1,132.5	1,116.6	—85.9	131.6
1937	³ 12,760	1,502.5	1,585.5	—200.4	143.9
1938	14,512	1,751.5	1,973.6	—333.5	148.6
1939	17,644	3,132.0	3,574.2	—534.4	161.7
1940	21,995	4,351.2	4,744.5	—644.7	170.2
1941	22,737	741.8	982.4	—407.7	169.1
1942	22,726	—10.3	315.7	—458.4	125.4
1943	21,938	—788.5	68.9	—803.6	48.3
1944	20,619	—1,319.0	(*)	—459.8	35.1
1944—April	21,429	—170.7	—139.0	—70.5	2.9
May	21,264	—165.5		—93.1	2.9
June	21,173	—90.7		—6.4	2.4
July	20,996	—177.1		—96.6	3.0
August	20,926	—69.7		2.7	2.8
September	20,825	—101.2		—27.4	3.0
October	20,727	—98.4		—22.6	2.9
November	20,688	—38.3		—34.7	3.0
December	20,619	—69.6		—46.3	2.8
1945—January	20,550	—69.0		—58.2	2.5
February	20,506	—43.8		—37.4	2.3
March	20,419	—87.3		—46.9	2.4
April	20,374	—45.1		—53.2	2.3
May	^p 20,270	^p —103.4		⁵ —66.9	² 2.3
Jan.—May	^p 20,270	^p —348.7		⁵ —262.5	^p 11.9

^p Preliminary. ¹ Figure carried forward.

² Annual figures through 1943 are estimates of the United States Mint. Annual figure for 1944 and monthly figures are estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

³ Figures based on rate of \$20.67 a fine ounce in January 1934 and \$35 a fine ounce thereafter.

⁴ Includes gold in the Inactive Account amounting to 27 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1,228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.

⁵ The net gold import figures for months subsequent to April 1944 have not been released for publication.

⁶ Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to 4,199.7 million dollars on May 31, 1945. All of this was earmarked directly for foreign account except 102.8 million dollars which was earmarked in the name of a domestic bank as security for a foreign loan.

NOTE.—For back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 156, pp. 536-538, and for description of statistics see pp. 522-523 in the same publication.

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Debits in millions of dollars)

Year and month	Debits to total deposit accounts except interbank accounts				Annual rate of turnover of total deposits except interbank		Debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and Government		Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits except interbank and Government	
	Total, all reporting centers	New York City ¹	140 other centers ¹	Other reporting centers ²	New York City	333 other reporting centers	New York City	100 other leading cities	New York City	100 other leading cities
1936	461,889	208,936	219,670	33,283			204,831	202,267	31.4	22.4
1937	469,463	197,836	235,206	36,421			193,143	215,090	29.5	22.4
1938	405,929	168,778	204,745	32,406			164,945	186,140	25.1	19.9
1939	423,932	171,382	218,298	34,252			167,939	200,636	21.0	19.4
1940	445,863	171,582	236,952	37,329			167,373	217,744	17.1	18.6
1941	537,343	197,724	293,925	45,694			193,729	270,439	17.3	19.4
1942—old series ³	607,071	210,961	342,430	53,679						
1942—new series ³	641,778	226,865	347,837	67,074	16.1	13.1	200,337	308,913	18.0	18.4
1943	792,937	296,368	419,413	77,155	16.5	11.7	258,398	369,396	20.5	17.4
1944	891,910	345,585	462,354	83,970	17.1	10.8	298,902	403,400	22.4	17.3
1944—January	671,904	27,031	637,960	6,914	17.3	11.5	24,994	33,749	22.9	17.9
February	70,688	27,592	36,469	6,627	17.7	11.3	22,887	31,566	24.0	18.5
March	676,090	29,644	639,412	7,034	16.5	10.6	25,650	33,937	22.8	17.4
April	666,719	25,297	634,944	6,478	16.0	10.5	21,284	30,482	19.7	16.4
May	67,259	24,708	36,049	6,502	15.5	10.4	20,927	31,105	17.9	15.5
June	683,881	33,563	642,629	7,689	19.7	11.8	28,988	38,024	24.3	18.7
July	72,909	28,474	37,588	6,847	16.2	10.3	25,423	32,934	24.8	18.0
August	69,124	26,165	36,332	6,627	13.9	9.2	21,722	30,988	19.0	15.2
September	70,389	26,860	36,765	6,764	16.1	10.2	23,827	31,882	21.4	16.2
October	673,891	37,678	638,336	6,997	16.9	10.3	24,672	33,498	20.9	16.0
November	77,775	30,016	40,381	7,378	18.7	11.5	25,464	34,676	21.6	17.2
December	91,281	37,678	45,490	8,114	21.4	11.9	33,064	40,359	30.0	20.4
1945—January	82,748	34,990	40,297	7,461	18.6	9.9	30,826	34,801	27.0	16.9
February	70,243	29,065	34,717	6,461	17.7	9.7	25,416	30,024	24.3	16.0
March	81,069	31,884	41,714	7,471	17.0	10.0	28,924	36,008	22.9	16.1
April	74,131	29,413	37,838	6,880	17.2	9.9	25,115	32,430	20.8	15.5

^c Corrected. ¹ National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.

² Annual figures for 1936-1942 (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers.

³ See p. 717 of August 1943 BULLETIN for description of revision beginning with May 1942; deposits and debits of new series for first four months of 1942 partly estimated.

NOTE.—Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts, have been reported since 1942 for 334 reporting centers; the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have likewise been reported by most banks and have been estimated for others. Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government, and the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have been reported by member banks in 101 leading cities since 1935; yearly turnover rates in this series differ slightly from those shown in *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 55, p. 254, due to differences in method of computation.

DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY—ADJUSTED DEPOSITS OF ALL BANKS AND CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS

[Figures partly estimated. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total demand deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total deposits adjusted	Demand deposits adjusted ¹	United States Government deposits ²	Time deposits				Currency outside banks
						Total	Commercial banks ^{3, 4}	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings System ⁵	
1929—June.....	55,171	26,179	51,532	22,540	381	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	3,639
December.....	54,713	26,366	51,156	22,809	158	28,189	19,192	8,838	159	3,557
1933—June.....	41,680	19,172	36,919	14,411	852	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	4,761
December.....	42,548	19,817	37,766	15,035	1,016	21,715	11,019	9,488	1,208	4,782
1937—June.....	57,258	30,687	51,769	25,198	666	25,905	14,513	10,125	1,267	5,489
December.....	56,639	29,597	51,001	23,959	824	26,218	14,779	10,170	1,269	5,638
1938—June.....	56,565	29,730	51,148	24,313	599	26,236	14,776	10,209	1,251	5,417
December.....	58,955	31,761	53,180	25,986	889	26,305	14,776	10,278	1,251	5,775
1939—June.....	60,943	33,360	54,938	27,355	792	26,791	15,097	10,433	1,261	6,005
December.....	64,099	36,194	57,698	29,793	846	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	6,401
1940—June.....	66,952	38,661	60,253	31,962	828	27,463	15,540	10,631	1,292	6,699
December.....	70,761	42,270	63,436	34,945	753	27,738	15,777	10,658	1,303	7,325
1941—June.....	74,153	45,521	65,949	37,317	753	27,879	15,928	10,648	1,303	8,204
December.....	78,231	48,607	68,616	38,992	1,895	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	9,615
1942—June.....	81,963	52,806	71,027	41,870	1,837	27,320	15,610	10,395	1,315	10,936
December.....	99,701	62,868	85,755	48,922	8,402	28,431	16,352	10,664	1,415	13,946
1943—June.....	110,161	71,853	94,347	56,039	8,048	30,260	17,543	11,141	1,576	15,814
December.....	122,812	79,640	103,975	60,803	10,424	32,748	19,224	11,738	1,786	18,837
1944—April.....	127,500	82,000	107,600	62,100	10,900	34,600	20,500	12,200	1,900	19,900
May.....	128,000	85,600	107,500	65,100	7,100	35,300	21,000	12,300	2,000	20,500
June.....	136,172	80,946	115,291	60,065	19,506	35,720	21,217	12,471	2,032	20,881
July.....	139,300	82,700	118,100	61,500	20,300	36,300	21,600	12,600	2,100	21,200
August.....	139,200	86,000	117,500	64,300	16,100	37,100	22,200	12,800	2,100	21,700
September.....	139,100	87,700	116,900	65,500	13,500	37,900	22,800	12,900	2,200	22,200
October.....	139,900	92,300	117,100	69,500	8,700	38,900	23,500	13,100	2,300	22,800
November.....	143,200	95,800	119,900	72,500	8,200	39,200	23,700	13,200	2,300	23,300
December.....	150,988	90,435	127,483	66,930	20,763	39,790	24,074	13,376	2,340	23,505
1945—January ^p	151,100	92,300	127,400	68,600	18,300	40,500	24,600	13,500	2,400	23,700
February ^p	150,900	93,900	126,700	69,700	15,600	41,400	25,200	13,700	2,500	24,200
March ^p	150,700	95,300	126,500	71,100	13,400	42,000	25,700	13,800	2,500	24,200
April ^p	151,000	98,300	126,500	73,800	9,800	42,900	26,300	14,000	2,600	24,500

^p Preliminary.

¹ Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.

² Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.

³ Excludes interbank time deposits and postal savings redeposited in banks.

⁴ Beginning with June 1941, the commercial bank figures exclude and the mutual savings bank figures include three member mutual savings banks.

⁵ Includes both amounts redeposited in banks and amounts not so redeposited; excludes amounts at banks in possessions.

NOTE.—Except on call dates, figures are rounded to nearest 100 million dollars. See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 11, for description and Table 9, pp. 34-35, for back figures.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Depositors' balances ¹	Assets					
		Total	Cash in depository banks	U. S. Government securities			Cash reserve funds, etc. ²
				Total	Direct	Guaranteed	
1934—Dec.....	1,207	1,237	540	597	467	130	100
1935—Dec.....	1,201	1,237	287	853	706	147	98
1936—Dec.....	1,260	1,296	145	1,058	892	167	93
1937—Dec.....	1,270	1,308	131	1,097	931	167	80
1938—Dec.....	1,252	1,291	86	1,132	965	166	73
1939—Dec.....	1,279	1,319	53	1,192	1,046	146	74
1940—Dec.....	1,304	1,348	36	1,224	1,078	146	88
1941—Dec.....	1,314	1,396	26	1,274	1,128	146	95
1942—Dec.....	1,417	1,464	16	1,345	1,220	126	102
1943—Dec.....	1,788	1,843	10	1,716	1,716	.....	118
1944—Apr.....	1,947	2,008	9	1,870	1,870	.....	129
May.....	1,994	2,053	9	1,912	1,912	.....	132
June.....	2,034	2,095	9	1,951	1,951	.....	135
July.....	2,084	2,147	8	2,006	2,006	.....	133
Aug.....	2,140	2,202	8	2,050	2,050	.....	143
Sept.....	2,198	2,262	8	2,110	2,110	.....	143
Oct.....	2,257	2,323	8	2,165	2,165	.....	150
Nov.....	2,305	2,374	8	2,214	2,214	.....	152
Dec.....	2,342	2,411	8	2,252	2,252	.....	152
1945—Jan.....	2,404	2,477	8	2,308	2,308	.....	162
Feb.....	2,438	2,536	8	2,363	2,363	.....	164
Mar.....	2,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr.....	2,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^p Preliminary.

¹ Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.

² Includes working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with Treasurer of United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late postmasters.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 519; for description, see p. 508 in the same publication.

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹

	Total, all banks	Member banks		Nonmember banks	
		National	State	In-sured	Non-insured
Number of banks suspended:					
1934-39.....	291	15	6	189	81
1940.....	22	1	.....	18	3
1941.....	8	4	.....	3	1
1942.....	9	.....	.....	6	3
1943.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
1944.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1945—Jan.-May.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars): ²					
1934-39.....	125,991	14,616	26,548	44,348	40,479
1940.....	5,943	256	.....	5,341	346
1941.....	3,726	3,144	.....	503	79
1942.....	1,702	.....	.....	1,375	327
1943.....	6,223	4,982	.....	1,241	.....
1944.....	405	.....	.....	405	.....
1945—Jan.-May.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).

² Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 283-292; for description, see pp. 281-282 in the same publication.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES—Continued

LOANS, INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Class of bank and call date	[Loans and investments					Deposits				Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Investments			Total ¹	Inter- bank ¹	Other		
			Total	U. S. Government obligations	Other securities			Demand	Time	
All nonmember commercial banks:										
1934—June 30.....	5,567	3,177	2,390	895	1,495	5,732	205	2,551	2,976	8,978
1937—June 30.....	6,733	3,147	3,586	1,874	1,712	7,607	281	3,888	3,438	8,619
1940—Dec. 31.....	6,796	3,471	3,325	1,936	1,389	8,875	518	4,689	3,668	7,858
1941—Dec. 31.....	7,208	3,693	3,515	2,251	1,264	9,539	464	5,470	3,605	7,661
1942—June 30 ^{3,4}	6,856	3,334	3,522	2,314	1,208	8,915	316	5,046	3,553	7,584
Dec. 31.....	8,135	3,132	5,003	3,829	1,174	10,864	318	6,872	3,674	7,460
1943—June 30.....	9,486	2,840	6,647	5,482	1,165	12,076	343	7,884	3,849	7,373
Dec. 31.....	10,847	2,832	8,014	6,899	1,115	13,671	457	9,123	4,091	7,299
1944—June 30.....	12,155	2,929	9,226	8,099	1,128	14,869	315	10,100	4,453	7,239
Dec. 30.....	13,972	2,971	11,002	9,880	1,122	17,168	362	11,870	4,936	7,181
Insured nonmember commercial banks:										
1934—June 30.....	4,513	2,667	1,846	592	1,254	4,821	80	2,037	2,704	7,564
1937—June 30.....	5,479	2,756	2,723	1,275	1,448	6,334	96	3,010	3,228	7,526
1940—Dec. 31.....	5,429	3,074	2,356	1,240	1,116	7,032	116	3,504	3,411	6,952
1941—Dec. 31.....	5,774	3,241	2,533	1,509	1,025	7,702	129	4,215	3,358	6,810
1942—June 30.....	5,849	2,995	2,854	1,837	1,017	7,754	105	4,353	3,296	6,755
Dec. 31.....	6,984	2,818	4,166	3,162	1,004	9,535	145	5,981	3,409	6,667
1943—June 30.....	8,123	2,570	5,553	4,557	996	10,557	129	6,839	3,589	6,598
Dec. 31.....	9,258	2,556	6,702	5,739	962	11,842	149	7,870	3,823	6,535
1944—June 30.....	10,360	2,648	7,712	6,752	960	12,880	135	8,573	4,172	6,494
Dec. 30.....	11,824	2,678	9,146	8,197	949	14,809	190	9,987	4,632	6,452
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks:										
1934—June 30.....	1,054	510	544	303	241	911	125	514	272	1,414
1937—June 30.....	1,254	391	863	599	264	1,273	185	878	210	1,093
1940—Dec. 31.....	1,367	397	969	696	273	1,843	402	1,185	257	906
1941—Dec. 31.....	1,434	452	982	742	239	1,837	335	1,255	247	851
1942—June 30 ^{3,4}	1,007	339	668	477	191	1,161	211	693	257	829
Dec. 31.....	1,151	314	837	667	170	1,329	173	891	265	793
1943—June 30.....	1,363	270	1,094	925	169	1,519	214	1,045	260	775
Dec. 31.....	1,588	276	1,312	1,160	153	1,829	307	1,253	269	764
1944—June 30.....	1,795	281	1,514	1,347	168	1,989	181	1,527	281	745
Dec. 30.....	2,148	292	1,856	1,682	174	2,358	171	1,883	304	729
All mutual savings banks:										
1934—June 30.....	9,810	5,606	4,204	971	3,233	9,691	.....	.....	9,691	576
1937—June 30.....	10,093	4,978	5,115	2,391	2,724	10,125	.....	.....	10,125	563
1940—Dec. 31.....	10,248	4,959	5,289	3,224	2,065	10,658	.....	.....	10,658	551
1941—Dec. 31 ²	10,379	4,905	5,474	3,700	1,774	10,532	.....	.....	10,532	548
1942—June 30.....	10,360	4,822	5,538	3,891	1,647	10,395	.....	.....	10,395	547
Dec. 31.....	10,746	4,698	6,048	4,559	1,489	10,664	.....	.....	10,664	546
1943—June 30.....	11,248	4,581	6,666	5,290	1,376	11,141	.....	.....	11,141	545
Dec. 31.....	11,871	4,484	7,387	6,090	1,297	11,738	.....	.....	11,738	545
1944—June 30.....	12,976	4,414	8,562	7,306	1,257	12,471	.....	.....	12,471	544
Dec. 30.....	13,931	4,370	9,560	8,328	1,232	13,376	.....	.....	13,376	543
Insured mutual savings banks:										
1934—June 30.....	1,022	576	446	120	325	1,040	.....	.....	1,040	66
1937—June 30.....	969	470	499	252	247	1,002	.....	.....	1,002	56
1940—Dec. 31.....	1,655	637	1,018	548	470	1,818	.....	.....	1,818	53
1941—Dec. 31 ²	1,693	642	1,050	629	421	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	52
1942—June 30.....	1,800	692	1,108	686	422	1,864	.....	.....	1,864	53
Dec. 31.....	2,007	740	1,267	861	405	2,048	.....	.....	2,048	56
1943—June 30.....	2,704	1,013	1,691	1,264	427	2,739	.....	.....	2,739	61
Dec. 31.....	7,525	3,073	4,452	3,844	608	7,534	.....	.....	7,534	184
1944—June 30.....	8,489	3,111	5,378	4,752	626	8,235	.....	.....	8,235	192
Dec. 30.....	9,223	3,110	6,113	5,509	604	8,910	.....	.....	8,910	192
Noninsured mutual savings banks:										
1934—June 30.....	8,788	5,030	3,758	851	2,908	8,651	.....	.....	8,651	510
1937—June 30.....	9,124	4,508	4,616	2,139	2,477	9,123	.....	.....	9,123	507
1940—Dec. 31.....	8,593	4,322	4,271	2,676	1,595	8,840	.....	.....	8,840	498
1941—Dec. 31.....	8,686	4,263	4,424	3,071	1,353	8,743	.....	.....	8,743	496
1942—June 30.....	8,560	4,130	4,430	3,205	1,225	8,531	.....	.....	8,531	494
Dec. 31.....	8,739	3,958	4,781	3,698	1,084	8,616	.....	.....	8,616	490
1943—June 30.....	8,544	3,568	4,975	4,026	949	8,402	.....	.....	8,402	484
Dec. 31.....	4,345	1,411	2,935	2,246	689	4,204	.....	.....	4,204	361
1944—June 30.....	4,487	1,302	3,185	2,554	631	4,236	.....	.....	4,236	352
Dec. 30.....	4,708	1,260	3,448	2,819	629	4,466	.....	.....	4,466	351

For footnotes see opposite page.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING
[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Commer- cial paper out- standing ¹	Dollar acceptances outstanding									
		Total out- standing	Held by				Based on				
			Accepting banks			Others ²	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar exchange	Goods stored in or shipped between points in	
			Total	Own bills	Bills bought					United States	Foreign countries
1944—January	209	120	94	55	38	27	71	12	(³)	29	9
February	214	135	106	57	49	29	83	12	(³)	32	8
March	195	129	100	52	48	30	79	12	(³)	31	7
April	172	126	96	51	45	29	77	12	(³)	30	7
May	151	113	90	49	41	24	71	10	(³)	28	4
June	137	112	87	44	43	25	74	11	(³)	24	3
July	143	110	88	46	41	23	72	12	(³)	24	2
August	141	110	82	44	38	28	75	10	(³)	22	3
September	141	111	85	42	43	26	78	11	(³)	19	3
October	142	115	85	40	45	30	79	13	(³)	21	2
November	167	115	84	44	40	32	74	14	(³)	24	4
December	166	129	93	44	50	35	86	14	(³)	25	3
1945—January	162	130	98	48	50	32	86	13	(³)	25	5
February	157	126	97	52	46	29	87	12	(³)	24	4
March	147	128	96	54	42	32	87	11	(³)	25	4
April	119	117	90	52	38	26	81	10	(³)	24	2

¹ As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.

² None held by Federal Reserve Banks.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 127, pp. 465-467; for description, see p. 427.

**CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE
FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS**

[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

End of month	Debit balances				Credit balances					
	Customers' debit balances (net) ¹	Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts	Debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts	Cash on hand and in banks	Money borrowed ²	Customers' credit balances ¹		Other credit balances		
						Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	In firm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1936—June	1,267	67	164	219	985	276	86	24	14	420
December	1,395	64	164	249	1,048	342	103	30	12	424
1937—June	1,489	55	161	214	1,217	266	92	25	13	397
December	985	34	108	232	688	278	85	26	10	355
1938—June	774	27	88	215	495	258	89	22	11	298
December	991	32	106	190	754	247	60	22	5	305
1939—June	834	25	73	178	570	230	70	21	6	280
December	906	16	78	207	637	266	69	23	7	277
1940—June	653	12	58	223	376	267	62	22	5	269
December	677	12	99	204	427	281	54	22	5	247
1941—June	616	11	89	186	395	255	65	17	7	222
December	600	8	86	211	368	289	63	17	5	213
1942—June	496	9	86	180	309	240	56	16	4	189
December	543	7	154	160	378	270	54	15	4	182
1943—June	761	9	190	167	529	334	66	15	7	212
December	788	11	188	181	557	354	65	14	5	198
1944—May	⁶ 790				⁶ 550	⁶ 400				
June	887	5	253	196	619	424	95	15	11	216
July	⁶ 940				⁶ 660	⁶ 420				
August	⁶ 940				⁶ 630	⁶ 410				
September	⁶ 940				⁶ 640	⁶ 420				
October	⁶ 950				⁶ 670	⁶ 430				
November	⁶ 940				⁶ 640	⁶ 430				
December	1,041	7	260	209	726	472	96	18	8	227
1945—January	⁶ 1,070				⁶ 730	⁶ 530				
February	⁶ 1,100				⁶ 730	⁶ 540				
March	⁶ 1,034				⁶ 722	⁶ 553				
April	⁶ 1,065				⁶ 701	⁶ 575				

⁶ Estimated. Complete reports now collected semiannually; monthly figures for three items estimated on basis of reports from a small number of large firms.

¹ Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.

² Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

³ As reported to the New York Stock Exchange. According to these reports, the part of total customers' debit balances represented by balances secured by U. S. Government securities was (in millions of dollars): March, 109; April, 106.

NOTE.—For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts" in BULLETIN for September 1936. The article describes the method by which the figures are derived and reported, distinguishes the table from a "statement of financial condition," and explains that the last column is not to be taken as representing the actual net capital of the reporting firms.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 143, pp. 501-502, for monthly figures prior to 1942, and Table 144, p. 503, for data in detail at semiannual dates prior to 1942.

OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY
(Per cent per annum)

Year, month, or week	Prime commercial paper, 4- to 6-months ¹	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ¹	Stock exchange call loan renewals ²	Yields on U. S. Government securities		
				3-month bills ³	9- to 12-month certificates of indebtedness	3- to 5-year taxable notes
1942 average.....	.66	.44	1.00	.326	.....	1.46
1943 average.....	.69	.44	1.00	.373	.75	1.34
1944 average.....	.73	.44	1.00	.375	.79	1.33
1944—May.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1.35
June.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.79	1.34
July.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1.31
August.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.76	1.30
September.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.79	1.31
October.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.35
November.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.81	1.34
December.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.35
1945—January.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.78	1.31
February.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1.22
March.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.78	1.18
April.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1.14
May.....	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.16
Week ending:						
Apr. 28.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.375	.79	1.14
May 5.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.375	.79	1.14
May 12.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.375	.79	1.16
May 19.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.375	.80	1.17
May 26.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.375	.81	1.17

¹ Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.
² The average rate on 90-day stock exchange time loans was 1.25 per cent during the entire period.
³ Rate on new issues offered within period.
Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 120-121, pp. 448-459, and the *BULLETIN* for May 1945, pp. 483-490.

COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES
AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
(Per cent per annum)

	Total 19 cities	New York City	7 Other Northern and Eastern cities	11 Southern and Western cities
1936 average ¹	2.68	1.72	3.04	3.40
1937 average ¹	2.59	1.73	2.88	3.25
1938 average ¹	2.53	1.69	2.75	3.26
1939 average.....	2.78	2.07	2.87	3.51
1940 average.....	2.63	2.04	2.56	3.38
1941 average.....	2.54	1.97	2.55	3.19
1942 average.....	2.61	2.07	2.58	3.26
1943 average.....	2.72	2.30	2.80	3.13
1944 average.....	2.59	2.11	2.68	3.02
1940—September.....	2.68	2.14	2.56	3.43
December.....	2.59	2.00	2.53	3.36
1941—March.....	2.58	2.06	2.53	3.25
June.....	2.55	1.95	2.58	3.23
September.....	2.60	1.98	2.62	3.29
December.....	2.41	1.88	2.45	2.99
1942—March.....	2.48	1.85	2.48	3.20
June.....	2.62	2.07	2.56	3.34
September.....	2.70	2.28	2.66	3.25
December.....	2.63	2.09	2.63	3.26
1943—March.....	2.76	2.36	2.76	3.24
June.....	3.00	2.70	2.98	3.38
September.....	2.48	2.05	2.71	2.73
December.....	2.65	2.10	2.76	3.17
1944—March.....	2.63	2.10	2.75	3.12
June.....	2.63	2.23	2.55	3.18
September.....	2.69	2.18	2.82	3.14
December.....	2.39	1.93	2.61	2.65
1945—March.....	2.53	1.99	2.73	2.91

¹ Prior to March 1939 figures were reported monthly on a basis not strictly comparable with the current quarterly series.
Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 124-125, pp. 463-464; for description, see pp. 426-427.

BOND YIELDS¹
(Per cent per annum)

Year, month, or week	U. S. Government				Municipal (high-grade) ²	Corporate (high-grade) ³	Corporate (Moody's) ⁴						
	Long-term partially tax-exempt	Taxable		Total			By rating				By groups		
		7 to 9 years	15 years and over				Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility
Number of issues.....	1-5	1-5	1-7	15	5	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1942 average.....	2.09	1.93	2.46	2.36	2.75	3.34	2.83	2.98	3.28	4.28	2.96	3.96	3.11
1943 average.....	1.98	1.96	2.47	2.06	2.64	3.16	2.73	2.86	3.13	3.91	2.85	3.64	2.99
1944 average.....	1.92	1.94	2.48	1.86	2.60	3.05	2.72	2.84	3.06	3.61	2.80	3.39	2.96
1944—May.....	1.94	1.95	2.49	1.86	2.58	3.06	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.63	2.81	3.41	2.97
June.....	1.91	1.95	2.49	1.87	2.58	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.59	2.79	3.40	2.96
July.....	1.89	1.95	2.49	1.84	2.59	3.04	2.72	2.80	3.05	3.57	2.79	3.37	2.95
August.....	1.90	1.93	2.48	1.82	2.57	3.02	2.71	2.79	3.04	3.55	2.79	3.34	2.94
September.....	1.93	1.92	2.47	1.83	2.55	3.03	2.72	2.79	3.05	3.56	2.79	3.35	2.94
October.....	1.93	1.93	2.48	1.87	2.55	3.02	2.72	2.81	3.01	3.55	2.79	3.32	2.96
November.....	1.90	1.92	2.48	1.88	2.61	3.02	2.72	2.80	3.01	3.53	2.77	3.29	2.98
December.....	1.87	1.93	2.48	1.87	2.59	2.98	2.70	2.76	2.98	3.49	2.74	3.25	2.96
1945—January.....	1.81	1.89	2.44	1.81	2.58	2.97	2.69	2.76	2.98	3.46	2.73	3.23	2.97
February.....	1.75	1.77	2.38	1.71	2.56	2.93	2.65	2.73	2.94	3.41	2.69	3.16	2.95
March.....	1.70	1.70	2.40	1.61	2.51	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	2.68	3.11	2.94
April.....	1.68	1.62	2.39	1.57	2.49	2.90	2.61	2.73	2.90	3.36	2.69	3.07	2.94
May.....	1.68	1.57	2.39	1.58	2.53	2.89	2.62	2.72	2.88	3.32	2.68	3.05	2.93
Week ending:													
Apr. 28.....	1.68	1.60	2.39	1.54	2.49	2.90	2.61	2.73	2.90	3.35	2.69	3.06	2.94
May 5.....	1.68	1.56	2.39	1.54	2.51	2.89	2.61	2.73	2.89	3.33	2.68	3.05	2.94
May 12.....	1.69	1.56	2.40	1.54	2.52	2.89	2.61	2.73	2.88	3.33	2.68	3.05	2.94
May 19.....	1.69	1.59	2.39	1.59	2.54	2.89	2.62	2.72	2.88	3.33	2.69	3.05	2.93
May 26.....	1.68	1.58	2.38	1.63	2.54	2.88	2.62	2.71	2.88	3.32	2.69	3.05	2.92

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.
² Standard and Poor's Corporation.
³ U. S. Treasury Department.
⁴ Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa and Aa groups have been reduced from 10 to 5 and 10 to 6 issues, respectively, and the railroad Aaa group from 10 to 5 issues.
Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 128-129, pp. 468-474, and the *BULLETIN* for May 1945, pp. 483-490.

SECURITY MARKETS¹

Year, month, or week	Bond prices								Stock prices ⁵				Volume of trading ⁷ (in thousands of shares)	
	U. S. Government ²	Municipal (high grade) ³	Corporate ⁴					De-faulted	Pre-ferred ⁶	Common (index, 1935-39 = 100)				
			High-grade	Medium- and lower-grade						Total	Indus-trial	Rail-road		Public utility
			Total	Indus-trial	Rail-road	Public utility			Total	Indus-trial	Rail-road	Public utility		
Number of issues.....	1-7	15	15	50	10	20	20	15	15	402	354	20	28	
1942 average.....	100.72	126.2	118.3	100.1	109.1	86.6	104.8	27.2	162.4	69	71	66	61	466
1943 average.....	100.50	131.8	120.3	109.5	117.0	97.6	114.0	44.0	172.7	92	94	89	82	1,032
1944 average.....	100.25	135.7	120.9	114.7	120.5	107.3	116.3	59.2	175.7	100	102	101	90	971
1944—May.....	100.19	135.6	120.9	114.7	121.5	106.5	116.0	58.9	173.2	97	99	99	88	730
June.....	100.16	135.5	120.9	114.5	121.5	106.2	115.9	61.2	175.8	102	104	101	90	1,598
July.....	100.19	136.1	121.3	114.7	121.1	106.8	116.3	61.3	177.6	104	107	105	91	1,283
August.....	100.35	136.5	121.2	114.8	120.9	107.3	116.2	57.3	176.9	103	105	103	92	872
September.....	100.40	136.2	121.2	114.5	120.1	107.0	116.5	55.5	177.4	101	103	99	91	738
October.....	100.29	135.5	121.1	115.5	119.9	109.6	116.9	59.1	177.4	104	106	103	93	776
November.....	100.26	135.2	120.9	115.9	119.9	110.9	116.7	61.2	178.5	103	105	105	92	850
December.....	100.34	135.5	121.4	116.9	120.7	113.2	116.8	65.8	180.9	105	106	114	92	1,421
1945—January.....	100.97	136.6	121.6	117.3	121.2	113.7	117.0	68.6	183.3	108	110	121	94	1,652
February.....	101.81	138.7	121.9	117.6	121.9	114.3	116.5	68.1	185.5	113	115	125	97	1,664
March.....	101.56	140.7	122.7	118.1	122.9	114.8	116.5	68.9	187.7	112	114	124	96	1,195
April.....	101.68	141.6	122.9	118.2	123.1	115.0	116.5	71.9	190.9	114	117	129	98	1,273
May.....	101.74	141.3	122.3	117.9	122.1	115.0	116.5	77.5	191.2	118	120	135	101	1,357
Week ending:														
Apr. 28.....	101.67	142.2	122.9	118.2	122.9	115.2	116.6	74.9	192.9	117	119	136	100	1,533
May 5.....	101.71	142.2	122.7	118.0	122.3	115.2	116.4	77.4	192.3	118	120	133	100	1,443
May 12.....	101.65	142.2	122.3	117.9	122.1	115.2	116.5	77.8	192.3	118	121	132	101	1,511
May 19.....	101.66	141.2	122.2	117.8	121.9	115.0	116.5	77.3	190.8	118	120	134	101	1,245
May 26.....	101.87	140.3	122.2	117.9	122.2	114.8	116.6	77.2	190.2	117	119	133	101	1,186

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.

² Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.

³ Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.

⁴ Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

⁵ Standard and Poor's Corporation.

⁶ Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.

⁷ Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and the BULLETIN for May 1945, pp. 483-450.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total (new and re-fund-ing)	For new capital							For refunding								
		Total (do-mestic and for-ign)	Domestic					For-ign ²	Total (do-mestic and for-ign)	Domestic					For-ign ²		
			Total	State and munici-pal	Federal agen-cies ¹	Corporate				Total	State and munici-pal	Federal agen-cies ¹	Corporate				
					Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks					Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks			
1935.....	4,699	1,457	1,409	855	150	404	334	69	48	3,242	3,216	365	987	1,864	1,782	81	26
1936.....	6,214	1,972	1,949	735	22	1,192	839	352	23	4,242	4,123	382	353	3,387	3,187	200	119
1937.....	3,937	2,138	2,094	712	157	1,225	817	408	44	1,799	1,680	191	281	1,209	856	352	119
1938.....	4,449	2,360	2,325	971	481	873	807	67	35	2,089	2,061	129	665	1,267	1,236	31	28
1939.....	5,842	2,289	2,239	931	924	383	287	97	50	3,553	3,465	195	1,537	1,733	1,596	137	88
1940.....	4,803	1,951	1,948	751	461	736	601	135	2	2,852	2,852	482	344	2,026	1,834	193	
1941.....	5,546	2,854	2,852	518	1,272	1,062	889	173	1	2,693	2,689	435	698	1,557	1,430	126	4
1942.....	2,114	1,075	1,075	342	108	624	506	118		1,039	1,039	181	440	418	407	11	
1943.....	2,174	642	640	176	90	374	282	92	2	1,532	1,442	259	497	685	603	82	90
1944.....	4,153	923	906	235	45	627	404	223	17	3,230	3,215	404	388	2,423	2,135	288	15
1944—April.....	235	80	80	7		73	21	52		155	149	10	31	108	53	55	6
May.....	418	53	53	21		33	14	19		365	356	139	33	184	169	15	9
June.....	213	42	42	23	4	15	11	5		170	170	8	83	79	76	3	
July.....	274	70	64	12		52	43	10	7	204	204	22	27	154	133	21	
August.....	332	145	145	40		106	68	37		187	187	26	20	141	136	5	
September.....	478	42	42	13		29	15	14		436	436	6	30	401	351	50	
October.....	892	178	178	47		131	109	22		714	714	61	42	611	586	25	
November.....	480	39	39	6	10	23	9	14		440	440	65	39	336	304	32	
December.....	193	38	38	20		19	13	6		155	155	14	27	114	114		
1945—January.....	625	136	136	92	2	43	18	25		490	490	22	195	272	240	33	
February.....	220	42	42	6	9	27	22	5		178	163	8	18	136	136		15
March.....	557	86	86	24		62	27	35		471	471	150	25	296	265	31	
April.....	769	138	136	19	6	111	60	51	2	631	631	30	46	555	530	25	

¹ Includes publicly-offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.

² Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.

Source.—For domestic issues, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 137, p. 487.

NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES¹
PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS
(In millions of dollars)

Year or month	Estimated gross proceeds ²	Estimated net proceeds ³	Proposed uses of net proceeds							
			New money			Retirement of securities			Repayment of other debt	Other purposes
			Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital	Total	Bonds and notes	Preferred stock		
1934.....	397	384	57	32	26	231	231	84	11	
1935.....	2,332	2,266	208	111	96	1,865	1,794	170	23	
1936.....	4,572	4,431	858	380	478	3,368	3,143	154	49	
1937.....	2,310	2,239	991	574	417	1,100	911	111	36	
1938.....	2,155	2,110	681	504	177	1,206	1,119	215	7	
1939.....	2,164	2,115	325	170	155	1,695	1,637	69	26	
1940.....	2,677	2,615	569	424	145	1,854	1,726	174	19	
1941.....	2,667	2,623	868	661	207	1,583	1,483	144	28	
1942.....	1,062	1,043	474	287	187	396	366	138	35	
1943.....	1,170	1,147	308	141	167	739	667	73	27	
1944.....	3,014	2,956	575	224	351	2,310	1,972	338	37	
1943—September.....	70	69	12	6	6	51	41	5	1	
October.....	142	139	10	4	5	105	101	22	2	
November.....	199	197	119	64	55	71	66	6	1	
December.....	116	113	20	8	12	81	77	5	7	
1944—January.....	154	150	34	23	11	114	54	2	1	
February.....	97	95	49	18	31	33	32	4	8	
March.....	203	199	48	32	16	147	129	3	1	
April.....	155	150	53	24	28	93	55	1	3	
May.....	148	146	23	17	6	120	115	3	.....
June.....	163	160	23	8	15	117	103	18	1	
July.....	192	188	60	36	24	122	109	.....	6
August.....	229	226	57	24	33	166	147	.....	3
September.....	438	429	27	17	10	395	357	1	5	
October.....	735	722	123	9	114	590	566	2	7	
November.....	347	340	24	11	13	316	207	.....	.....
December.....	154	152	54	4	50	96	96	.....	1
1945—January.....	281	275	35	14	21	240	221	19	.....
February.....	215	212	28	16	12	177	160	17	1	
March.....	226	221	48	28	19	171	158	13	2	
April.....	643	632	102	55	47	513	501	14	3	

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS
(In millions of dollars)

Year or month	Railroad				Public utility				Industrial				Other			
	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴
1934.....	172	21	120	31	130	11	77	42	62	25	34	2	20	.....	.....	19
1935.....	120	57	54	10	1,250	30	1,190	30	774	74	550	150	122	46	72	4
1936.....	774	139	558	77	1,987	63	1,897	27	1,280	439	761	80	390	218	152	20
1937.....	338	228	110	1	751	89	611	50	1,079	616	373	90	71	57	7	7
1938.....	54	24	30	.....	1,208	180	943	86	831	469	226	136	16	8	7	1
1939.....	182	85	97	.....	1,246	43	1,157	47	584	188	353	43	102	9	88	5
1940.....	319	115	186	18	1,180	245	922	13	961	167	738	56	155	42	9	104
1941.....	361	253	108	.....	1,340	317	993	30	828	244	463	121	94	55	18	21
1942.....	47	32	15	.....	464	145	292	27	527	293	89	146	4	4	.....	.....
1943.....	160	46	114	.....	469	22	423	25	497	228	199	71	21	13	4	4
1944.....	606	106	500	.....	1,339	28	1,297	14	918	389	475	54	92	51	38	3
1943—September.....	4	4	.....	.....	49	4	41	4	16	4	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	28	.....	28	.....	53	2	50	2	57	7	27	22	1	1	.....	.....
November.....	26	3	23	.....	38	.....	38	.....	131	115	11	6	2	1	.....	1
December.....	3	3	.....	.....	78	1	71	6	29	13	10	6	3	3	.....	.....
1944—January.....	8	8	.....	.....	61	.....	61	.....	81	26	53	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	9	9	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	55	40	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	29	29	.....	.....	140	6	134	.....	28	14	11	4	2	.....	2	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	.....	118	49	65	3	4	.....	.....	1
May.....	2	2	.....	.....	58	.....	58	.....	85	19	62	4	1	.....	.....	.....
June.....	45	4	41	.....	24	.....	24	.....	58	17	22	19	33	2	31	.....
July.....	21	21	.....	.....	26	5	52	2	109	34	70	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	134	19	115	.....	26	.....	26	.....	66	38	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	189	10	179	.....	149	5	138	6	85	10	75	.....	6	2	4	.....
October.....	36	2	35	.....	498	8	484	5	186	113	71	2	2	.....	.....	2
November.....	52	4	48	.....	259	4	255	.....	29	16	11	1	1	.....	1	.....
December.....	82	.....	82	.....	10	.....	10	.....	18	12	5	1	42	42	.....	.....
1945—January.....	119	.....	119	.....	65	.....	65	.....	82	28	54	.....	10	8	2	.....
February.....	108	12	96	.....	60	.....	60	.....	27	9	16	1	18	7	6	5
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	2	122	.....	93	41	50	2	4	4	.....	.....
April.....	360	14	346	.....	137	12	125	.....	120	64	55	1	15	12	1	1

¹ Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States. Current figures subject to revision.

² Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

³ Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses.

⁴ Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes.

Source.—Securities and Exchange Commission; for compilations of back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics* (Table 138, p. 491), a publication of the Board of Governors.

QUARTERLY EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS
INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Net profits, ¹ by industrial groups												Profits and dividends		
	Total	Iron and steel	Ma-chin-ery	Au-tomobiles	Other transportation equip-ment	Non-ferrous metals and products	Other dura-ble goods	Foods, beverages, and tobacco	Oil produc-ing and refin-ing	Indus-trial chemicals	Other non-dura-ble goods	Miscel-laneous serv-ices	Net profits ¹	Dividends	
														Pre-ferred	Com-mon
Number of companies...	629	47	69	15	68	77	75	49	45	30	80	74	152	152	152
1939.....	1,465	146	115	223	102	119	70	151	98	186	134	122	847	90	564
1940.....	1,818	278	158	242	173	133	88	148	112	194	160	132	1,028	90	669
1941.....	² 2,163	325	193	274	227	³ 183	113	159	174	207	187	⁴ 152	⁵ 1,137	92	705
1942.....	⁶ 1,770	226	159	209	⁷ 183	138	90	151	152	164	136	⁸ 161	⁹ 888	88	552
1943.....	¹⁰ 1,802	¹¹ 204	¹² 165	201	¹³ 182	128	83	¹⁴ 162	¹⁵ 186	¹⁶ 170	¹⁷ 149	¹⁸ 171	¹⁹ 902	86	²⁰ 556
1944.....	²¹ 1,889	²² 194	²³ 174	²⁴ 222	²⁵ 183	115	88	²⁶ 175	²⁷ 220	²⁸ 187	²⁹ 147	³⁰ 183	³¹ 963	86	³² 611
Quarterly															
1941-1.....	³³ 509	86	44	79	53	39	23	36	29	49	44	³⁴ 28	³⁵ 285	22	150
2.....	³⁶ 547	84	48	73	56	36	28	43	42	53	48	³⁷ 33	³⁸ 295	23	165
3.....	³⁹ 558	81	46	60	56	38	30	44	56	52	49	⁴⁰ 44	⁴¹ 282	23	170
4.....	⁴² 549	72	55	61	62	40	32	37	46	52	46	⁴³ 47	⁴⁴ 275	24	221
1942-1.....	⁴⁵ 413	52	38	46	⁴⁶ 46	36	19	32	35	39	39	⁴⁷ 31	⁴⁸ 206	21	134
2.....	⁴⁹ 358	52	35	25	⁵⁰ 43	32	18	32	27	35	27	⁵¹ 32	⁵² 174	23	135
3.....	⁵³ 445	51	36	46	⁵⁴ 44	34	22	42	42	41	35	⁵⁵ 32	⁵⁶ 213	20	125
4.....	⁵⁷ 554	72	49	92	⁵⁸ 51	36	30	44	49	48	35	⁵⁹ 46	⁶⁰ 296	23	158
1943-1.....	⁶¹ 431	⁶² 52	39	47	⁶³ 48	34	19	39	36	⁶⁴ 41	36	39	⁶⁵ 209	21	127
2.....	⁶⁶ 433	⁶⁷ 47	⁶⁸ 41	49	⁶⁹ 46	32	22	⁷⁰ 37	42	41	⁷¹ 36	38	⁷² 221	22	132
3.....	⁷³ 461	51	41	52	⁷⁴ 46	31	20	⁷⁵ 43	49	49	⁷⁶ 39	⁷⁷ 50	⁷⁸ 226	21	127
4.....	⁷⁹ 477	53	⁸⁰ 45	53	⁸¹ 41	⁸² 31	23	⁸³ 43	58	⁸⁴ 47	⁸⁵ 38	⁸⁶ 44	⁸⁷ 247	⁸⁸ 22	⁸⁹ 170
1944-1.....	⁹⁰ 442	47	40	52	⁹¹ 50	29	20	⁹² 38	49	42	36	39	⁹³ 222	⁹⁴ 21	142
2.....	⁹⁵ 456	46	40	55	⁹⁶ 46	30	22	43	52	43	37	⁹⁷ 42	⁹⁸ 227	22	149
3.....	⁹⁹ 473	¹⁰⁰ 47	¹⁰¹ 38	¹⁰² 55	¹⁰³ 46	28	¹⁰⁴ 21	¹⁰⁵ 45	¹⁰⁶ 56	¹⁰⁷ 49	¹⁰⁸ 37	¹⁰⁹ 52	¹¹⁰ 242	20	137
4.....	¹¹¹ 517	¹¹² 55	55	¹¹³ 59	¹¹⁴ 42	28	¹¹⁵ 25	¹¹⁶ 49	¹¹⁷ 64	53	37	¹¹⁸ 50	¹¹⁹ 271	23	¹²⁰ 184
1945-1.....	471	50	39	54	647	32	21	39	62	48	39	41	239	20	142

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Railroad ²				Electric power ³				Telephone ⁴			
	Operat-ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁵	Net income ¹	Divi-dends	Operat-ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁵	Net income ¹	Divi-dends	Operat-ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁵	Net income ¹	Divi-dends
1939.....	3,995	126	93	126	2,647	629	535	444	1,067	227	191	175
1940.....	4,297	249	189	159	2,927	692	548	447	1,129	248	194	178
1941.....	5,347	674	500	186	3,029	774	527	437	1,235	271	178	172
1942.....	7,466	1,658	902	202	3,216	847	490	408	1,362	302	163	163
1943.....	⁶ 9,055	⁷ 2,211	⁸ 873	⁹ 217	3,464	914	502	410	1,537	374	180	¹⁰ 168
1944.....	9,437	1,971	668	246	3,618	915	499	390	1,641	399	174	168
Quarterly												
1941-1.....	1,152	96	69	28	751	209	154	(?)	295	67	43	44
2.....	1,272	145	103	36	723	182	126	(?)	308	69	44	45
3.....	1,468	267	189	34	750	183	107	(?)	311	66	45	44
4.....	1,454	166	138	87	805	200	139	(?)	321	68	46	40
1942-1.....	1,483	178	90	24	816	234	131	98	324	72	41	44
2.....	1,797	390	198	46	770	196	104	96	337	75	41	42
3.....	2,047	556	286	30	792	195	105	84	342	72	39	39
4.....	2,139	534	327	101	839	222	150	131	359	83	43	38
1943-1.....	2,091	¹¹ 515	¹² 214	¹³ 29	864	254	136	99	366	88	42	40
2.....	2,255	¹⁴ 608	¹⁵ 244	¹⁶ 52	835	221	118	100	¹⁷ 382	96	44	42
3.....	2,368	653	¹⁸ 250	¹⁹ 36	859	210	114	99	²⁰ 391	94	45	43
4.....	2,340	²¹ 435	²² 166	100	906	228	133	113	²³ 398	96	48	²⁴ 43
1944-1.....	2,273	458	148	31	925	262	135	94	400	97	42	42
2.....	2,363	511	174	55	886	241	123	102	406	101	43	42
3.....	2,445	550	180	30	878	207	111	94	409	98	43	42
4.....	2,356	452	165	130	929	205	130	101	426	104	46	43
1945-1.....	2,277	425	139	30	960	292	139	102	436	115	46	41

¹ "Net profits" and "net income" refer to income after all charges and taxes and before dividends.

⁷ Revised.

² Class I line-haul railroads, covering about 95 per cent of all railroad operations.

³ Class A and B electric utilities, covering about 95 per cent of all electric power operations. Figures include affiliated nonelectric operations.

⁴ Thirty large companies, covering about 85 per cent of all telephone operations. Series excludes American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies.

⁵ After all charges and taxes except Federal income and excess profits taxes.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Not available.

Sources.—Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads; Federal Power Commission for electric utilities (nonelectric operations and quarterly figures prior to 1942 are partly estimated); Federal Communications Commission for telephone companies (except dividends); published reports for industrial companies and for telephone dividends. Figures for the current and preceding year subject to revision, especially for war producers whose contracts are under renegotiation. For description of data and back figures, see pp. 214-217 of the March 1942 BULLETIN.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In millions of dollars]

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Corporation or agency	Assets, other than interagency items ¹								Liabilities, other than interagency items			U. S. Government interest	Privately owned interest	
	Total	Cash	Loans receivable	Commodities, supplies, and materials	Investments		Land, structures, and equipment	Undistributed charges	Other assets	Bonds, notes, and debentures payable				Other liabilities
					U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities				Fully guaranteed by U. S.	Other			
All agencies:														
Sept. 30, 1944.....	31,435	853	6,566	2,987	1,604	437	15,755	1,421	1,813	1,565	1,204	6,398	21,771	498
Dec. 31, 1944.....	31,488	756	6,387	2,942	1,632	424	16,237	1,692	1,419	1,537	1,395	4,196	23,857	504
Mar. 31, 1945.....	31,309	768	5,789	2,960	1,756	388	16,734	1,001	1,913	1,124	1,263	4,962	23,510	451
<i>Classification by agency, Mar. 31, 1945</i>														
Department of Agriculture:														
Farm Credit Administration:														
Banks for cooperatives.....	282	19	194		43	24	(?)	(?)	1		24	2	248	8
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	335	18	277		38				2		279	2	55	
Federal land banks.....	1,346	33	1,094		191		6		22		884	43	201	219
Production credit corporations.....	127	1			68	58	(?)		(?)			(?)	127	
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.....	21	14	6		(?)				(?)			2	19	
Other ³	21	(?)	20						9			(?)	21	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.:														
Rural Electrification Administration.....	290	15	266						1	11		7	272	
War Food Administration:														
Commodity Credit Corp.....	1,721	15	30	1,524			7	10	134	343		900	477	
Farm Security Administration.....	505	57	354	(?)			41	7	46			5	499	
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.....	3	2					(?)		1			1	2	
Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.....	6	3		3									6	
National Housing Agency:														
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:														
Federal home loan banks.....	321	25	61		233		(?)		1		50	61	125	85
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.....	158	1			153				4			58	100	
Home Owners' Loan Corp.....	1,113	45	1,013		15	26	3	(?)	11	769	(?)	31	313	
United States Housing Corp.....	(?)	(?)						(?)	(?)				(?)	
Federal Housing Administration:														
Federal Public Housing Authority and affiliate:	147	23	17	(?)	87	(?)	1		18	26		7	114	
Federal Public Housing Authority.....	559	38	290		7	(?)	217	(?)	7	(?)		9	549	
Defense Homes Corp.....	70	1	1	(?)			68		(?)			1	69	
Federal National Mortgage Association:														
R. F. C. Mortgage Company.....	50		50						(?)			1	49	
	92	(?)	81				7	(?)	4			4	88	
Reconstruction Finance Corp. and certain affiliates:														
Reconstruction Finance Corp.....	1,583	31	1,146		75	270	1	6	54	(?)		212	1,371	
Certain affiliates ⁴	8,449	12	78	970		1	6,655	219	513			1,333	7,116	
Office of Emergency Management:														
Export-Import Bank.....	216	2	213				(?)		1			72	144	
Smaller War Plants Corp.....	176	121	40				14	1	(?)			1	175	
War Shipping Administration.....	6,071	93	20		5,456		357	144	25	73		723	5,348	
Other ⁴	555	34	2	408			11	25	73			160	395	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.:														
Federal Works Agency.....	861	17	10	(?)	818		(?)		16			567	155	139
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	241	(?)	67				90	48	35				241	
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	728	1	3	7			714	(?)	3			10	718	
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	4,631	101	7	16		3	3,380	328	797			720	3,912	
All other.....	256	44	101	12	27	3	64		6			31	225	

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY PURPOSE AND AGENCY

Purpose of loan	Mar. 31, 1945													Dec. 31, 1944, all agencies		
	Fed. land banks	Fed. Farm Mort. Corp.	Fed. intermediate credit banks	Banks for co-operatives	Commodity Credit Corp.	Rural Electrification Adm.	Farm Security Adm.	Home Owners' Loan Corp.	Fed. Public Housing Auth.	Fed. home loan banks	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	RFC affiliates	Export-Import Bank		All other	All agencies
To aid agriculture.....	1,168	335	278	195	35	368	494				(1)			164	3,037	3,385
To aid home owners.....								1,027			11	110		1	1,149	1,237
To aid industry:																
Railroads.....										260				21	281	343
Other.....										37	75			115	226	191
To aid financial institutions:																
Banks.....										32				18	49	54
Other.....										32				93	162	162
Other.....								290		775	25	213		106	1,409	1,462
Less: Reserve for losses..	74	69	(?)	1	5	(?)	141	14				(?)	151	454	448	
Total loans receivable (net).....	1,094	266	278	194	30	368	354	1,013	290	61	1,146	209	213	273	5,789	6,387

¹ Assets are shown on a net basis, i.e., after reserves for losses. ² Less than \$500,000.

³ Includes Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund and Emergency Crop and Feed Loans.

⁴ Corporations previously classified "war corporations" are now shown under two headings: (1) "certain affiliates" under Reconstruction Finance Corp. (including Defense Plant Corp., Defense Supplies Corp., Metals Reserve Co., and War Damage Corp.) and (2) "other" under Office of Emergency Management (including Cargoes, Inc., Petroleum Reserves Corp., Rubber Development Corp., U. S. Commercial Co., and Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs). The item "certain affiliates" also includes Disaster Loan Corp.

NOTE.—This table is based on the revised form of the Treasury Statement beginning Sept. 30, 1944, which is on a quarterly basis. Figures on the quarterly basis are not comparable with monthly figures previously published, owing to changes in reporting, of which the most important are: assets items are included in total assets on a net basis (after reserves for losses); each asset and liability item is segregated into Government agencies (inter-agency) and other, and segregation of interagency amounts is more complete than formerly; some asset items formerly shown are completely changed; reporting of certain assets, especially cash and privately-owned interest, is more complete.

Monthly figures on the old reporting basis for the months prior to Sept. 30, 1944, may be found in earlier issues of the BULLETIN (see p. 1,110 of the November 1944 BULLETIN) and in *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 152, p. 517.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1944										1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Industrial Production—Total	241	239	236	235	230	232	230	232	232	232	234	236	235	^P 231
Manufactures—Total	259	256	253	251	246	248	246	248	248	249	251	253	252	^P 247
Durable Manufactures	364	361	356	354	347	348	342	344	341	343	345	347	345	^P 337
Iron and Steel	214	213	210	204	202	203	202	206	201	198	197	202	^r 210	207
Pig iron.....	206	206	203	198	196	198	196	197	192	190	188	192	198	188
Steel.....	238	236	234	225	222	224	222	225	218	215	219	226	^r 234	234
Open hearth.....	191	192	188	183	184	183	183	187	186	181	176	180	189	184
Electric.....	570	549	559	526	491	512	502	492	453	456	^r 526	^r 552	^r 561	590
Machinery	452	445	437	442	435	434	427	428	422	431	431	436	432	^P 424
Manufacturing Arsenal and Depots ¹														
Transportation Equipment	734	730	726	716	704	707	695	704	699	709	706	^r 698	677	^P 650
Automobiles.....	233	232	226	228	223	229	226	229	230	235	235	242	238	^P 235
(Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Shipbuilding—Private and Government) ¹														
Nonferrous Metals and Products	287	292	279	263	244	245	238	233	234	229	253	257	266	266
Smelting and refining.....	297	289	273	253	246	226	205	200	191	186	187	191	193	^P 194
(Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) ¹														
Fabricating.....	283	293	282	268	243	252	252	246	252	247	280	284	296	
(Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ¹														
Lumber and Products	129	126	124	127	124	127	120	120	122	122	126	123	121	^P 116
Lumber.....	119	118	115	118	114	118	111	109	112	111	118	112	110	^P 102
Furniture.....	149	142	142	144	143	146	139	143	141	142	142	146	144	^P 141
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	167	165	161	168	165	162	159	161	160	163	162	164	166	^P 165
Glass products.....	175	183	173	187	180	169	165	174	169	174	164	168	175	
Plate glass.....	59	59	66	65	60	66	66	64	56	51	60	56	61	62
Glass containers.....	216	227	210	230	222	204	200	212	208	218	200	207	216	
Cement.....	83	78	76	84	86	88	88	88	88	90	87	87	86	
Clay products.....	131	125	122	127	124	122	116	115	116	116	125	122	124	^P 120
Gypsum and plaster products.....	194	183	176	180	182	181	175	179	175	171	182	185	183	^P 180
Abrasive and asbestos products.....	308	297	300	297	294	295	302	292	295	307	^r 302	^r 306	307	^P 306
Other stone and clay products ¹														
Nondurable Manufactures	175	172	169	169	165	168	168	169	173	173	^r 175	^r 176	176	^P 174
Textiles and Products	151	151	147	145	139	141	147	146	149	152	150	155	153	^P 151
Textile fabrics.....	141	141	137	135	129	132	137	136	139	141	139	144	141	
Cotton consumption.....	151	151	142	141	139	140	148	140	149	146	145	152	150	143
Rayon deliveries.....	191	196	195	196	193	189	196	199	209	215	215	215	212	^P 220
Nylon and silk consumption ¹														
Wool textiles.....	155	153	152	148	131	140	144	150	143	152	146	151	149	
Carpet wool consumption.....	46	51	53	49	41	47	42	50	56	57	49	44	43	
Apparel wool consumption.....	216	213	213	196	185	193	197	213	206	215	225	238	248	
Woolen and worsted yarn.....	171	167	167	163	144	154	158	164	156	165	156	160	156	
Woolen yarn.....	174	171	169	166	148	163	162	170	161	170	162	170	166	
Worsted yarn.....	167	163	163	159	138	141	153	156	148	157	148	146	142	
Woolen and worsted cloth.....	172	168	165	163	144	153	160	164	151	166	159	^r 169	166	
Leather and Products.....	112	116	112	115	105	112	121	115	116	114	113	121	122	^P 121
Leather tanning.....	107	117	110	113	113	108	120	111	112	115	113	119	117	
Cattle hide leathers.....	113	125	118	124	126	118	132	119	122	127	125	137	132	
Calf and kip leathers.....	79	88	86	85	78	82	92	88	84	86	85	89	89	
Goat and kid leathers.....	86	79	86	84	81	77	80	80	81	72	68	63	69	
Sheep and lamb leathers.....	155	168	136	141	144	144	157	149	144	154	154	148	143	
Shoes.....	116	116	114	117	100	114	122	117	119	113	114	^r 123	126	^P 124
Manufactured Food Products	159	158	154	153	153	147	146	149	154	155	155	158	160	^P 159
Wheat flour.....	114	114	110	110	113	116	113	118	125	123	130	131	125	^P 134
Cane sugar meltings ¹														
Manufactured dairy products.....	^P 135	^P 137	^P 139	^P 153	^P 151	^P 139	^P 147	^P 152	^P 165	^P 145	^P 132	^P 132	^P 138	^P 143
Butter.....	96	92	93	93	88	83	85	82	82	78	83	81	84	87
Cheese.....	152	155	153	158	152	145	146	149	156	154	163	162	168	181
Canned and dried milk.....	156	169	173	180	185	180	184	179	181	179	172	175	189	204
Ice cream.....														
Meat packing.....	202	198	180	173	175	169	161	154	158	158	146	146	146	134
Pork and lard.....	270	266	239	225	219	197	176	159	167	164	149	135	139	137
Beef.....	143	136	124	121	127	138	140	140	141	149	147	169	165	139
Veal.....	96	107	100	117	160	191	196	218	218	213	175	123	101	88
Lamb and mutton.....	110	109	113	125	134	125	135	145	142	149	143	129	129	121

^r Revised. ^P Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1944										1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued														
Other manufactured foods.....	160	158	157	154	153	148	147	150	155	159	^r 162	165	169	^p 167
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	155	152	145	136	130	112	121	139	145	146	^r 162	163	180	^p 166
Confectionery.....	147	154	152	147	135	123	115	118	128	138	137	143	151	.....
Other food products.....	164	161	161	160	162	162	159	158	162	165	167	170	170	^p 170
Alcoholic Beverages.....														
Malt liquor.....	137	123	116	119	128	186	156	166	184	169	213	^r 169	^c 141	143
Whiskey.....	167	146	135	140	146	152	172	177	197	174	167	167	153	152
Other distilled spirits.....	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	0	0	198	11	0	0
Rectified liquors.....	33	39	34	31	37	647	68	104	76	74	452	232	57	58
	173	172	174	177	205	232	270	305	353	355	346	312	265	283
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants¹.....														
Tobacco Products.....														
Cigars.....	123	126	124	121	122	126	124	120	135	131	121	123	123	120
Cigarettes.....	92	89	89	89	86	92	95	93	105	95	85	95	93	91
Other tobacco products.....	154	161	154	151	154	152	149	142	157	153	147	145	147	143
	73	73	80	79	78	92	87	93	107	108	95	97	91	90
Paper and Paper Products.....														
Paper and pulp.....	137	138	142	140	133	142	142	143	143	135	136	137	141	.....
Pulp.....	134	134	137	136	129	137	137	139	138	132	132	134	137	.....
Groundwood pulp.....	150	151	151	156	153	159	156	165	158	150	152	156	157	.....
Soda pulp.....	108	110	108	108	114	119	118	126	111	115	111	113	113	.....
Sulphate pulp.....	93	97	92	91	92	96	92	96	97	97	95	98	101	.....
Sulphite pulp.....	209	213	217	232	232	234	231	245	238	212	214	227	227	.....
Paper.....	137	136	135	137	127	138	135	142	136	133	137	139	139	.....
Paperboard.....	132	131	135	133	125	134	134	135	135	129	129	130	134	.....
Fine paper.....	147	152	159	156	148	158	159	158	160	145	153	152	157	158
Printing paper.....	120	117	115	110	99	111	113	111	106	93	85	87	84	.....
Tissue and absorbent paper.....	117	119	115	115	103	118	116	116	120	125	119	125	127	.....
Wrapping paper.....	154	156	159	159	158	149	149	149	150	156	147	143	148	.....
Newsprint.....	128	120	127	125	118	127	127	132	130	125	128	127	133	.....
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard).....	77	73	76	80	83	77	84	81	81	85	76	83	82	80
Printing and Publishing.....														
Newsprint consumption.....	100	101	98	100	95	102	99	103	103	104	102	105	105	^p 106
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper).....	83	84	81	85	87	87	83	89	86	84	85	84	83	85
Petroleum and Coal Products.....														
Petroleum refining.....	234	233	237	242	247	251	258	266	268	268	273	276	272	268
Gasoline.....	243	242	246	252	259	264	272	281	283	283	289	^r 292	288	.....
Fuel oil.....	129	129	130	136	137	138	141	140	144	141	143	150	145	143
Lubricating oil.....	163	161	162	164	164	165	162	167	165	165	171	174	166	.....
Kerosene.....	130	120	118	131	125	125	132	135	136	133	133	126	134	.....
Other petroleum products ¹	130	125	126	130	128	126	126	124	124	119	123	126	131	.....
Coke.....	174	176	175	172	172	171	168	170	170	167	167	168	171	161
By-product coke.....	165	167	166	164	164	164	162	164	164	163	162	163	164	157
Beehive coke.....	487	463	470	463	442	419	389	384	367	296	334	367	^r 387	282
Chemical Products.....														
Paints.....	341	323	324	319	314	314	307	307	307	312	^r 317	^r 318	318	^p 317
Soap.....	140	138	137	138	142	143	139	139	141	141	142	140	140	^p 137
Rayon.....	133	137	137	138	134	132	131	129	133	137	^r 136	^r 136	135	^p 135
Industrial chemicals.....	233	232	235	237	237	240	237	239	242	242	244	^r 241	244	^p 238
Explosives and ammunition ¹	405	408	410	411	408	408	400	395	394	396	396	400	400	^r 399
Other chemical products ¹														
Rubber Products.....														
.....	242	231	230	228	227	231	230	231	231	239	247	247	236	^p 230
Minerals—Total.....														
.....	139	140	143	142	139	142	143	143	143	137	140	141	142	^p 140
Fuels.....														
Coal.....	141	143	146	146	143	147	148	148	148	141	145	146	147	^p 145
Bituminous coal.....	148	150	154	152	144	148	147	149	149	132	140	143	142	^p 136
Anthracite.....	155	155	159	158	151	154	151	152	155	138	151	150	149	^p 138
Crude petroleum.....	123	129	134	128	118	124	129	133	126	109	96	112	115	^p 131
	138	139	142	143	142	146	149	148	148	146	148	148	150	^p 150
Metals.....														
Metals other than gold and silver.....	126	122	120	120	117	114	113	111	112	111	111	^r 111	111	^p 110
Iron ore.....	189	184	182	181	178	175	175	171	170	168	170	^r 170	170	^p 169
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹														
Gold.....	31	28	27	25	24	23	22	22	22	23	24	24	24	.....
Silver.....	75	73	67	72	67	63	57	58	64	62	56	50	.....	.....

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

NOTE.—For description and back figures see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1944										1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Industrial Production—Total	238	237	236	236	232	235	234	234	232	230	230	232	232	P229
Manufactures—Total	257	255	252	252	248	251	249	250	248	248	248	250	249	P245
Durable Manufactures	363	361	357	354	348	349	343	346	341	342	343	345	344	P337
Iron and Steel	214	213	210	204	202	203	202	206	201	198	197	202	^r 210	207
Pig iron	206	206	203	198	196	198	196	197	192	190	188	192	198	188
Steel	238	236	234	225	222	224	222	225	218	215	219	226	^r 234	234
Open hearth	191	192	188	183	184	183	183	187	186	181	176	180	189	184
Electric	570	549	559	526	491	512	502	492	453	456	^r 526	^r 552	^r 561	590
Machinery	452	445	437	442	435	434	427	428	422	431	431	436	432	^r 424
Manufacturing Arsenal and Depots ¹														
Transportation Equipment	734	730	726	716	704	707	695	704	699	709	706	^r 698	677	^r 650
Automobiles	233	232	226	228	223	229	226	229	230	235	235	242	238	^r 235
(Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Ship- building—Private and Government) ¹														
Nonferrous Metals and Products	287	292	279	263	243	245	238	233	234	229	253	257	266	^r 266
Smelting and refining (Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelt- ing; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) ¹	297	289	273	252	244	226	205	200	191	186	187	191	194	^r 194
Fabricating (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc ship- ments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ¹	283	293	282	268	243	252	252	246	252	247	280	284	296	
Lumber and Products	124	125	127	133	130	135	128	125	120	113	113	114	116	^r 115
Lumber	110	116	119	127	123	129	123	117	109	97	99	97	101	^r 102
Furniture	149	142	142	144	143	146	139	143	141	142	142	146	144	^r 141
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	163	163	165	169	165	167	164	167	163	159	156	156	162	^r 163
Glass products	175	183	184	186	174	175	169	178	170	163	161	163	175	
Plate glass	59	59	66	65	60	66	66	64	56	51	60	56	61	62
Glass containers	216	227	225	228	213	213	204	218	210	202	196	201	216	
Cement	68	74	79	90	94	100	100	102	95	82	71	66	71	
Clay products	126	122	122	125	124	125	120	122	121	120	116	118	119	^r 118
Gypsum and plaster products	188	181	179	183	182	182	179	182	177	175	176	177	177	^r 177
Abrasive and asbestos products	308	297	300	297	294	295	302	292	295	307	^r 302	^r 306	307	^r 306
Other stone and clay products ¹														
Nondurable Manufactures	171	169	168	169	167	171	173	173	173	171	170	172	171	P171
Textiles and Products	151	151	147	145	139	141	147	146	149	152	150	155	153	^r 151
Textile fabrics	141	141	137	135	129	132	137	136	139	141	139	144	141	
Cotton consumption	151	151	142	141	139	140	148	140	149	146	145	152	150	143
Rayon deliveries	191	196	195	196	193	189	196	199	209	215	215	215	212	220
Nylon and silk consumption ¹														
Wool textiles	155	153	152	148	131	140	144	150	143	152	146	151	149	
Carpet wool consumption	46	51	53	49	41	47	42	50	56	57	49	44	43	
Apparel wool consumption	216	213	213	196	185	193	197	213	206	215	225	238	248	
Woolen and worsted yarn	171	167	167	163	144	154	158	164	156	165	156	160	156	
Woolen yarn	174	171	169	166	148	163	162	170	161	170	162	170	166	
Worsted yarn	167	163	163	139	138	141	153	156	148	157	148	146	142	
Woolen and worsted cloth	172	168	165	163	144	153	160	164	151	166	159	^r 169	166	
Leather and Products	112	116	112	114	103	111	121	115	118	113	114	125	122	^r 121
Leather tanning	106	116	110	111	107	107	118	112	116	114	113	128	116	
Cattle hide leathers	113	125	118	119	119	114	129	121	127	127	128	148	132	
Calf and kip leathers	77	85	83	87	77	86	90	90	86	84	83	93	87	
Goat and kid leathers	86	81	84	85	80	75	81	80	79	73	68	^r 66	68	
Sheep and lamb leathers	150	165	147	139	134	148	153	149	153	146	143	162	139	
Shoes	116	116	114	117	100	114	122	117	119	113	114	^r 123	126	^r 124
Manufactured Food Products	142	143	147	153	163	165	166	159	155	150	143	141	142	^r 144
Wheat flour	111	110	106	106	112	115	123	125	126	122	130	132	122	^r 128
Cane sugar meltings ¹														
Manufactured dairy products	P113	P143	P185	P225	P221	P178	P155	P125	P108	P94	P88	P98	P116	149
Butter	87	94	120	128	107	91	82	70	62	61	69	71	77	88
Cheese	137	161	205	225	187	162	149	134	117	111	120	133	151	188
Canned and dried milk	153	191	240	249	215	186	170	145	130	138	140	157	186	231
Ice cream														
Meat packing	187	183	180	172	162	147	148	156	175	184	171	139	135	122
Pork and lard	251	242	239	225	193	151	139	150	195	217	195	132	129	125
Beef	130	128	124	118	128	140	151	153	146	149	150	156	150	131
Veal	90	105	104	117	160	188	215	248	228	165	114	89	98	86
Lamb and mutton	108	105	115	116	129	122	144	151	142	146	152	131	126	118

^r Revised. ^P Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1944										1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
<i>Manufactured Food Products—Continued</i>														
Other manufactured foods	142	140	141	145	159	170	174	167	161	155	148	149	148	^P 147
Processed fruits and vegetables	85	92	94	105	169	213	236	180	133	114	^r 105	103	99	^P 101
Confectionery	137	128	117	109	111	132	148	154	151	139	141	144	140	
Other food products	157	154	158	162	165	165	162	166	171	169	160	161	163	^P 163
<i>Alcoholic Beverages</i>														
Malt liquor	155	153	154	177	183	173	174	164	151	140	137	150	142	160
Whiskey	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	0	0	198	11	0	0
Other distilled spirits	21	23	21	19	22	609	94	270	159	81	414	209	37	35
Rectified liquors	173	172	174	177	205	232	270	305	353	355	346	312	265	283
<i>Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants¹</i>														
<i>Tobacco Products</i>														
Cigars	117	120	124	126	127	129	131	125	137	121	121	118	117	115
Cigarettes	92	89	89	89	86	92	95	93	105	95	85	95	93	91
Other tobacco products	143	150	154	158	162	160	160	148	160	142	147	136	137	133
Other tobacco products	73	73	81	80	78	89	93	99	110	95	93	94	91	90
<i>Paper and Paper Products</i>														
Paper and pulp	137	138	142	141	132	141	141	143	143	134	136	138	141	
Pulp	134	134	137	137	128	137	137	139	138	132	132	134	137	
Groundwood pulp	150	153	152	156	151	157	154	164	159	150	152	157	158	
Soda pulp	115	121	117	109	101	105	105	117	117	117	115	118	121	
Sulphate pulp	93	97	92	91	92	96	92	96	97	97	95	98	101	
Sulphite pulp	209	213	217	232	232	234	231	245	238	212	214	227	227	
Paper	137	136	135	137	127	138	135	142	136	133	137	139	139	
Paperboard	132	132	135	134	125	134	134	135	135	129	129	131	134	
Fine paper	147	152	159	156	148	158	159	158	160	145	153	152	157	158
Printing paper	120	117	115	110	99	111	113	111	106	93	85	87	84	
Tissue and absorbent paper	117	119	115	115	103	118	116	116	120	125	119	125	127	
Wrapping paper	154	157	159	162	151	149	149	151	150	151	145	148	148	
Newsprint	128	120	127	125	118	127	127	132	130	125	128	127	133	
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard)	77	75	77	80	82	77	84	81	82	84	76	83	82	82
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>														
Newsprint consumption	101	104	100	100	89	98	100	105	107	106	99	104	107	^P 108
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper)	86	89	84	84	75	78	84	93	93	88	79	83	87	90
<i>Petroleum and Coal Products</i>														
Petroleum refining	234	233	237	242	247	251	258	266	268	268	273	276	272	
Gasoline	243	242	246	252	259	264	272	281	283	283	289	^r 292	288	
Fuel oil	129	129	130	136	137	138	141	140	144	141	143	150	145	^P 143
Lubricating oil	163	161	162	164	164	159	162	167	165	165	171	174	166	
Kerosene	128	125	123	131	124	124	132	135	136	132	129	125	132	
Other petroleum products ¹	132	127	127	123	119	121	124	124	128	123	126	132	134	
Coke	174	176	175	172	172	171	168	170	170	167	167	168	171	161
By-product coke	165	167	166	164	164	164	162	164	164	163	162	163	164	157
Beehive coke	487	463	470	463	442	419	389	384	367	296	334	367	387	282
<i>Chemical Products</i>														
Paints	344	325	323	316	310	310	307	309	308	313	^r 316	^r 319	320	^P 319
Soap	140	140	142	142	140	142	138	139	139	141	139	139	140	^P 138
Rayon	133	134	132	136	133	133	136	135	134	137	^r 133	^r 135	135	^P 133
Industrial chemicals	233	232	235	237	237	240	237	239	242	242	244	^r 241	244	^P 238
Explosives and ammunition ¹	405	408	410	411	408	408	400	395	394	396	396	400	400	^P 399
Other chemical products ¹														
<i>Rubber Products</i>														
Rubber	242	231	230	228	227	231	230	231	231	239	247	247	236	^P 230
<i>Minerals—Total</i>														
Minerals	133	138	146	146	143	147	147	144	140	131	134	135	136	^P 140
<i>Fuels</i>														
Fuels	141	143	146	146	143	147	148	148	148	141	145	146	147	^P 145
Coal	148	150	154	152	144	148	147	149	149	132	140	143	142	^P 136
Bituminous coal	155	155	159	158	151	154	151	152	155	138	151	150	149	^P 138
Anthracite	123	129	134	128	118	124	129	133	126	109	96	112	115	^P 131
Crude petroleum	138	139	142	143	142	146	149	148	148	146	148	148	150	^P 150
<i>Metals</i>														
Metals	86	112	144	148	142	145	138	123	89	68	^r 68	^r 68	72	^P 108
Metals other than gold and silver	120	168	226	231	222	227	215	188	130	94	95	^r 98	104	^P 166
Iron ore	76	188	313	330	323	336	311	259	133	61	63	68	80	216
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹														
Gold	27	25	24	24	23	25	25	26	25	24	23	21	21	
Silver	77	73	66	69	66	62	57	58	64	62	56	51		

^r Revised. ^P Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

NOTE.—For description and back figures, see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939 = 100]

	Factory employment								Factory pay rolls							
	1944			1945					1944				1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>	102.4	101.2	102.3	100.8	100.5	100.2	99.0	134.6	135.1	133.5	144.1	142.8	141.1	142.4		
Newspaper periodicals.....	93	93	94	92	92	92		113	114	114	122	118	118	120		
Book and job.....	107	105	107	106	106	105		147	147	144	160	160	157	157		
<i>Chemical and Allied Products</i>	216.6	208.6	215.4	217.8	221.3	221.6	220.2	389.0	372.1	358.8	377.8	384.2	389.9	394.1		
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	190	189	182	179	180	182		274	276	268	272	273	277	280		
Rayon and allied products.....	108	108	112	112	113	113		169	172	171	180	182	180	182		
Chemicals, n.e.c.....	173	173	166	166	166	166		296	294	295	291	293	295	297		
Explosives and safety fuses.....	997	942	1,289	1,311	1,349	1,361		1,563	1,509	1,434	1,970	1,999	2,020	2,092		
Ammunition, small-arms.....	1,644	1,359	1,292	1,431	1,544	1,576		4,200	3,203	2,718	2,633	2,915	3,070	3,167		
Cottonseed oil.....	113	102	134	130	120	106		241	215	194	289	276	255	223		
Fertilizers.....	148	139	114	123	134	143		274	305	286	250	269	302	341		
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal</i>	120.1	121.0	125.3	126.0	126.1	126.2	126.1	201.4	203.9	206.4	220.4	221.7	223.3	223.9		
Petroleum refining.....	116	118	125	126	126	126		192	196	200	215	216	218	221		
Coke and by-products.....	106	105	101	102	102	102		182	180	179	182	189	186	180		
<i>Rubber Products</i>	167.2	162.8	161.6	163.2	163.4	162.9	158.4	295.7	297.0	281.3	305.2	319.8	320.2	296.7		
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	173	169	174	179	178	177		296	299	280	319	342	340	302		
Rubber goods, other.....	147	143	138	138	140	140		261	258	249	256	261	266	265		
<i>Miscellaneous Industries</i>	171.3	169.3	162.2	161.8	163.1	163.4	161.8	325.6	325.0	320.1	319.7	322.4	324.6	326.3		
Instruments, scientific.....	584	576	534	532	539	541		1,116	1,109	1,091	1,058	1,057	1,063	1,068		
Photographic apparatus.....	170	169	162	162	162	162		279	280	271	259	278	276	275		

* Revised.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors, 1939 = 100]

Group	1944										1945			
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total.....	172.1	169.4	167.7	166.7	165.2	164.1	162.6	161.0	160.3	160.7	161.0	160.2	158.4	155.4
Durable.....	237.7	233.4	230.3	228.2	225.3	224.1	220.4	217.3	215.6	216.1	216.3	215.7	212.5	207.1
Nondurable.....	120.4	118.9	118.3	118.3	117.9	116.8	117.0	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.3	116.5	115.8	114.7

^p Preliminary. * Revised.

NOTE.—Back figures from January 1939 may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

[Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Industry and year	Average hours worked per week								Average hourly earnings (cents per hour)							
	1944				1945				1944				1945			
	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<i>All Manufacturing</i>	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	100.3	100.6	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.3	104.5		
<i>Durable Goods</i>	46.7	46.7	46.7	47.1	46.8	46.9	46.9	110.0	110.3	113.6	114.0	114.4	113.8	113.9		
Iron and Steel and Products.....	47.1	46.9	46.8	47.4	46.9	47.0	47.1	106.9	107.0	108.9	109.5	110.1	109.8	110.7		
Electrical Machinery.....	46.8	46.7	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.7	46.6	100.5	101.0	104.9	105.9	106.9	106.7	107.3		
Machinery Except Electrical.....	49.1	49.1	48.2	48.9	48.7	48.9	48.8	110.7	111.0	113.4	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.1		
Transportation Equipment Except Autos.....	46.9	47.0	47.8	48.4	48.0	47.5	47.3	124.7	125.1	131.8	130.9	130.4	130.1	129.7		
Automobiles.....	46.3	46.3	45.5	45.7	45.2	46.5	46.5	125.7	126.1	128.0	127.9	131.4	128.0	128.0		
Nonferrous Metals and Products.....	47.0	46.9	46.9	47.6	47.2	47.3	47.5	104.0	104.4	105.8	106.9	107.9	107.6	108.0		
Lumber and Timber Basic Products.....	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.3	42.6	43.2	43.1	77.0	77.1	79.1	79.4	79.1	79.3	79.7		
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.....	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.4	44.8	44.7	79.2	79.7	83.3	84.4	84.5	84.9	85.3		
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	43.3	43.6	44.1	44.1	43.6	43.9	44.3	87.9	88.2	91.0	91.3	91.7	91.6	92.4		
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	84.2	84.6	87.7	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.7		
Textiles—Mill and Fiber Products.....	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	68.6	69.0	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.1	73.3		
Apparel and other Finished Products.....	38.7	38.9	38.0	37.7	38.2	38.9	39.1	77.8	78.9	82.4	83.1	84.9	86.0	87.2		
Leather and Manufactures.....	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.1	42.4	77.8	78.2	81.9	82.4	82.9	83.6	84.8		
Food and Kindred Products.....	45.5	45.3	45.2	46.0	45.6	44.9	45.1	83.8	83.9	85.9	86.5	86.7	86.5	86.8		
Tobacco Manufactures.....	41.3	40.9	44.2	45.0	43.4	43.3	43.2	67.8	67.9	73.5	73.8	73.6	73.7	74.1		
Paper and Allied Products.....	45.6	45.8	46.5	46.6	46.2	46.3	46.4	82.9	83.4	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.6	87.3		
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.....	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.5	104.4	104.9	110.4	110.8	110.9	111.3	112.1		
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.5	45.9	93.5	93.8	95.6	96.4	97.2	97.3	97.5		
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	46.5	46.6	46.9	47.1	46.6	47.3	47.3	115.9	116.3	118.6	120.0	120.6	119.6	119.5		
Rubber Products.....	45.7	45.6	45.7	46.6	47.3	47.3	45.3	107.2	108.6	110.7	113.0	115.1	114.9	111.7		
Miscellaneous Industries.....	46.2	46.3	45.5	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.9	93.8	94.2	97.5	98.5	99.3	99.1	99.4		

* Revised.

NOTE.—Back figures are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Thousands of persons]

Year and month	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Construction*	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance, service, and miscellaneous	Federal, State, and local government
1939	30,353	10,078	845	1,753	2,912	6,618	4,160	3,988
1940	31,784	10,780	916	1,722	3,013	6,906	4,310	4,136
1941	35,668	12,974	947	2,236	3,248	7,378	4,438	4,446
1942	38,447	15,051	970	2,078	3,433	7,263	4,447	5,203
1943	39,728	16,924	891	1,259	3,619	7,030	4,115	5,890
1944	38,698	16,121	835	679	3,761	7,044	4,348	5,911
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
1940—November	32,993	11,409	925	1,971	3,054	7,043	4,395	4,196
December	33,397	11,589	926	2,135	3,076	7,076	4,393	4,202
1941—January	33,638	11,720	938	2,243	3,072	7,065	4,366	4,234
February	33,973	11,934	935	2,256	3,082	7,123	4,374	4,269
March	34,406	12,174	943	2,260	3,131	7,192	4,397	4,309
April	34,441	12,456	643	2,133	3,161	7,266	4,438	4,344
May	35,269	12,776	949	2,176	3,224	7,302	4,441	4,401
June	35,758	13,032	970	2,239	3,254	7,388	4,441	4,434
July	36,277	13,342	981	2,256	3,292	7,495	4,442	4,469
August	36,597	13,473	997	2,258	3,330	7,579	4,458	4,502
September	36,774	13,580	1,000	2,327	3,331	7,548	4,454	4,534
October	36,892	13,642	1,003	2,295	3,355	7,537	4,472	4,588
November	36,991	13,752	1,004	2,248	3,369	7,526	4,479	4,613
December	36,864	13,748	1,002	2,115	3,367	7,487	4,493	4,652
1942—January	37,057	13,879	996	2,102	3,372	7,481	4,520	4,707
February	37,195	14,041	981	2,090	3,357	7,414	4,491	4,821
March	37,391	14,255	976	2,055	3,382	7,331	4,523	4,869
April	37,724	14,463	982	2,054	3,402	7,319	4,541	4,963
May	37,981	14,649	982	2,048	3,419	7,280	4,521	5,082
June	38,204	14,865	981	2,057	3,419	7,206	4,532	5,144
July	38,581	15,143	982	2,077	3,433	7,210	4,520	5,216
August	39,042	15,442	973	2,101	3,448	7,222	4,518	5,338
September	39,171	15,644	962	2,077	3,448	7,227	4,382	5,431
October	39,452	15,798	954	2,136	3,484	7,224	4,330	5,526
November	39,597	16,048	944	2,095	3,503	7,132	4,255	5,620
December	39,898	16,333	933	2,041	3,525	7,136	4,229	5,701
1943—January	39,934	16,506	927	1,899	3,540	7,133	4,146	5,783
February	39,935	16,682	924	1,734	3,556	7,064	4,146	5,829
March	40,066	16,831	915	1,604	3,574	7,110	4,121	5,911
April	39,891	16,858	908	1,476	3,588	7,006	4,110	5,945
May	39,740	16,837	893	1,358	3,597	6,988	4,102	5,965
June	39,775	16,908	893	1,263	3,620	7,017	4,112	5,962
July	39,876	17,059	888	1,164	3,634	7,061	4,127	5,943
August	39,737	17,097	878	1,082	3,639	7,015	4,110	5,916
September	39,475	17,051	876	1,020	3,633	7,006	4,079	5,810
October	39,486	17,108	869	936	3,671	7,006	4,078	5,818
November	39,526	17,152	859	891	3,683	7,000	4,119	5,822
December	39,479	16,995	863	864	3,687	6,962	4,127	5,981
1944—January	39,454	16,910	862	830	3,720	7,096	4,170	5,866
February	39,352	16,819	862	786	3,780	7,043	4,173	5,889
March	39,123	16,642	852	737	3,780	7,046	4,165	5,901
April	38,865	16,391	848	719	3,763	6,982	4,257	5,905
May	38,749	16,203	843	673	3,768	6,997	4,363	5,902
June	38,766	16,093	848	677	3,765	7,012	4,475	5,896
July	38,700	16,013	833	653	3,753	7,084	4,505	5,859
August	38,654	15,943	830	648	3,762	7,059	4,514	5,898
September	38,400	15,764	822	627	3,735	7,065	4,488	5,899
October	38,159	15,614	812	609	3,748	7,077	4,384	5,915
November	38,044	15,529	808	611	3,771	7,052	4,359	5,914
December	38,164	15,554	802	619	3,789	7,015	4,304	6,081
1945—January	38,426	15,633	805	633	3,797	7,210	4,394	5,954
February	38,457	15,595	802	646	3,848	7,164	4,404	5,998
March	38,419	15,452	796	673	3,846	7,208	4,421	6,023
April	37,919	15,179	776	680	3,816	7,002	4,463	6,003
UNADJUSTED								
1943—November	39,847	17,238	863	918	3,683	7,245	4,078	5,822
December	40,197	17,080	867	829	3,669	7,554	4,127	6,071
1944—January	38,965	16,825	858	764	3,664	6,919	4,128	5,807
February	38,840	16,735	858	715	3,704	6,867	4,131	5,830
March	38,725	16,559	852	678	3,723	6,919	4,123	5,871
April	38,689	16,309	844	683	3,744	6,968	4,236	5,905
May	38,672	16,122	839	686	3,768	6,962	4,363	5,932
June	38,846	16,093	844	691	3,803	6,977	4,542	5,896
July	38,731	16,013	833	686	3,809	6,942	4,618	5,830
August	38,744	16,023	834	700	3,818	6,918	4,582	5,869
September	38,571	15,843	826	671	3,791	6,994	4,488	5,958
October	38,360	15,692	816	652	3,767	7,148	4,340	5,945
November	38,347	15,607	812	629	3,771	7,299	4,315	5,914
December	38,889	15,632	806	594	3,770	7,611	4,304	6,172
1945—January	37,952	15,555	801	582	3,740	7,030	4,350	5,894
February	37,957	15,517	798	588	3,771	6,985	4,360	5,938
March	38,026	15,375	796	619	3,788	7,078	4,377	5,993
April	37,750	15,103	772	646	3,797	6,988	4,441	6,003

* Includes Contract Construction and Federal Force Account Construction. † Revised.

NOTE.—Unadjusted data compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. April 1945 figures are preliminary. For back seasonally adjusted estimates see BULLETIN for June 1944, p. 600. Back unadjusted data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total		Residential building		Nonresidential building								Public works and public utilities	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	Factories		Commercial		Educational		Other		1944	1945
					1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945		
January	159.2	140.9	41.0	19.5	34.0	45.2	4.1	7.5	8.7	4.9	21.1	23.9	50.3	39.8
February	137.2	147.0	24.9	19.3	29.9	66.6	4.5	8.5	0.2	3.0	23.1	17.6	55.1	32.0
March	176.4	328.9	35.2	26.9	48.7	160.4	7.4	10.0	4.4	4.6	19.5	36.3	61.3	90.6
April	179.3	395.8	37.8	42.7	33.0	174.5	6.1	12.3	5.4	4.3	25.0	49.9	72.0	111.9
May	144.2	.....	34.5	.....	27.1	.....	5.8	.....	3.8	.....	17.1	.....	55.8	.....
June	163.9	.....	30.6	.....	24.4	.....	8.7	.....	10.5	.....	18.9	.....	70.7	.....
July	190.5	.....	25.8	.....	38.3	.....	5.6	.....	10.1	.....	30.2	.....	80.5	.....
August	169.3	.....	23.3	.....	40.0	.....	7.9	.....	6.4	.....	22.4	.....	69.4	.....
September	175.7	.....	24.5	.....	49.0	.....	6.4	.....	7.6	.....	24.2	.....	64.1	.....
October	144.8	.....	23.8	.....	37.7	.....	7.7	.....	3.5	.....	20.0	.....	52.2	.....
November	164.9	.....	23.3	.....	52.9	.....	7.1	.....	5.3	.....	28.3	.....	48.0	.....
December	188.5	.....	23.9	.....	57.6	.....	9.5	.....	3.8	.....	27.1	.....	66.6	.....
Year	1,994.0	.....	348.4	.....	472.7	.....	80.8	.....	69.2	.....	276.7	.....	746.1	.....

¹ Negative because of revision of a prior month's entry.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total			Public ownership			Private ownership		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
January	351	159	141	316	122	75	35	37	66
February	394	137	147	364	109	74	30	28	73
March	340	176	329	304	133	221	36	43	107
April	303	179	.....	253	133	.....	50	46	.....
May	234	144	.....	192	98	.....	42	46	.....
June	230	164	.....	183	122	.....	46	42	.....
July	184	191	.....	122	148	.....	61	42	.....
August	414	169	.....	351	125	.....	62	44	.....
September	175	176	.....	120	127	.....	56	49	.....
October	214	145	.....	157	102	.....	56	43	.....
November	184	165	.....	135	103	.....	50	62	.....
December	252	188	.....	198	114	.....	54	74	.....
Year	3,274	1,994	.....	2,695	1,435	.....	579	559	.....

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICT

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1945		1944
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Boston	7,162	11,317	7,467
New York	18,977	13,158	20,956
Philadelphia	38,952	9,102	12,484
Cleveland	20,642	17,179	13,589
Richmond	48,701	22,313	41,081
Atlanta	149,784	34,442	22,953
Chicago	38,445	86,002	28,630
St. Louis	23,282	69,217	7,714
Minneapolis	5,673	3,248	3,218
Kansas City	12,938	24,862	8,329
Dallas	31,242	38,034	12,865
Total (11 districts)	395,798	328,874	179,286

LOANS INSURED BY FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Title I Loans		Mortgages on		
		Property improvement	Small home construction	1- to 4-family houses (Title II)	Rental and group housing (Title II)	War housing (Title VI)
1935	320	224	.....	94	2	.....
1936	557	246	.....	309	2	.....
1937	495	60	.....	424	11	.....
1938	694	160	13	473	48	.....
1939	954	208	25	669	51	.....
1940	1,026	251	26	736	13	.....
1941	1,186	262	21	877	13	13
1942	1,137	141	15	691	6	284
1943	942	96	1	243	*	601
1944	886	125	.....	216	7	537
1944—Mar.	62	6	*	13	.....	44
Apr.	68	9	*	13	1	45
May	69	9	*	18	.....	42
June	66	9	*	18	2	36
July	71	7	*	18	.....	45
Aug.	81	11	*	20	.....	50
Sept.	83	14	*	20	3	46
Oct.	84	12	*	22	1	49
Nov.	82	17	.....	22	.....	43
Dec.	66	11	.....	18	.....	37
1945—Jan.	67	8	*	19	.....	39
Feb.	68	19	*	14	*	34
Mar.	60	13	*	17	.....	30
Apr.	53	10	.....	15	.....	28

* Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured loans. Figures include some reinsured mortgages, which are shown in the month in which they were reported by FHA. Reinsured mortgages on rental and group housing (Title II) are not necessarily shown in the month in which reinsurance took place.

INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION
[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Federal agencies ¹	Other ²
1936—Dec.	365	228	8	56	41	5	27
1937—Dec.	771	430	27	110	118	32	53
1938—Dec.	1,199	634	38	149	212	77	90
1939—June	1,478	759	50	167	271	137	94
Dec.	1,793	902	71	192	342	153	133
1940—Mar.	1,949	971	90	201	392	171	124
June	2,075	1,026	100	208	432	182	127
Sept.	2,232	1,093	111	216	480	190	141
Dec.	2,409	1,162	130	224	542	201	150
1941—Mar.	2,598	1,246	146	230	606	210	160
June	2,755	1,318	157	237	668	220	154
Sept.	2,942	1,400	171	246	722	225	178
Dec.	3,107	1,465	186	254	789	234	179
1942—Mar.	3,307	1,549	201	264	856	237	200
June	3,491	1,623	219	272	940	243	195
Dec.	3,620	1,669	236	276	1,032	245	163
1943—June	3,700	1,700	252	284	1,071	235	158
Dec.	3,626	1,705	256	292	1,134	79	159
1944—June	3,554	1,669	258	284	1,119	73	150
Dec.	3,399	1,590	260	269	1,072	68	140

¹ The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.

² Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endorsed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc.

NOTE.—Figures represent gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports ¹					Merchandise imports ²					Excess of exports				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
January	325	*482	*749	*1,124	*900	229	254	229	*300	*334	96	228	*520	*824	*566
February	303	*483	*728	*1,107	*881	234	254	234	*313	*324	69	*230	*494	*794	*557
March	357	*637	*988	*1,197	*1,023	268	272	249	*359	*365	89	*365	*739	*838	*658
April	387	717	*989	*1,226	*1,004	287	235	258	*360	*365	100	482	*731	*866	*639
May	385	*542	*1,092	*1,454		297	191	281	*386		88	*351	*811	*1,068	
June	330	*650	*1,003	*1,296		280	215	295	*331		50	*435	*708	*964	
July	365	*659	*1,265	*1,197		278	213	302	*294		87	*446	*963	*903	
August	460	*705	*1,280	*1,188		282	186	316	*302		178	*518	*964	*886	
September	425	732	*1,269	*1,192		262	196	286	*281		162	536	*983	*911	
October	666	*803	*1,238	*1,142		304	200	329	*329		362	*603	*909	*814	
November	492	*788	*1,073	*1,185		281	168	311	*323		211	*620	*762	*863	
December	653	*883	*1,288	*934		344	*358	281	*336		309	*525	*1,006	*598	
January-April	1,372	*2,318	*3,454	*4,654	*3,808	1,018	1,014	970	*1,332	*1,388	354	*1,304	*2,485	*3,322	*2,420

* Preliminary. † Revised.

¹ Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.

² General imports, including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.

Source.—Department of Commerce.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for April 1940, p. 347; February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931, p. 18.

FREIGHT CARLOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; 1935-39 average=100]

	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Livestock	Forest products	Ore	Miscellaneous	Merchandise l.c.l.
Annual									
1939	101	98	102	107	96	100	110	101	97
1940	109	111	137	101	96	114	147	110	96
1941	130	123	168	112	91	139	183	136	100
1942	138	135	181	120	104	155	206	146	69
1943	137	138	186	146	117	141	192	145	63
1944	140	144	186	139	124	144	181	147	67
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1944—February	142	148	180	148	135	146	193	147	67
March	140	139	185	136	131	141	174	149	67
April	138	*140	190	123	120	141	195	146	67
May	138	147	190	128	118	140	195	144	67
June	139	148	194	135	124	148	187	143	67
July	143	143	194	144	124	156	189	150	66
August	142	146	185	131	121	155	188	149	68
September	139	147	182	126	114	137	184	146	67
October	137	143	182	147	120	133	153	143	66
November	141	143	181	150	135	138	153	149	68
December	137	127	166	134	128	135	133	151	68
1945—January	143	141	176	128	120	142	161	157	66
February	139	139	178	119	121	133	168	152	66
March	145	137	190	134	129	134	218	159	67
April	141	126	180	160	124	133	210	153	71
UNADJUSTED									
February	133	148	191	145	108	140	48	138	64
March	132	139	187	125	103	141	51	142	67
April	135	*140	186	108	107	141	168	144	68
May	141	147	188	113	106	146	281	145	67
June	144	148	191	137	100	154	291	147	66
July	147	143	188	172	102	157	302	151	66
August	146	146	178	141	115	162	281	151	68
September	150	147	181	142	151	148	276	158	70
October	148	143	178	147	184	140	237	156	69
November	144	143	181	147	170	135	138	155	70
December	128	127	175	126	124	120	41	142	65
1945—January	132	141	185	128	115	128	40	143	63
February	130	139	188	117	97	128	42	142	64
March	136	137	192	124	102	134	63	151	68
April	139	126	176	141	111	133	203	151	71

* Revised.

NOTE.—For description and back data, see pp. 529-533 of the BULLETIN for June 1941. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS

[In millions of dollars]

	Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income
Annual				
1939	3,995	3,406	589	93
1940	4,297	3,614	682	189
1941	5,347	4,348	998	500
1942	7,466	5,982	1,485	902
1943	9,055	7,693	1,362	874
1944	9,437	8,343	1,093	*668
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
1944—January	778	662	116	78
February	775	671	103	65
March	782	690	92	53
April	780	689	91	54
May	779	688	91	52
June	810	701	109	71
July	804	706	98	61
August	781	710	71	32
September	790	710	80	42
October	791	709	82	46
November	788	697	91	57
December	780	711	69	33
1945—January	766	673	93	60
February	781	678	103	68
March	796	698	98	*63
UNADJUSTED				
1944—January	741	656	85	48
February	735	648	87	*49
March	797	703	94	54
April	760	672	88	48
May	804	706	99	59
June	799	700	100	61
July	809	710	99	57
August	836	735	101	60
September	799	710	89	56
October	819	721	97	60
November	781	689	92	64
December	757	687	70	41
1945—January	751	678	73	39
February	713	640	73	37
March	813	713	100	*63

* Preliminary. † Corrected. ‡ Revised.

NOTE.—Descriptive material and back figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics. Basic data compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual figures include revisions not available monthly.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS

[Based on value figures]

MONTHLY INDEXES OF SALES

[1935-39 average = 100]

Year and month	United States	Federal Reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
1919.....	83	95	84	106	84	73	88			113		93	67
1920.....	99	110	100	126	106	81	105			126		112	80
1921.....	92	108	96	120	94	78	90	80	105	117		92	75
1922.....	94	112	99	122	95	75	85	83	103	112		86	78
1923.....	105	119	106	135	108	85	94	98	115	120		91	91
1924.....	105	121	110	134	106	87	91	96	114	119	119	94	93
1925.....	110	123	116	135	109	92	95	102	120	124	124	98	99
1926.....	113	127	120	138	110	96	99	106	121	119	123	103	106
1927.....	114	128	123	133	110	95	100	108	119	117	125	101	107
1928.....	115	126	124	127	110	95	100	114	120	110	119	103	110
1929.....	117	128	129	128	116	96	98	116	122	110	117	104	112
1930.....	108	123	126	118	105	92	91	101	110	105	111	96	104
1931.....	97	114	116	105	93	86	79	88	97	98	96	81	94
1932.....	75	90	91	83	68	68	60	67	76	79	74	61	71
1933.....	73	84	86	80	69	68	62	68	72	76	73	62	68
1934.....	83	90	91	88	81	81	78	79	83	85	85	76	77
1935.....	88	92	93	91	86	87	84	86	85	90	89	80	86
1936.....	100	100	101	102	101	98	97	100	97	99	99	97	100
1937.....	107	104	106	107	111	105	105	109	106	104	107	105	106
1938.....	99	100	99	96	96	101	103	98	102	101	100	106	100
1939.....	106	104	101	104	106	109	113	107	111	106	105	112	109
1940.....	114	108	106	111	114	120	123	116	119	109	110	117	117
1941.....	133	126	119	129	138	144	145	135	143	122	127	138	139
1942.....	150	140	128	143	153	170	162	149	158	133	149	157	169
1943.....	168	148	135	151	167	194	204	161	179	149	184	212	200
1944.....	186	162	149	168	182	214	244	176	200	165	205	246	221
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1943—May.....	158	146	130	148	157	183	196	146	164	138	163	191	192
June.....	167	145	133	151	164	201	209	157	184	144	187	220	200
July.....	171	147	137	154	171	197	221	168	185	148	184	220	199
August.....	165	143	135	144	164	189	201	161	177	149	174	208	198
September.....	162	139	133	149	158	196	210	151	171	147	179	211	189
October.....	174	145	137	154	170	194	222	169	188	148	194	231	211
November.....	180	158	143	161	178	199	220	174	197	166	210	227	212
December.....	166	148	133	144	164	197	208	154	172	146	174	215	206
1944—January.....	175	148	136	159	169	202	224	172	182	160	207	206	208
February.....	175	148	138	156	166	198	225	162	194	176	203	241	211
March.....	185	162	153	173	183	213	228	173	195	159	*194	247	219
April.....	173	157	141	*161	166	200	*221	165	173	157	181	232	201
May.....	181	164	150	168	181	211	233	167	197	158	192	228	216
June.....	176	151	144	159	166	207	237	163	189	151	192	245	210
July.....	192	160	149	170	191	211	*262	187	208	165	212	277	223
August.....	187	154	151	158	182	214	*243	180	207	173	204	250	221
September.....	183	156	149	170	180	218	247	168	193	162	200	241	217
October.....	194	165	152	168	190	227	260	192	215	158	215	252	228
November.....	*209	177	162	183	203	231	*271	201	235	189	244	264	253
December.....	194	174	158	171	190	220	258	180	207	175	208	263	233
1945—January.....	199	162	150	173	186	231	268	193	211	181	241	261	247
February.....	211	166	166	189	204	238	274	200	236	208	246	284	257
March.....	223	*201	189	204	222	*250	*274	213	235	205	*240	283	249
April.....	181	157	150	162	174	210	235	170	188	157	199	240	219
UNADJUSTED													
1943—May.....	155	145	124	142	156	181	192	149	164	139	165	191	181
June.....	155	138	123	136	155	177	175	154	166	144	172	183	184
July.....	127	102	92	107	126	141	166	124	137	117	145	160	165
August.....	139	110	99	112	143	155	179	136	152	132	163	183	180
September.....	174	152	141	152	168	208	218	166	188	166	197	232	197
October.....	186	161	157	174	182	212	233	174	194	168	203	250	219
November.....	215	184	182	202	214	252	257	200	224	192	228	269	255
December.....	273	255	228	256	262	332	336	253	277	224	283	343	325
1944—January.....	138	119	112	122	132	152	179	131	149	119	153	177	166
February.....	142	115	115	123	133	159	194	131	153	122	161	200	178
March.....	170	144	139	162	167	203	221	159	185	141	182	227	198
April.....	172	161	137	*158	172	*194	228	166	183	159	183	228	192
May.....	178	162	142	161	179	210	228	170	197	160	194	228	203
June.....	163	144	132	143	157	182	199	160	170	151	177	203	193
July.....	142	110	100	117	140	151	197	139	154	130	168	202	185
August.....	157	118	110	123	159	177	*216	151	178	154	191	220	202
September.....	196	170	158	173	191	231	257	185	212	184	220	265	226
October.....	209	184	173	190	204	249	273	197	221	179	226	272	238
November.....	248	207	207	231	244	294	*317	231	268	218	264	314	299
December.....	320	300	270	305	303	369	*417	295	333	269	339	421	373
1945—January.....	156	132	124	133	145	174	*214	147	173	136	178	211	197
February.....	*172	130	137	149	163	191	*236	162	187	144	194	239	217
March.....	212	*187	176	200	214	*250	*282	200	233	186	*233	269	232
April.....	175	156	143	152	171	193	228	168	192	156	195	228	205

* Revised.

NOTE.—For description and monthly indexes for back years, see pp. 542-561 of BULLETIN for June 1944.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued
SALES AND STOCKS, BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

Department	Number of stores reporting	Percent change from a year ago (value)			Ratio of stocks to sales	
		Sales during period		Stocks (end of month)	Mar.	
		Mar. 1945	Three mos. 1945	Mar. 1945	1945	1944
GRAND TOTAL—entire store	352	+24	+20	-2	1.9	2.4
MAIN STORE—total	352	+23	+20	-2	2.0	2.5
Women's apparel and accessories	349	+31	+25	-2	1.4	1.9
Coats and suits	328	+28	+25	+2	0.8	1.0
Dresses	332	+39	+31	+16	1.3	1.5
Blouses, skirts, sportswear, etc.	312	+44	+33	+11	2.0	2.6
Juniors' and girls' wear	297	+49	+40	+3	1.1	1.6
Infants' wear	295	+37	+26	+15	1.7	2.0
Aprons, housedresses, uniforms	284	+32	+26	-21	1.5	2.5
Underwear, slips, negligees	322	+39	+30	-9	1.7	2.6
Corsets, brassieres	328	+35	+31	-9	1.3	1.9
Hosiery (women's and children's)	342	+26	+19	-45	0.8	1.8
Gloves (women's and children's)	324	+50	+33	+1	1.6	2.4
Shoes (women's and children's)	242	+43	+37	-23	1.9	3.4
Furs	260	-56	-26	+46	3.6	1.1
Neckwear and scarfs	242	+39	+22	-1	1.4	2.0
Handkerchiefs	280	+45	+28	+13	3.3	4.2
Millinery	167	+49	+32	+5	0.7	1.0
Handbags and small leather goods	299	+4	+3	+8	1.5	1.4
Men's and boys' wear	319	+43	+30	-11	2.6	4.1
Men's clothing	230	+36	+25	-18	2.6	4.3
Men's furnishings, hats, caps	305	+40	+28	-13	3.0	4.8
Boys' clothing and furnishings	280	+53	+37	+13	2.0	2.7
Men's and boys' shoes and slippers	175	+43	+39	-27	3.4	6.7
Home furnishings	313	+14	+12	-8	3.1	3.8
Furniture, beds, mattresses, springs	230	+22	+21	+5	3.3	3.9
Domestic floor coverings	238	-5	-1	-19	2.8	3.3
Draperies, curtains, upholstery	289	+19	+20	-6	2.4	3.0
Major household appliances	171	+47	+32	-35	1.5	3.4
Domestics, blankets, linens, etc.	289	0	-2	-25	2.7	3.6
Lamps and shades	218	+18	+20	+2	4.2	4.9
China and glassware	215	+11	+11	-5	3.9	4.5
Housewares	219	+30	+28	-4	3.4	4.6
Piece goods	283	+13	+22	-22	1.3	1.9
Cotton wash goods	117	+8	+14	-22	1.0	1.4
Small wares	333	-5	+5	+18	3.3	2.6
Lace, trimmings, embroideries, ribbons	118	+30	+20	+23	2.4	2.6
Notions	220	+24	+21	-1	2.9	3.7
Toilet articles, drug sundries, and prescriptions	317	-28	-13	+39	3.8	2.0
Jewelry and silverware	267	-7	+2	+16	3.5	2.8
Art needlework	239	+13	+18	0	3.1	3.4
Stationery, books, and magazines	231	+21	+22	+11	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous	289	+20	+18	+8	2.4	2.8
Luggage	219	-34	-19	-4	2.9	2.0
BASEMENT STORE—total	214	+31	+23	-1	1.8	2.4
Women's apparel and accessories	203	+35	+27	+6	1.4	1.8
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings	167	+46	+29	-2	2.8	4.1
Home furnishings	122	+5	+9	-7	2.7	3.0
Piece goods	51	+14	+23	-28	1.4	2.2
Shoes	134	+48	+21	-17	2.8	5.1

NOTE.—Group totals include sales in departments not shown separately. Figures for basement store are not strictly comparable with those for main store owing chiefly to inclusion in basement of fewer departments and somewhat different types of merchandise. The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.

SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

Year and month	Index numbers, without seasonal adjustment, 1941 average = 100								Percentage of total sales		
	Sales during month				Accounts receivable at end of month		Collections during month		Cash sales	Instalment sales	Charge-account sales
	Total	Cash	Instalment	Charge account	Instalment	Charge account	Instalment	Charge account			
1944—March	143	182	73	114	40	79	79	100	62	4	34
April	132	171	55	104	38	79	69	107	62	4	34
May	141	180	58	112	36	82	67	109	62	4	34
June	127	165	50	99	34	78	61	111	63	3	34
July	103	138	44	76	32	67	56	103	65	4	31
August	126	167	60	93	32	70	58	92	64	4	32
September	149	193	66	116	33	81	61	96	63	4	33
October	164	211	81	127	35	90	69	115	63	4	33
November	191	245	95	149	40	102	75	130	62	4	34
December	245	326	105	181	46	128	77	135	64	4	32
1945—January	126	164	57	96	43	97	77	168	63	4	33
February	126	163	57	98	40	84	68	128	63	4	33
March	178	230	73	141	39	96	77	119	63	3	34
April	133	172	49	107	37	88	65	127	62	3	35

† Revised.

NOTE.—Data based on reports from a smaller group of stores than that included in the monthly index of sales shown on a preceding page.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS
TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT, BY MAJOR PARTS
 [Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total consumer credit	Instalment credit					Single-payment loans ²	Charge accounts ¹	Service credit
		Total instalment credit	Sale credit			Loans ¹			
			Total	Automobile	Other				
1929.....	7,637	3,167	2,515	1,318	1,197	652	2,125	1,749	596
1930.....	6,839	2,706	2,032	928	1,104	674	1,949	1,611	573
1931.....	5,528	2,214	1,595	637	958	619	1,402	1,381	531
1932.....	4,082	1,515	999	322	677	516	962	1,114	491
1933.....	3,905	1,581	1,122	459	663	459	776	1,081	467
1934.....	4,378	1,849	1,317	576	741	532	875	1,203	451
1935.....	5,419	2,607	1,805	940	865	802	1,048	1,292	472
1936.....	6,771	3,501	2,436	1,289	1,147	1,065	1,331	1,419	520
1937.....	7,467	3,947	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,195	1,504	1,459	557
1938.....	7,036	3,584	2,313	970	1,343	1,271	1,442	1,487	523
1939.....	8,008	4,463	2,792	1,267	1,525	1,671	1,468	1,544	533
1940.....	9,205	5,507	3,450	1,729	1,721	2,057	1,488	1,650	560
1941.....	9,959	5,984	3,747	1,942	1,805	2,237	1,601	1,764	610
1942.....	6,529	2,999	1,494	482	1,012	1,505	1,369	1,513	648
1943.....	5,379	2,002	816	175	641	1,186	1,192	1,498	687
1944.....	[†] 5,791	[†] 2,084	836	200	636	[†] 1,248	1,220	1,758	729
1944									
Apr.....	5,037	1,847	690	171	519	1,157	1,139	1,346	705
May.....	5,148	1,859	707	181	519	1,159	1,189	1,390	710
June.....	5,209	1,882	707	192	515	1,175	1,241	1,370	716
July.....	5,148	1,889	706	204	502	1,183	1,250	1,287	722
Aug.....	5,192	1,896	709	210	499	1,187	1,239	1,330	727
Sept.....	5,272	1,912	720	210	510	1,192	1,231	1,402	727
Oct.....	5,412	1,937	743	210	533	1,194	1,231	1,516	728
Nov.....	[†] 5,596	[†] 1,974	773	208	565	[†] 1,201	1,231	1,664	727
Dec.....	[†] 5,791	[†] 2,084	836	200	636	[†] 1,248	1,220	1,758	729
1945									
Jan.....	[†] 5,482	[†] 2,014	778	192	586	[†] 1,236	1,206	1,528	734
Feb.....	5,326	1,968	743	186	557	1,225	1,188	1,432	738
Mar.....	[†] 5,575	[†] 1,991	[†] 731	[†] 184	[†] 547	[†] 1,260	[†] 1,181	[†] 1,662	[†] 741
Apr.....	[†] 5,411	[†] 1,987	[†] 719	[†] 184	[†] 535	[†] 1,268	[†] 1,182	[†] 1,500	[†] 742

[†] Preliminary. [‡] Revised.
¹ Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.
² Noninstalment consumer loans (single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

**CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE CREDIT, EXCLUDING
 AUTOMOBILE CREDIT**
 [Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total, excluding auto-mobile	Department stores and mail-order houses	Furniture stores	Household appliance stores	Jewelry stores	All other retail stores
1929.....	1,197	160	583	265	56	133
1930.....	1,104	155	539	222	47	141
1931.....	958	138	454	185	45	136
1932.....	677	103	313	121	30	110
1933.....	663	119	299	119	29	97
1934.....	741	146	314	131	35	115
1935.....	865	186	336	171	40	132
1936.....	1,147	256	406	255	56	174
1937.....	1,368	314	469	307	68	210
1938.....	1,343	302	485	266	70	220
1939.....	1,525	377	536	273	93	246
1940.....	1,721	439	599	302	110	271
1941.....	1,805	469	619	313	120	284
1942.....	1,012	254	391	130	77	160
1943.....	641	174	271	29	66	101
1944.....	636	184	269	13	70	100
1944						
Apr.....	519	142	229	18	48	82
May.....	519	141	235	16	45	82
June.....	515	138	237	15	44	81
July.....	502	132	234	14	43	79
Aug.....	499	132	233	13	42	79
Sept.....	510	138	236	13	43	80
Oct.....	533	148	244	13	44	84
Nov.....	565	162	253	13	48	89
Dec.....	636	184	269	13	70	100
1945						
Jan.....	586	172	249	12	61	92
Feb.....	557	163	240	12	54	88
Mar.....	[†] 547	[†] 163	[†] 238	[†] 11	[†] 49	[†] 86
Apr.....	[†] 535	[†] 156	[†] 237	[†] 11	[†] 47	[†] 84

[†] Preliminary.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS
 [Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total	Commercial banks ¹	Small loan companies	Industrial banking companies ²	Credit unions	Miscellaneous lenders	Insured repair and modernization loans ³
1929.....	652	43	263	219	32	95	
1930.....	674	45	287	218	31	93	
1931.....	619	39	289	184	29	78	
1932.....	516	31	257	143	27	58	
1933.....	459	29	232	121	27	50	
1934.....	532	44	246	125	32	60	
1935.....	802	88	267	156	44	79	25
1936.....	1,065	161	301	191	66	102	244
1937.....	1,195	258	350	221	93	125	148
1938.....	1,271	312	346	230	112	117	154
1939.....	1,671	523	435	257	147	96	213
1940.....	2,057	692	505	288	189	99	284
1941.....	2,237	784	535	298	217	102	301
1942.....	1,505	426	424	202	147	91	215
1943.....	1,186	312	372	165	123	86	128
1944.....	[†] 1,248	[†] 358	388	175	119	88	120
1944							
Apr.....	1,157	319	363	164	118	85	108
May.....	1,159	325	362	165	118	85	104
June.....	1,175	335	365	169	119	85	102
July.....	1,183	339	367	170	119	85	103
Aug.....	1,187	343	363	172	118	85	106
Sept.....	1,192	342	364	172	118	85	111
Oct.....	1,194	344	361	172	117	85	115
Nov.....	[†] 1,201	[†] 346	365	172	116	85	117
Dec.....	[†] 1,248	[†] 358	388	175	119	88	120
1945							
Jan.....	[†] 1,236	[†] 359	378	172	116	87	124
Feb.....	1,225	357	372	168	114	86	128
Mar.....	[†] 1,260	[†] 374	[†] 381	[†] 171	[†] 116	[†] 87	[†] 131
Apr.....	[†] 1,268	[†] 378	[†] 381	[†] 172	[†] 116	[†] 87	[†] 134

[†] Preliminary. [‡] Revised.
¹ These figures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans, shown on the following page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans (17 million dollars at the end of April 1945), not shown separately.
² This series is in process of revision.
³ Includes only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT
[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Total	Automobile retail		Other retail, purchased and direct	Repair and modernization loans ¹	Personal instalment cash loans
		Purchased	Direct loans			
Outstanding at end of period:						
1939.....	1,093	218	164	155	209	347
1940.....	1,450	311	253	217	247	422
1941.....	1,694	411	310	288	234	451
1942.....	845	136	123	143	154	289
1943.....	514	55	81	68	89	221
1944.....	559	57	99	75	83	245
1944—March.....	497	52	82	61	78	224
April.....	496	52	85	61	76	222
May.....	505	53	89	62	76	225
June.....	518	56	93	62	76	231
July.....	527	61	94	62	77	233
August.....	532	62	95	62	78	235
September.....	534	62	96	62	80	234
October.....	538	60	97	67	80	234
November.....	544	59	97	70	^r 82	^r 236
December.....	559	57	99	75	83	245
1945—January.....	^r 562	^r 56	100	80	82	244
February.....	556	55	101	76	83	241
March ^p	573	56	107	76	84	250
April ^p	579	55	109	77	86	252
Volume extended during month:						
1944—March.....	95	9	19	10	5	52
April.....	82	11	18	11	6	36
May.....	97	12	21	15	7	42
June.....	100	12	20	13	8	47
July.....	95	^r 15	^r 19	11	8	42
August.....	94	13	19	11	9	42
September.....	89	10	17	12	9	41
October.....	92	10	18	15	9	40
November.....	^r 92	10	18	^r 15	8	41
December.....	^r 103	8	^r 19	18	8	50
1945—January.....	96	9	20	17	7	43
February.....	86	9	19	12	7	39
March ^p	113	12	24	14	9	54
April ^p	101	9	21	16	10	45

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.

¹ Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS MADE BY PRINCIPAL LENDING INSTITUTIONS
[Estimates of volume made in period. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Commercial banks ¹	Small loan companies	Industrial banking companies ²	Credit unions
1930.....		503	380	41
1931.....		498	340	38
1932.....		376	250	34
1933.....		304	202	33
1934.....		384	234	42
1935.....		423	288	67
1936.....		563	354	105
1937.....		619	409	148
1938.....		604	417	179
1939.....		763	489	257
1940.....		927	536	320
1941.....		983	558	372
1942.....	792	798	408	247
1943.....	636	809	364	228
1944.....	^r 744	876	403	234
1943				
September.....	57	70	32	21
October.....	51	67	28	19
November.....	50	70	29	18
December.....	58	95	32	23
1944				
January.....	49	53	27	15
February.....	51	60	29	18
March.....	73	94	38	26
April.....	56	61	30	16
May.....	65	72	35	20
June.....	69	75	38	22
July.....	63	73	33	19
August.....	64	70	35	20
September.....	60	67	33	19
October.....	61	68	34	18
November.....	^r 61	77	34	18
December.....	^r 72	106	37	23
1945				
January.....	^r 66	58	33	16
February.....	61	56	30	16
March ^p	82	94	42	23
April ^p	69	70	34	18

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.

¹ These figures for loans made include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans, which are shown elsewhere on this page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans (3 million dollars in April 1945) not shown separately.

² This series is in process of revision.

FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

Item	Percentage change from preceding month			Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year		
	Apr. 1945	Mar. 1945	Feb. 1945	Apr. 1945	Mar. 1945	Feb. 1945
	Net sales:					
Total.....	-6	^r +25	+2	+6	+17	+12
Cash sales.....	-6	+25	-2	+18	+28	+20
Credit sales:						
Instalment.....	-8	+30	+7	+1	^r +15	+7
Charge account.....	-5	^r +18	-6	+9	^r +7	+4
Accounts receivable, at end of month:						
Total.....	-1	^r -1	-3	+1	+2	+1
Instalment.....	-1	-1	-3	+1	+1	+1
Collections during month:						
Total.....	-5	+9	-10	+6	+9	+5
Instalment.....	-7	+12	-8	+4	+9	+1
Inventories, end of month, at retail value.....	+3	+4	+5	+4	+3	-3

^r Revised.

RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE¹

Month	Instalment accounts				Charge accounts
	Department stores	Furniture stores	Household appliance stores	Jewelry stores	
1944					
March.....	36	23	26	34	65
April.....	^r 32	23	26	28	63
May.....	^r 32	25	26	30	64
June.....	31	24	28	30	63
July.....	30	23	29	31	61
August.....	34	24	32	31	64
September.....	35	24	33	32	64
October.....	39	26	36	34	65
November.....	39	24	37	34	67
December.....	36	23	39	49	61
1945					
January.....	32	21	^r 35	31	61
February.....	30	21	^r 32	30	61
March.....	36	24	36	^r 33	66
April.....	30	22	36	33	62

^r Revised.

¹ Ratio of collections during month to accounts receivable at beginning of month.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK—Continued

	Chart book page	1945				Chart book page	1945							
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.					
MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.				<i>In unit indicated</i>			MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.				<i>In unit indicated</i>			
BUSINESS CONDITIONS							BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.							
Income payments (mill. dollars): ⁵							Wholesale prices (1926 = 100):							
Total	30	13,727	13,665	^p 13,553	Total	49	105.2	105.3	105.7					
Salaries and wages	30	9,602	9,599	^p 9,515	Farm products	49	127.0	127.2	129.9					
Other	30	4,125	4,066	^p 4,038	Other than farm and food	49	99.2	99.2	99.3					
Cash farm income (mill. dollars):											1944		1945	
Total	31	1,399	1,445	^p 1,566					July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.			
Livestock and products	31	796	868	^p 887										
Crops	31	555	517	^p 529										
Govt. payments	31	48	60	^p 150										
Armed forces (mill. persons)	32	12.0	12.0	12.1										
Civilian labor force (mill. persons):														
Total	32	51.4	51.7	51.9										
Male	33	33.7	33.7	33.8										
Female	33	17.8	17.9	18.1										
Unemployment	32	.9	.8	.8										
Employment	32	50.6	50.8	51.2										
Nonagricultural	33	43.8	43.5	43.4										
Agricultural	33	6.8	7.3	7.8										
Industrial production: ⁶														
Total (1935-39 = 100)	35	236	235	^p 231										
Groups (points in total index):														
Durable manufactures	35	^r 131.6	131.0	^p 127.7										
Nondurable manufactures	35	82.7	82.3	^p 81.7										
Minerals	35	21.5	21.6	^p 21.3										
New orders, shipments, and inventories (1939 = 100):														
New orders:														
Total	36	323	^p 309											
Durable	36	481	^p 454											
Shipments:														
Total	36	287	^p 283											
Durable	36	394	^p 384											
Nondurable	36	214	^p 213											
Inventories:														
Total	36	166	^p 165											
Durable	36	189	^p 189											
Nondurable	36	146	^p 143											
Factory employment and pay rolls (1939 = 100):														
Pay rolls	38	^r 329.0	325.7											
Employment	38	159.7	158.0	^p 154.7										
Hours and earnings at factories:														
Weekly earnings (dollars)	39	47.43	47.51											
Hourly earnings (cents)	39	104.3	104.5											
Hours worked (per week)	39	45.5	45.5											
Nonagricultural employment (mill. persons): ⁵														
Total	40	^r 38.5	38.4	^p 37.9										
Manufacturing and mining	40	16.4	16.2	^p 16.0										
Trade	40	7.2	7.2	^p 7.0										
Government	40	6.0	6.0	^p 6.0										
Transportation and utilities	40	3.8	3.8	^p 3.8										
Construction	40	0.6	0.7	^p 0.7										
Construction contracts (3 mo. moving average, mill. dollars): ⁵														
Total	41	241	294	^p 306										
Residential	41	25	28	^p 37										
Other	41	216	266	^p 269										
Residential contracts (mill. dollars): ⁵														
Total	42	24	25	39										
Public	42	7	9	19										
Private, total	42	17	16	20										
1- and 2-family dwellings	42	12	13	17										
Other	42	5	3	3										
Freight carloadings: ⁵														
Total (1935-39 = 100)	43	139	145	141										
Groups (points in total index):														
Miscellaneous	43	83.1	86.9	84.0										
Coal	43	29.5	29.1	26.8										
All other	43	26.9	29.3	30.6										
Department stores (1935-39 = 100): ⁵														
Sales	44	211	223	181										
Stocks	44	148	^r 147	156										
Exports and imports (mill. dollars):														
Exports	46	^p 881	^p 1,023	^p 1,004										
Excluding Lend-Lease exports	46	^p 222	^p 298	^p 301										
Imports	46	^p 324	^p 365	^p 365										
Excess of exports excluding Lend-Lease exports	46	^p -102	^p -66	^p -64										
Cost of living (1935-39 = 100):														
All items	47	126.9	126.8	127.1										
Food	47	136.5	135.9	136.6										
Clothing	47	143.3	143.7	144.0										
Rent	47	108.3	108.3											
											1944		1945	
											June 30	Dec. 30	Mar. 20	
											<i>In billions of dollars</i>			
											83.59	91.57	90.52	
											60.34	67.69	67.92	
											11	30.12	34.93 ^(e)	
											11	14.23	13.98 ^(e)	
											11	10.64	14.13 ^(e)	
											11	4.47	3.75 ^(e)	
											11	.89	.90 ^(e)	
											10	5.17	5.21	5.39
											11	2.83	2.86	2.99
											11	2.33	2.35	2.40
											10	18.08	18.68	17.22
											11	7.02	7.53 ^(e)	
											11	3.21	3.21 ^(e)	
											11	1.66	1.74 ^(e)	
											11	1.02	1.20 ^(e)	
											10	51.83	57.31	61.17
											<i>In billions of dollars</i>			
											12	27.79	29.45	27.95
											12	19.85	21.09	20.41
											12	1.41	1.41	1.47
											12	6.54	6.94	6.07
											12	16.32	17.08	18.60
											12	1.44	1.63	1.73
											12	30.94	33.60	33.45
											12	22.48	25.04	25.30
											12	1.70	1.74	1.80
											12	6.76	6.82	6.35
											12	18.41	20.27	21.74
											12	6.81	7.79	8.28
											13	24.85	28.52	29.13
											13	18.01	21.55	22.20
											13	2.06	2.06	2.12
											13	4.78	4.91	4.81
											13	17.10	19.96	20.84
											13	8.70	9.90	10.54

^e Estimated. ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.
¹ Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.
² Revised figures beginning July 1944 may be found on p. 569.
³ Less than 5 million dollars.
⁴ For charts on pages 20, 23, and 27, figures for a more recent period are available in the regular BULLETIN tables that show those series.
⁵ Adjusted for seasonal variation.
⁶ Figures available for June and December dates only.
* Copies of the Chart Book may be obtained at a price of 50 cents each.

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for last date shown are preliminary]

	All banks	Commercial banks							Mutual savings banks	
		Total	Member banks			Nonmember banks ¹			Insured	Non-insured
			Total	National	State member	Total	Insured ²	Non-insured ²		
Banks (Head Offices)										
December 31, 1933.....	15,029	14,450	6,011	5,154	857	8,439	8,439		579	
December 31, 1934.....	16,063	15,484	6,442	5,462	980	9,042	7,699	1,343	68	511
December 31, 1941.....	14,825	14,277	³ 6,619	5,117	¹ 1,502	7,661	6,810	851	³ 52	496
December 31, 1942.....	14,680	14,134	³ 6,679	5,081	¹ 1,598	7,458	6,667	791	³ 56	490
December 31, 1943.....	14,579	14,034	³ 6,738	5,040	¹ 1,698	7,299	6,535	764	³ 184	361
December 31, 1944.....	14,535	13,992	³ 6,814	5,025	¹ 1,789	7,181	6,452	729	³ 192	351
March 31, 1945.....	14,538	13,995	³ 6,827	5,020	¹ 1,807	7,171	6,444	727	³ 192	351
Branches and Additional Offices⁴										
December 31, 1933.....	2,911	2,786	2,081	1,121	960	705		705		125
December 31, 1934.....	3,133	3,007	2,224	1,243	981	783		⁵ 783		⁵ 126
December 31, 1941.....	3,699	3,564	2,580	1,565	1,015	984	932	52	32	103
December 31, 1942.....	3,739	3,602	2,615	1,592	1,023	987	935	52	35	102
December 31, 1943.....	3,933	3,797	2,793	1,741	1,052	1,004	952	52	95	41
December 31, 1944.....	4,064	3,924	2,892	1,813	1,079	1,032	978	54	99	41
March 31, 1945.....	4,087	3,946	2,911	1,829	1,082	1,035	981	54	100	41
Bank Changes—Jan. 1—Mar. 31, 1945										
Increases in number of banks:										
Primary organizations (new banks) ⁶	+22	+22	+2	+1	+1	+20	+18	+2		
Decreases in number of banks:										
Consolidations and absorptions.....	-14	-14	-7	-5	-2	-7	-7			
Voluntary liquidations ⁷	-5	-5	-2	-2		-3	-1	-2		
Inter-class bank changes:										
Conversions—										
National into State.....			-3	-3		+3	+3			
State into national.....			+3	+4	-1	-3	-3			
Federal Reserve membership ⁸										
Admissions of State banks.....			+20		+20	-20	-20			
Withdrawals of State banks.....										
Federal deposit insurance ⁹										
Admission of State banks.....							+3	-3		
Withdrawals of State banks.....							-1	+1		
Net increase or decrease in number of banks.....	+3	+3	+13	-5	+18	-10	-8	-2		
Branch Changes—Jan. 1—Mar. 31, 1945⁴										
Increases in number of branches:										
De novo branches.....	+16	+15	+11	+7	+4	+4	+4		+1	
Banks converted into branches.....	+6	+6	+5	+5		+1	+1			
Decrease in number of branches:										
Branches discontinued.....	-4	-4	-1		-1	-3	-3			
Inter-class branch changes:										
From national to State member.....				-1	+1					
Banking offices at military reservations:										
Established.....	+13	+13	+11	+9	+2	+2	+2			
Discontinued.....	-8	-8	-7	-4	-3	-1	-1			
Net increase or decrease in number of branches and additional offices.....	+23	+22	+19	+16	+3	+3	+3		+1	

¹ Includes unincorporated (private) banks.

² Federal deposit insurance did not become operative until Jan. 1, 1934.

³ The State member bank figures and the insured mutual savings bank figures *both* include three member mutual savings banks, which became members of the Federal Reserve System during 1941. These banks are not included in the total for "commercial banks" and are included only once in "all banks."

⁴ Covers all branches and other additional offices at which deposits are received, checks paid, or money lent. Offices at military reservations (shown separately) consist mostly of "banking facilities" provided through arrangements made by the Treasury Department with banks designated as depositaries and financial agents of the Government. Four of these banking facilities are in each case operated by two national banks, each bank having separate tellers windows; each of these facilities is counted as one banking office only.

⁵ Separate figures not available for branches of insured and noninsured banks.

⁶ Exclusive of new banks organized to succeed operating banks.

⁷ Exclusive of liquidations incident to the succession, conversion, and absorption of banks.

⁸ Exclusive of conversions of national banks into State bank members, or vice versa. Such changes do not affect Federal Reserve membership; they are included under "conversions."

⁹ Exclusive of insured nonmember banks converted into national banks or admitted to Federal Reserve membership, or vice versa. Such changes do not affect Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation membership; they are included in the appropriate groups under "inter-class bank changes."

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 1 and 14, pp. 16-17 and 52-53, and descriptive text, pp. 13-14.

BANKS AND BRANCHES—NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 30, 1944

Geographic division and State	Number of banks								Number of banks maintaining branches or additional offices ¹									
	All banks	Commercial banks						Mutual savings banks		All banks	Commercial banks						Mutual savings banks	
		Total	Member banks		Nonmember banks		In-sured	Non-insured	Total		Member banks		Nonmember banks		In-sured	Non-insured		
			National	State member	In-sured	Non-insured					National	State member	In-sured	Non-insured				
United States...	14,535	13,992	5,025	1,789	6,452	729	192	351	1,225	1,142	333	203	574	32	51	32		
New England	899	545	312	52	124	57	16	338	122	92	34	24	23	11	1	29		
Maine	97	65	35	5	17	8	6	26	24	22	4	4	10	4	2	2		
New Hampshire	107	65	52	1	4	8		42	3	2	1		1		1	1		
Vermont	80	72	39	1	31	1		8	7	7			5		1			
Massachusetts	383	192	124	30	34	4		191	66	41	19	16	6			25		
Rhode Island	35	26	11	2	3	10		9	13	12	3	2	2	5		1		
Connecticut	197	125	51	13	35	26		70	8	5	2		1					
Middle Atlantic	2,256	2,088	1,289	364	391	44	160	2	265	217	87	91	34	5	48			
New York	828	697	403	190	91	13	131		149	108	39	50	17	2	41			
New Jersey	378	354	220	73	52	9	22	2	59	56	23	26	7		3			
Pennsylvania	1,044	1,037	666	101	248	22	7		57	53	25	15	10	3	4			
East North Central	3,001	2,990	885	265	1,406	77	29	2	230	230	38	40	147	5				
Ohio	682	679	240	177	246	16	3		39	39	8	18	13					
Indiana	499	495	124	104	245	23	33	1	46	46	8	3	34	1				
Illinois	835	833	350	124	348	11			6	6	6							
Michigan	428	428	75	153	183	17			51	51	12	14	22	3				
Wisconsin	559	555	96	267	384	10	23	1	88	88	4	5	78	1				
West North Central	3,256	3,249	746	263	1,897	343	1		172	172	21		145	6				
Minnesota	673	672	184	25	435	28			2	2	2							
Iowa	640	640	98	63	425	54			116	116	1		111	4				
Missouri	594	594	80	96	387	31			4	4	4							
North Dakota	153	153	42		105	6			16	16			14	2				
South Dakota	164	164	36	24	103	1			23	23	4		19					
Nebraska	407	407	130	17	207	53			5	5	4		1					
Kansas	619	619	176	38	235	170			6	6	6							
South Atlantic	1,576	1,564	461	156	882	65	3	9	188	184	51	30	99	4	1	3		
Delaware	42	40	13	4	22	1			8	7	3	3	4		1	1		
Maryland	184	174	63	17	91	3	3	7	31	28	4	7	16	1	1	2		
Dist. of Columbia	21	21	9	9	3				12	12	5	6	2					
Virginia	312	312	130	64	118				45	45	10	7	18					
West Virginia	178	178	76	30	67	5												
North Carolina	227	227	45	9	168	5			49	49	6	2	40	1				
South Carolina	146	146	22	6	92	26			9	9	4	2	3	3				
Georgia	293	293	47	12	217	17			19	19	12	3	3	1				
Florida	173	173	56	5	104	8			15	15	10		4	1				
East South Central	1,103	1,103	252	48	758	45			78	78	19	6	53					
Kentucky	392	392	93	20	250	29			17	17	3	4	10					
Tennessee	292	292	70	8	207	7			22	22	7	1	14					
Alabama	217	217	66	17	130	4			9	9	7	1	1					
Mississippi	202	202	23	3	171	5			30	30	2		28					
West South Central	1,578	1,578	719	140	656	63			82	82	43	2	37					
Arkansas	213	213	51	15	140	7			19	19	4		15					
Louisiana	149	149	32	8	108	1			31	31	7	2	22					
Oklahoma	382	382	200	15	158	9			6	6	6		6					
Texas	834	834	436	102	250	46			26	26	26							
Mountain	473	473	205	99	161	8			36	36	20	2	14					
Montana	111	111	41	33	37													
Idaho	46	46	16	10	19	1			7	7	6		1					
Wyoming	56	56	26	11	19				1	1	1							
Colorado	141	141	77	15	42	7			4	4	4							
New Mexico	41	41	22	5	14				7	7	7		6					
Arizona	12	12	5	2	5				5	5	3		3					
Utah	57	57	12	22	23				7	7	7	3	1	3				
Nevada	9	9	6	1	2				5	5	3	1	1					
Pacific	405	402	156	42	177	27	3		52	51	20	8	22	1	1			
Washington	128	126	41	15	67	3	2		13	12	8	1	3		1			
Oregon	71	70	24	8	34	4	1		7	7	3		4					
California	206	206	91	19	76	20			32	32	9	7	15	1				

See following page for footnotes.

BANKS AND BRANCHES—NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 30, 1944—Continued

Geographic division and State	Number of branches and additional offices ¹								Location of branches and additional offices except offices at military reservations				Offices at military reservations	
	All banks	Commercial banks						Mutual savings banks		Outside head office city				
		Total	Member banks		Nonmember banks		Insured	Non-insured	In head office city	In head office county	In contiguous counties	In non-contiguous counties		
			National	State member	Insured	Non-insured								
United States	4,064	3,924	1,813	1,079	978	54	99	41	1,708	882	494	672	308	
New England	307	261	95	95	46	25	9	37	143	100	49	5	10	
Maine.....	64	62	5	28	23	6		2	6	31	26		1	
New Hampshire.....	3	2	1			1		1			3			
Vermont.....	18	9	2		7		9			11	7			
Massachusetts.....	156	124	69	46	9			32	113	37	2		4	
Rhode Island.....	47	45	10	18	7	10		2	19	16	5	5	2	
Connecticut.....	19	19	8	3		8			5	5	6		3	
Middle Atlantic	976	899	279	520	94	6	77		811	106	29	3	27	
New York.....	720	661	185	417	56	3	59		632	49	20	3	16	
New Jersey.....	133	129	42	65	22		4		90	36	1		6	
Pennsylvania.....	123	109	52	38	16	3	14		89	21	8		5	
East North Central	574	574	137	217	210	10			290	219	38	11	16	
Ohio.....	171	171	39	111	21				119	45	5		2	
Indiana.....	76	76	13	15	47	1			25	47			4	
Illinois.....	6	6	6										6	
Michigan.....	179	179	64	84	23	8			128	27	10	11	3	
Wisconsin.....	142	142	15	7	119	1			18	100	23		1	
West North Central	249	249	44		198	7			8	155	57	11	18	
Minnesota.....	6	6	6						6					
Iowa.....	157	157	1		151	5				123	33		1	
Missouri.....	5	5	5										5	
North Dakota.....	25	25			23	2				13	12			
South Dakota.....	45	45	22		23					19	12	11	3	
Nebraska.....	5	5	4		1				2				3	
Kansas.....	6	6	6										6	
South Atlantic	480	464	137	94	228	5	12	4	139	88	105	71	77	
Delaware.....	14	13		3	10			1	3	4	6		1	
Maryland.....	100	85	12	43	29	1	12	3	54	17	19	6	4	
Dist. of Columbia.....	34	34	18	15	1				30				4	
Virginia.....	89	89	26	14	49				24	29	15	7	14	
West Virginia.....														
North Carolina.....	149	149	10	10	127	2			11	36	57	35	10	
South Carolina.....	33	33	28	2	3				4	1	3	16	9	
Georgia.....	42	42	31	7	3	1			13	1	4	7	17	
Florida.....	19	19	12		6	1					1		18	
East South Central	177	177	71	19	87				43	62	25	22	25	
Kentucky.....	35	35	18	7	10				21	8	2		4	
Tennessee.....	59	59	25	11	23				19	19	6	8	7	
Alabama.....	28	28	26	1	1				3	5	4	8	8	
Mississippi.....	55	55	2		53					30	13	6	6	
West South Central	117	117	68	5	44				23	41	6	2	45	
Arkansas.....	21	21	4		17					13	4	1	3	
Louisiana.....	63	63	31	5	27				23	28	2	1	9	
Oklahoma.....	6	6	6										6	
Texas.....	27	27	27										27	
Mountain	127	127	103	4	20				3	19	39	40	26	
Montana.....														
Idaho.....	43	43	41		2					3	12	25	3	
Wyoming.....	1	1	1										1	
Colorado.....	4	4	4										4	
New Mexico.....	8	8	1		7					3	2	1	2	
Arizona.....	35	35	29		6				1	8	13	6	7	
Utah.....	20	20	15	1	4				1	2	6	4	7	
Nevada.....	16	16	12	3	1				1	3	6	4	2	
Pacific	1,057	1,056	879	125	51	1	1		248	92	146	507	64	
Washington.....	102	101	93	1	7		1		17	11	27	39	8	
Oregon.....	71	71	67		4				11	5	7	46	2	
California.....	884	884	719	124	40	1			220	76	112	422	54	

¹ Some State laws make a distinction between "branches" and certain other types of "additional offices." The table, however, covers all branches or additional offices within the meaning of Section 5155 U.S.R.S., which defines the term "branch" as "any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any branch place of business . . . at which deposits are received, or checks paid, or money lent." Figures include "banking facilities" provided through arrangements made by the Treasury Department with banks designated as depositories and financial agents of the Government. The table does not include "seasonal agencies," which are only in operation at certain periods of the year.

² The figures for member (commercial) banks and those for mutual savings (noncommercial) banks both include one mutual savings bank in Indiana and two in Wisconsin. The total for "All banks," however, includes such banks only once; and they are not included in the total for "Commercial banks."

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 1, pp. 16-17, and Tables 73-79, pp. 297-311, and descriptive text, pp. 14 and 294-295; and BULLETINS for July 1943, pp. 687-688, and June 1944, pp. 612-613.

ALL MEMBER BANKS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON MARCH 20, 1945, BY CLASS OF BANK

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Central reserve city member banks ¹		Reserve city member banks ¹	Country member banks ¹	All member banks	All national member banks	All State member banks
	New York	Chicago					
ASSETS							
Loans and investments	22,734,243	5,211,513	33,452,325	29,125,858	90,523,939	57,966,023	32,557,916
Loans (including overdrafts)	5,053,651	1,012,125	6,346,335	4,806,956	17,219,067	10,525,626	6,693,441
United States Government direct and guaranteed obligations	16,567,734	3,839,793	25,303,537	22,204,321	67,915,385	43,801,212	24,114,173
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	514,750	176,575	1,034,052	1,263,758	2,989,135	2,124,786	864,349
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	501,044	167,336	654,692	773,898	2,096,970	1,369,441	727,529
Corporate stocks (including Federal Reserve Bank stock)	97,064	15,684	113,709	76,925	303,382	144,958	158,424
Reserves, cash, and bank balances	5,217,894	1,312,095	9,938,299	8,859,927	25,328,215	17,143,364	8,184,851
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	3,949,351	891,770	5,836,233	3,927,488	14,604,842	9,491,332	5,113,510
Cash in vault	104,141	44,951	470,359	745,208	1,364,659	946,817	417,842
Demand balances with banks in United States (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks)	58,878	141,968	1,857,884	3,675,301	5,734,031	4,364,881	1,369,150
Other balances with banks in United States	2,750	1,649	16,435	17,406	38,240	28,478	9,762
Balances with banks in foreign countries	9,844	538	4,903	1,531	16,816	9,196	7,620
Cash items in process of collection	1,092,930	231,219	1,752,485	492,993	3,569,627	2,302,660	1,266,967
Due from own foreign branches	284		1,349		1,633	1,349	284
Bank premises owned and furniture and fixtures	178,375	16,677	277,053	341,308	813,413	509,751	303,662
Other real estate owned	6,172		13,510	16,957	36,639	16,783	19,856
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	4,725	218	50,144	13,928	69,015	47,643	21,372
Customers' liability on acceptances	25,035	2,965	16,465	2,598	47,063	30,138	16,925
Income accrued but not yet collected	50,778	11,925	74,867	31,159	168,729	102,961	65,768
Other assets	20,399	3,002	38,198	30,980	92,579	50,522	42,057
Total assets	28,237,905	6,558,395	43,862,210	38,422,715	117,081,225	75,868,534	41,212,691
LIABILITIES							
Demand deposits	24,607,958	5,528,633	32,919,698	25,362,736	88,419,025	57,156,405	31,262,620
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	15,614,419	3,324,275	21,456,350	19,014,308	59,409,352	38,294,433	21,114,919
United States Government: War loan and Series E bond accounts	4,248,852	893,267	4,171,089	2,836,361	12,149,569	7,243,485	4,906,084
Other	47,051	7,198	88,878	115,859	258,986	217,117	41,869
States and political subdivisions	293,499	161,670	1,615,415	1,959,068	4,029,652	2,973,106	1,056,546
Banks in United States	2,996,044	1,092,067	5,093,911	1,068,277	10,250,299	7,114,183	3,136,116
Banks in foreign countries	913,793	16,261	78,065	7,680	1,015,799	494,454	521,345
Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks, etc.	494,300	33,895	415,990	361,183	1,305,368	819,627	485,741
Time deposits	1,101,214	631,883	8,277,402	10,537,027	20,547,527	13,746,449	6,801,078
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,064,843	631,233	8,028,290	10,279,467	20,003,833	13,346,497	6,657,336
United States Government	7,842		36,813	52,766	97,421	77,756	19,665
Postal savings			789	2,939	3,728	3,211	517
States and political subdivisions	17,659	650	178,573	180,989	377,871	278,500	99,071
Banks in United States	1,020		31,937	20,592	53,549	36,635	16,914
Banks in foreign countries	9,850		1,000	275	11,125	3,550	7,575
Total deposits	25,709,172	6,160,516	41,197,100	35,899,764	108,966,552	70,902,854	38,063,698
Due to own foreign branches	182,432				182,432	156,152	26,280
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	164,100		70,050	50,974	285,124	130,389	154,735
Acceptances outstanding	28,918	3,456	21,376	2,604	56,354	36,448	19,906
Dividends declared but not yet payable	11,669	2,235	10,196	2,638	26,738	13,418	13,320
Income collected but not yet earned	6,454	1,831	19,207	12,218	39,710	26,328	13,382
Expenses accrued and unpaid	93,494	28,525	118,082	48,063	288,164	179,038	109,126
Other liabilities	46,451	8,967	31,415	11,126	97,959	47,876	50,083
Total liabilities	26,242,690	6,205,530	41,467,426	36,027,387	109,943,033	71,492,503	38,450,530
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Capital	588,438	131,500	811,950	952,268	2,484,156	1,572,359	911,797
Surplus	1,001,820	146,350	1,044,429	891,716	3,084,315	1,830,843	1,253,472
Undivided profits	309,811	31,845	353,861	416,545	1,112,062	703,257	408,805
Other capital accounts	95,146	43,170	184,544	134,799	457,659	269,572	188,087
Total capital accounts	1,995,215	352,865	2,394,784	2,395,328	7,138,192	4,376,031	2,762,161
Total liabilities and capital accounts	28,237,905	6,558,395	43,862,210	38,422,715	117,081,225	75,868,534	41,212,691
MEMORANDA							
Par on face value of capital	588,438	131,500	811,950	952,877	2,484,765	1,572,594	912,171
Capital notes and debentures	200		15,708	13,234	29,142		29,142
First preferred stock	8,010		58,061	68,964	135,035	79,380	55,655
Second preferred stock			550	7,934	8,484	4,875	3,609
Common stock	580,228	131,500	737,631	862,745	2,312,104	1,488,339	823,765
Retirable value of capital: First preferred stock	20,025		84,861	113,939	218,825	117,488	101,337
Second preferred stock			550	13,275	13,825	6,138	7,687
Net demand deposits subject to reserve	19,207,298	4,262,452	25,139,200	18,359,797	66,968,747	43,245,628	23,723,119
Demand deposits adjusted ²	15,309,288	3,288,621	21,735,270	20,841,566	61,174,745	39,784,506	21,390,239
Number of banks	37	12	359	6,415	6,823	5,019	1,804

¹ Banks are classed according to the reserves which they are required to carry (See p. 571). Some banks classed as "country banks" are in outlying sections of reserve cities or central reserve cities, and some banks classed as "reserve city banks" are in outlying sections of central reserve cities. Figures for each class of bank include assets and liabilities of their domestic branches, whether located within or outside the cities in which the parent banks are located.

² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to gold, international capital transactions of the United States, and financial developments abroad. The data are compiled for the most part from regularly published sources such as central and commercial bank statements and official statistical bulletins; some data are reported to the Board directly. Figures on international capital transactions of the United States are collected by the Federal Reserve Banks from banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States in accordance with the Treasury Regulation of November 12, 1934. Back figures for all except price tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, *Banking and Monetary Statistics*.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	United States	Argentina ¹	Belgium	Brazil	British India	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	France	Germany	Greece
1938—Dec.....	14,512	431	581	32	274	192	30	24	.....	83	53	55	2,430	29	27
1939—Dec.....	17,644	466	609	40	274	214	30	21	1	56	53	55	2,709	29	28
1940—Dec.....	21,995	353	734	51	274	27	30	17	1	58	52	52	2,000	29	28
1941—Dec.....	22,737	354	734	70	274	5	30	16	1	61	44	52	2,000	29	28
1942—Dec.....	22,726	1,658	735	115	274	6	36	25	16	61	44	52	2,000	29	.....
1943—Dec.....	21,938	1,939	734	254	274	5	51	59	46	61	44	52	2,000	29	.....
1944—May.....	21,264	386	734	296	274	6	56	82	71	61	44	52	2,000	.....	.....
June.....	21,173	391	734	297	274	6	56	84	76	61	44	52	2,000	.....	.....
July.....	20,996	397	734	297	274	6	56	86	86	61	44	52	.....	.....	.....
Aug.....	20,926	408	734	298	274	5	56	88	91	61	44	52	.....	.....	.....
Sept.....	20,825	409	.....	298	274	5	56	89	101	61	44	52	.....	.....	.....
Oct.....	20,727	409	.....	313	274	6	56	90	101	61	44	52	.....	.....	.....
Nov.....	20,688	409	.....	314	274	5	56	91	101	61	44	52	.....	.....	.....
Dec.....	20,619	409	.....	329	274	6	56	92	111	61	44	52	1,777	29	.....
1945—Jan.....	20,550	409	732	330	274	7	57	94	121	.....	44	52	1,777	.....	.....
Feb.....	20,506	409	732	340	274	6	57	95	126	.....	.....	52	1,777	.....	.....
Mar.....	20,419	409	715	341	.....	5	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,777	.....	.....
Apr.....	20,374	.....	715	.....	.....	6	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,777	.....	.....

End of month	Hungary	(Iran Persia)	Italy	Japan	Java	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	South Africa	Spain
1938—Dec.....	37	26	193	164	80	29	998	23	94	20	85	69	133	220	4525
1939—Dec.....	24	26	144	164	90	32	692	23	94	20	84	69	152	249	.....
1940—Dec.....	24	26	120	164	140	47	617	23	84	20	.....	59	158	367	.....
1941—Dec.....	24	26	.....	164	235	47	575	23	.....	21	.....	59	182	366	42
1942—Dec.....	24	34	.....	.....	216	39	506	23	.....	25	.....	59	241	634	42
1943—Dec.....	24	92	.....	.....	.....	203	500	23	.....	31	.....	60	316	706	91
1944—May.....	24	115	.....	.....	.....	226	500	23	.....	34	.....	60	.....	741	101
June.....	24	115	.....	.....	.....	224	500	23	.....	34	.....	60	369	749	104
July.....	24	115	.....	.....	.....	222	500	23	.....	36	.....	60	.....	760	104
Aug.....	24	115	.....	.....	.....	220	500	23	.....	34	.....	60	.....	778	104
Sept.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	500	23	.....	32	.....	60	.....	785	104
Oct.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	500	23	.....	32	.....	60	.....	796	104
Nov.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	500	23	.....	32	.....	60	.....	811	104
Dec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	23	.....	32	.....	60	.....	814	105
1945—Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	23	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	829	106
Feb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	23	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	834	106
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	23	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	848	.....
Apr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	851	.....

End of month	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	B.I.S.	Other countries ^d	Government gold reserves ¹ not included in previous figures				
										United States	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	
1938—Dec.....	321	701	29	2,690	69	52	57	14	166	1938—Dec.....	80	2,759	331	44
1939—Dec.....	308	549	29	71	68	52	59	7	178	1939—Mar.....	154	1,732	559	.....
1940—Dec.....	160	502	88	1	90	29	82	12	170	May.....	.....	.....	477	.....
1941—Dec.....	223	665	92	1	100	41	83	12	166	June.....	85	.....	.....	17
1942—Dec.....	335	824	114	1	89	68	.....	21	185	Sept.....	164	2,876	.....	.....
1943—Dec.....	387	964	161	1	121	89	.....	45	229	Dec.....	156	.....	.....	17
1944—May.....	430	1,010	191	1	136	110	.....	39	242	1940—June.....	86	.....	.....	17
June.....	432	1,023	210	1	139	110	.....	39	242	Dec.....	48	292	.....	17
July.....	435	1,030	221	1	142	110	.....	39	243	1941—June.....	89	.....	.....	17
Aug.....	449	1,029	221	1	148	110	.....	39	244	Dec.....	25	4,151	.....	17
Sept.....	454	1,033	221	1	149	110	.....	39	244	1942—June.....	8	.....	.....	17
Oct.....	456	1,029	221	1	149	110	.....	39	244	Dec.....	12	.....	.....	17
Nov.....	462	1,040	221	1	151	125	.....	36	244	1943—June.....	11	.....	.....	17
Dec.....	463	1,052	221	1	157	130	.....	37	245	Dec.....	43	.....	.....	17
1945—Jan.....	477	1,058	221	1	159	130	.....	37	245	1944—Mar.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Feb.....	475	1,061	221	1	164	147	.....	.....	246	June.....	21	.....	.....	17
Mar.....	474	1,072	.....	1	.....	147	.....	.....	246	Sept.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Apr.....	.....	1,103	.....	1	.....	161	.....	.....	246	Dec.....	12	.....	.....	.....

² Preliminary.

¹ Figures through March 1940 and figure for December 1942 and December 1943 include, in addition to gold of the Central Bank held at home, gold of the Central Bank held abroad and gold belonging to the Argentine Stabilization Fund.

² On May 1, 1940, gold belonging to Bank of Canada transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board. Gold reported since that time is gold held by Minister of Finance.

³ Figures relate to last official report dates for the respective countries, as follows: Greece—Mar. 31, 1941; Java—Jan. 31, 1942; Norway—Mar. 30, 1940; Poland—July 31, 1939; Yugoslavia—Feb. 28, 1941.

⁴ Figure for December 1938 is that officially reported on Apr. 30, 1938.

⁵ Figure for February 1941; beginning Mar. 29, 1941, gold reserves no longer reported separately.

⁶ These countries are: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria through Mar. 7, 1938, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica beginning July 1943, Danzig through Aug. 31, 1939, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland beginning February 1943, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, and Thailand (Siam). Figures for certain of these countries have been carried forward from last previous official report.

⁷ Gold holdings of Bank of England reduced to nominal amount by gold transfers to British Exchange Equalization Account during 1939.

NOTE.—For back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 156-160, pp. 536-555, and for a description of figures, including details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the reported data, see pp. 524-535 in the same publication.

¹ Reported at infrequent intervals or on delayed basis: U. S.—Exchange Stabilization Fund (Special A/c No. 1); U. K.—Exchange Equalization Account; France—Exchange Stabilization Fund and Rentes Fund; Belgium—Treasury.

² Figure for end of September.

³ Reported figure for total British gold reserves on Aug. 31, 1939, less reported holdings of Bank of England on that date.

⁴ Figure for Sept. 1, 1941.

NOTE.—For available back figures and for details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the British and French institutions, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 526, and BULLETIN for February 1945, p. 190.

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

(In millions of dollars)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	Increase in foreign banking funds in U. S.			Decrease in U. S. banking funds abroad	Foreign securities: Return of U. S. funds	Domestic securities: Inflow of foreign funds	Inflow in brokerage balances
		Total	Official ¹	Other				
1935—Mar. (Apr. 3).....	259.5	57.7	-2.0	59.7	155.0	31.8	-6.2	21.1
June (July 3).....	616.0	213.8	6.1	207.7	312.8	43.7	15.8	29.8
Sept. (Oct. 2).....	899.4	350.7	-4.5	355.2	388.6	40.1	90.3	29.8
Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936).....	1,412.5	603.3	9.8	593.5	361.4	125.2	316.7	6.0
1936—Mar. (Apr. 1).....	1,511.1	578.4	44.4	534.0	390.3	114.4	427.6	4
June (July 1).....	1,949.2	779.0	35.9	743.1	449.0	180.5	524.1	16.5
Sept. 30.....	2,283.3	898.5	37.4	861.1	456.2	272.2	633.3	23.2
Dec. 30.....	2,608.4	930.5	81.1	849.4	431.5	316.2	917.4	12.9
1937—Mar. 31.....	2,931.4	1,121.6	62.8	1,058.8	411.0	319.1	1,075.7	4.1
June 30.....	3,561.9	1,612.4	215.3	1,397.1	466.4	395.2	1,069.5	18.3
Sept. 29.....	3,911.9	1,743.6	364.6	1,379.0	518.1	493.3	1,125.1	31.9
Dec. 29.....	3,410.3	1,168.5	243.9	924.6	449.1	583.2	1,162.0	47.5
1938—Mar. 30.....	3,207.2	949.8	149.9	799.9	434.4	618.5	1,150.4	54.2
June 28.....	3,045.8	786.2	125.9	660.4	403.3	643.1	1,155.3	57.8
Sept. 28.....	3,472.0	1,180.2	187.0	993.2	477.2	625.0	1,125.4	64.1
Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939).....	3,844.5	1,425.4	238.5	1,186.9	510.1	641.8	1,219.7	47.6
1939—Mar. 29.....	4,197.6	1,747.6	311.4	1,436.2	550.5	646.7	1,188.9	63.9
June 28.....	4,659.2	2,111.8	425.3	1,686.5	607.5	664.5	1,201.4	74.0
Sept. 27.....	5,035.3	2,479.5	552.1	1,927.3	618.4	676.9	1,177.3	83.1
Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940).....	5,021.2	2,430.8	542.5	1,888.3	650.4	725.7	1,133.7	80.6
1940—Mar. (Apr. 3).....	5,115.9	2,539.0	539.1	1,999.9	631.6	761.6	1,095.0	88.7
June (July 3).....	5,440.7	2,830.1	922.3	1,907.8	684.1	785.6	1,042.1	98.9
Sept. (Oct. 2).....	5,748.1	3,092.8	1,112.3	1,980.5	773.6	793.1	987.0	101.6
Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941).....	5,727.6	3,159.0	1,200.8	1,958.3	775.1	803.8	888.7	100.9
1941—Mar. (Apr. 2).....	5,526.5	3,148.8	1,307.7	1,841.0	767.4	812.7	701.8	95.9
June (July 2).....	5,575.4	3,193.3	1,375.1	1,818.2	818.6	834.1	631.2	98.2
Sept. (Oct. 1).....	5,510.3	3,139.5	1,321.7	1,817.7	805.3	841.1	623.5	100.9
Dec. 31.....	5,230.7	2,856.2	1,053.7	1,802.6	791.3	855.5	626.7	100.9
1942—Mar. (Apr. 1).....	5,082.4	2,684.0	932.0	1,752.0	819.7	849.6	624.9	104.3
June 30 ²	5,495.3	3,075.9	1,211.7	1,864.2	842.3	838.8	632.0	106.2
Sept. 30.....	5,654.9	3,212.6	1,339.1	1,873.5	858.2	830.5	646.1	107.5
Dec. 31.....	5,835.0	3,320.3	1,412.0	1,908.3	888.8	848.2	673.3	104.4
1943—Jan. 30.....	5,907.7	3,471.1	1,536.6	1,934.5	889.8	761.3	678.5	107.0
Feb. 27.....	6,014.9	3,590.1	1,671.8	1,918.3	890.5	751.9	676.0	106.4
Mar. 31.....	6,147.1	3,643.4	1,723.1	1,920.3	898.7	810.5	685.9	108.6
Apr. 30.....	6,212.3	3,690.5	1,801.8	1,888.6	909.9	809.5	692.9	109.5
May 29.....	6,282.6	3,769.6	1,871.6	1,898.0	905.1	807.0	692.5	108.5
June 30.....	6,506.4	4,002.6	2,071.4	1,931.2	896.9	806.8	687.9	112.1
July 31.....	6,556.0	4,056.4	2,103.4	1,953.0	901.9	792.9	692.3	112.6
Aug. 31.....	6,726.3	4,107.9	2,122.6	1,985.3	909.4	907.8	687.0	114.3
Sept. 30.....	6,771.3	4,130.6	2,190.9	1,939.7	888.6	929.3	708.1	114.8
Oct. 30.....	6,904.6	4,284.4	2,312.9	1,971.5	870.5	928.3	707.4	114.1
Nov. 30.....	7,073.6	4,435.7	2,450.0	1,985.7	882.6	929.8	710.1	115.4
Dec. 31.....	7,118.6	4,496.3	2,461.5	2,034.8	877.6	925.9	701.1	117.8
1944—Jan. 31.....	7,272.9	4,658.2	2,649.3	2,009.0	870.8	931.7	695.1	117.0
Feb. 29.....	7,418.6	4,833.2	2,815.7	2,017.5	843.5	924.2	698.8	118.9
Mar. 31.....	7,462.9	4,885.4	2,856.0	2,029.4	868.0	904.1	685.8	119.6
Apr. 29.....	7,464.3	4,881.0	2,780.5	2,100.6	873.4	905.4	686.2	118.3
May 31.....	7,458.9	4,882.7	2,726.8	2,155.9	872.9	903.2	680.1	119.9
June 30.....	7,459.6	4,851.7	2,661.4	2,190.3	856.6	929.8	702.4	119.1
July 31.....	7,423.4	4,740.8	2,622.9	2,117.9	850.6	1,005.8	706.9	119.3
Aug. 31.....	7,440.9	4,732.3	2,589.5	2,142.8	869.7	1,009.7	709.4	119.9
Sept. 30.....	7,430.9	4,661.2	2,498.8	2,162.3	883.5	1,026.2	737.8	122.2
Oct. 31.....	7,460.2	4,680.3	2,489.8	2,190.4	891.3	1,025.8	735.8	127.1
Nov. 30.....	7,530.5	4,775.1	2,541.0	2,234.1	872.7	1,025.3	732.4	125.0
Dec. 31.....	7,475.7	4,612.5	2,372.2	2,240.3	805.8	1,019.4	911.8	126.3
1945—Jan. 31.....	7,633.1	4,725.9	2,468.7	2,255.2	848.2	1,025.9	909.0	126.1
Feb. 28.....	7,755.4	³ 4,887.3	³ 2,587.3	³ 2,300.0	³ 859.8	1,033.4	845.0	³ 129.9

¹ This category made up as follows: through Sept. 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning Sept. 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which had been transferred from central bank to government names; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.).

² Reported figures for capital movement through July 1 have been adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 on the basis of certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1. Subsequent figures are based upon new monthly statistical series. For further explanation, see BULLETIN for January 1943, p. 98.

³ Amounts outstanding Feb. 28, in millions of dollars: total foreign banking funds in United States, 5,553.1, including official funds 3,224.9, and other funds, 2,328.2; United States banking funds abroad, 275.6; and brokerage balances (net due "foreigners"), 53.1.

NOTE.—Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. Data by countries and geographic areas through December 1941 have been published in earlier BULLETINS for all types of capital movement in the above table (except columns 3 and 4), and for outstanding short-term liabilities to and claims on "foreigners" as reported by banks and brokers. For back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 161-163, pp. 574-637, and for full description of statistics see pp. 558-560 in the same publication.

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets of issue department		Assets of banking department				Note circulation ³	Liabilities of banking department			
	Gold ¹	Other assets ²	Cash reserves		Dis-counts and ad-vances	Securi-ties		Deposits			Other liabili-ties
			Coin	Notes				Bankers'	Public	Other	
1929—Dec. 25	145.8	260.0	.2	26.3	22.3	84.9	379.6	71.0	8.8	35.8	17.9
1930—Dec. 31	147.6	260.0	.6	38.8	49.0	104.7	368.8	132.4	6.6	36.2	18.0
1931—Dec. 30	120.7	275.0	.6	31.6	27.3	133.0	364.2	126.4	7.7	40.3	18.0
1932—Dec. 28	119.8	275.0	.8	23.6	18.5	120.1	371.2	102.4	8.9	33.8	18.0
1933—Dec. 27	190.7	260.0	1.0	58.7	16.8	101.4	392.0	101.2	22.2	36.5	18.0
1934—Dec. 26	192.3	260.0	.5	47.1	7.6	98.2	405.2	89.1	9.9	36.4	18.0
1935—Dec. 25	200.1	260.0	.6	35.5	8.5	94.7	424.5	72.1	12.1	37.1	18.0
1936—Dec. 30	313.7	200.0	.6	46.3	17.5	155.6	467.4	150.6	12.1	39.2	18.0
1937—Dec. 29	326.4	220.0	.8	41.1	9.2	135.5	505.3	120.6	11.4	36.6	18.0
1938—Dec. 28	326.4	230.0	.8	51.7	28.5	90.7	504.7	101.0	15.9	36.8	18.0
1939—Dec. 27	4.2	580.0	1.0	25.6	4.3	176.1	554.6	117.3	29.7	42.0	17.9
1940—Dec. 25	.2	630.0	.9	13.3	4.0	199.1	616.9	135.7	12.5	51.2	17.9
1941—Dec. 31	.2	780.0	.3	28.5	6.4	267.8	751.7	219.9	11.2	54.1	17.9
1942—Dec. 30	.2	950.0	.9	26.8	3.5	267.9	923.4	223.4	9.0	48.8	17.9
1943—Dec. 29	.2	1,100.0	.9	11.6	2.5	307.9	1,088.7	234.3	10.3	60.4	17.9
1944—May 31	.2	1,150.0	.7	14.7	1.0	239.8	1,135.5	165.1	15.0	58.2	17.8
June 28	.2	1,150.0	.9	19.4	1.2	282.2	1,130.9	217.7	12.5	55.6	17.9
July 26	.2	1,150.0	1.0	13.4	4.7	261.7	1,136.8	199.8	7.7	55.4	17.9
Aug. 30	.2	1,200.0	1.5	54.2	6.2	228.4	1,146.0	201.9	14.4	56.2	18.0
Sept. 27	.2	1,200.0	2.0	45.7	4.3	252.6	1,154.6	221.5	9.8	55.3	18.1
Oct. 25	.2	1,200.0	2.3	35.9	8.8	234.9	1,164.4	203.8	6.2	54.1	17.7
Nov. 29	.2	1,200.0	2.3	10.7	5.1	273.5	1,189.5	207.0	11.6	55.3	17.8
Dec. 27	.2	1,250.0	1.9	11.6	5.1	317.4	1,238.6	260.7	5.2	52.3	17.8
1945—Jan. 31	.2	1,250.0	1.5	30.6	6.6	263.6	1,219.6	215.1	11.6	57.8	17.9
Feb. 28	.2	1,250.0	1.7	33.1	8.5	261.1	1,217.1	207.8	18.1	60.5	18.0
Mar. 28	.2	1,250.0	1.5	14.5	18.6	268.4	1,235.8	218.9	8.9	57.0	18.1
Apr. 25	.2	1,250.0	1.3	15.0	20.1	269.9	1,235.2	229.6	8.5	50.5	17.7

Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Gold	Sterling and United States dollars	Dominion and provin-cial government securities		Other assets	Note circulation ⁷	Deposits			Other liabilities ⁸
			Short-term ⁶	Other			Chartered banks	Dominion government	Other	
1935—Dec. 31	180.5	4.2	30.9	83.4	8.6	99.7	181.6	17.9	.8	7.7
1936—Dec. 31	179.4	9.1	61.3	99.0	8.2	135.7	187.0	18.8	2.1	13.4
1937—Dec. 31	179.8	14.9	82.3	91.6	21.7	165.3	196.0	11.1	3.5	14.4
1938—Dec. 31	185.9	28.4	144.6	40.9	5.2	175.3	200.6	16.7	3.1	9.3
1939—Dec. 30	225.7	64.3	181.9	49.9	5.5	232.8	217.0	46.3	17.9	13.3
1940—Dec. 31	(⁹)	38.4	448.4	127.3	12.4	359.9	217.7	10.9	9.5	28.5
1941—Dec. 31		200.9	391.8	216.7	33.5	496.0	232.0	73.8	6.0	35.1
1942—Dec. 31		.5	807.2	209.2	31.3	693.6	259.9	51.6	19.1	24.0
1943—Dec. 31		.6	787.6	472.8	47.3	874.4	340.2	20.3	17.8	55.4
1944—May 31		.3	879.0	548.7	23.8	911.5	377.7	101.8	26.6	34.1
June 30		.2	803.5	576.1	39.9	920.5	414.7	8.2	22.0	54.5
July 31		25.9	801.6	602.6	24.4	942.4	414.9	43.0	22.3	31.9
Aug. 31		48.7	849.4	593.8	26.9	960.4	432.5	53.9	34.3	37.9
Sept. 30		45.9	833.1	625.5	22.1	982.8	454.8	21.9	33.3	33.8
Oct. 31		62.8	875.7	622.9	58.6	1,012.5	454.3	76.9	32.4	43.8
Nov. 30		172.3	868.6	618.9	29.3	1,007.8	437.2	10.8	20.4	212.9
Dec. 30		172.3	906.9	573.9	34.3	1,036.0	401.7	12.9	27.7	209.1
1945—Jan. 31		172.3	914.5	590.2	28.0	1,020.6	413.1	23.2	36.0	212.1
Feb. 28		170.4	891.6	595.5	29.0	1,028.6	397.6	27.9	37.2	195.1
Mar. 31		177.1	926.5	608.7	33.2	1,048.7	422.0	18.7	52.7	203.4
Apr. 30		196.6	937.7	621.7	49.7	1,062.3	448.9	39.5	50.8	204.2

¹ Through February 1939, valued at legal parity of 85 shillings a fine ounce; thereafter at market price, which fluctuated until Sept. 6, 1939, when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce.

² Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.

³ Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.

⁴ On Jan. 6, 1939, 200 million pounds sterling of gold (at legal parity) transferred from Bank to Exchange Equalization Account; on Mar. 1, 1939, about 5.5 million pounds (at current price) transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on July 12, 1939, 20 million pounds transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on Sept. 6, 1939, 279 million pounds transferred from Bank to Exchange Account.

⁵ Fiduciary issue increased by 50 million pounds on June 12, 1940, Apr. 30, Aug. 30, and Dec. 3, 1941, and Apr. 22 and July 28, 1942; by 70 million pounds on Dec. 2, 1942; and by 50 million pounds on Apr. 13, Oct. 6, and Dec. 8, 1943, and on Mar. 7, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6, 1944.

⁶ Securities maturing in two years or less.

⁷ Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reserves.

⁸ Beginning November 1944, includes a certain amount of sterling and United States dollars.

⁹ On May 1, 1940, gold transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board in return for short-term Government securities (see BULLETIN for July 1940, pp. 677-678).

NOTE.—For back figures on Bank of England and Bank of Canada, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 164 and 166, pp. 638-640 and pp. 644-645, respectively; for description of statistics see pp. 560-564 in same publication.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Bank of France (Figures in millions of francs)	Assets							Liabilities						
	Gold ¹	Foreign ex- change	Domestic bills			Advances to Government		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits			Other liabilities	
			Open market ²	Special ²	Other	For occupation costs ³	Other ²			Government	C.A.R. ⁴	Other		
1929—Dec. 27	41,668	25,942	5,612		8,624			8,124	68,571	11,737		7,850	1,812	
1930—Dec. 26	53,578	26,179	5,304		8,429			9,510	76,436	12,624		11,698	2,241	
1931—Dec. 30	68,863	21,111	7,157		7,389			11,275	85,725	5,898		22,183	1,989	
1932—Dec. 30	83,017	4,484	6,802		3,438			11,712	85,028	2,311		20,072	2,041	
1933—Dec. 29	77,098	1,158	6,122		4,739			11,173	82,613	2,322		13,414	1,940	
1934—Dec. 28	82,124	963	5,837		3,971			11,500	83,412	3,718		15,359	1,907	
1935—Dec. 27	66,296	1,328	5,800		9,712			11,705	81,150	2,862		8,716	2,113	
1936—Dec. 30	60,359	1,460	5,640	1,379	8,465		17,698	12,642	89,342	2,089		13,655	2,557	
1937—Dec. 30	58,933	911	5,580	652	10,066		31,909	11,733	93,837	3,461		19,326	3,160	
1938—Dec. 29	87,265	821	7,422	1,797	7,880		20,627	18,498	110,935	5,061		25,595	2,718	
1939—Dec. 28	⁶ 97,267	112	11,273	2,345	5,149		34,673	20,094	151,322	1,914		14,751	2,925	
1940—Dec. 26	⁸ 84,616	42	43,194	661	3,646		63,900	23,179	218,383	984	41,400	27,202	3,586	
1941—Dec. 31	84,598	38	42,115	12	4,517		142,507	69,500	22,121	270,144	1,517	64,580	25,272	3,894
1942—Dec. 31	84,598	37	43,661	169	5,368		210,965	68,250	21,749	382,774	770	16,857	29,935	4,461
1943—Dec. 30	84,598	37	44,699	29	7,543		326,973	64,400	21,420	500,386	578	10,724	33,137	4,872
1944—Jan. 27	84,598	37	44,870	12	8,196		343,300	56,050	21,614	506,035	825	12,365	34,339	5,112
Feb. 24	84,598	37	45,018	3	8,469		351,000	60,500	20,598	514,323	749	13,905	35,359	5,887
Mar. 30	84,598	37	44,359	19	8,349		351,000	69,800	21,570	530,174	786	9,063	35,100	4,608
Apr. 27	84,598	37	44,706	12	7,718		367,300	66,800	21,437	539,058	793	8,811	38,017	5,928
May 25	84,598	37	44,232		6,611		383,600	67,600	21,143	551,969	795	9,652	37,876	7,528
June 29	84,598	37	46,241	1	6,045		409,200	71,500	21,160	576,909	750	12,309	43,343	5,472
July 13	84,598	37	45,851		4,856		409,200	70,850	23,799	584,820	729	1,853	46,899	4,890
Dec. 28 ⁶	75,151	42	47,288	48	18,592		426,000	15,850	⁷ 35,221	572,510	748		37,855	7,078
1945—Jan. 25	75,151	42	47,842	16	26,360		426,000		⁷ 45,435	562,416	3,196		50,382	4,852
Feb. 22	75,151	42	47,894	9	23,473		426,000	7,700	⁷ 37,903	568,900	778		43,697	4,797
Mar. 29	75,151	44	48,483	2	16,601		426,000	17,550	⁷ 42,093	580,123	775		39,951	5,075

Reichsbank (Figures in millions of reichsmarks)	Assets							Liabilities		
	Reserves of gold and foreign exchange		Bills (and checks), including Treasury bills	Security loans	Securities		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits	Other liabilities
	Total reserves	Gold			Eligible as note cover	Other				
1929—Dec. 31	2,687	2,283	2,848	251		92	656	5,044	755	736
1930—Dec. 31	2,685	2,216	2,572	256		102	638	4,778	652	822
1931—Dec. 31	1,156	984	4,242	245		161	1,065	4,776	755	1,338
1932—Dec. 31	920	806	2,806	176		398	1,114	3,560	540	1,313
1933—Dec. 30	396	386	3,226	183		259	735	3,645	640	836
1934—Dec. 31	84	79	4,066	146		445	827	3,901	984	1,001
1935—Dec. 31	88	82	4,552	84		349	853	4,285	1,032	923
1936—Dec. 31	72	66	5,510	74		221	765	4,980	1,012	953
1937—Dec. 31	76	71	6,131	60		106	286	5,493	1,059	970
1938—Dec. 31	76	71	8,244	45		557	298	8,223	1,527	1,091
1939—Dec. 30	78	71	11,392	30		804	393	11,798	2,018	1,378
1940—Dec. 31	78	71	15,419	38		32	357	2,066	14,033	1,396
1941—Dec. 31	77	71	21,656	32		107	283	2,311	19,325	3,649
1942—Dec. 31	76	71	29,283	25		87	210	1,664	24,375	5,292
1943—Dec. 31	77	71	41,342	27		1	65	2,337	33,683	8,186
1944—Feb. 29	77	(⁸)	39,269	26		1	66	2,360	33,508	6,636
Mar. 31	77		40,379	46		1	33	2,281	33,792	7,237
Apr. 29	77		40,909	38		1	31	2,525	34,569	7,179
May 31	77		42,159	28		1	23	2,096	35,229	7,240
June 30	77		42,150	26		1	27	2,397	35,920	6,754
July 31	77		43,222	38		1	21	2,396	36,888	6,813
Aug. 31	77		45,829	42		1	20	2,275	38,579	7,480
Sept. 30	77		50,821	47		67	25	2,510	42,301	9,088
Oct. 31	77		53,954	46		70	24	2,351	44,704	9,603
Nov. 30	77		56,939	62		69	21	2,795	46,870	10,829
Dec. 31	77	71	63,497	112		1	45	2,351	50,102	13,535
1945—Jan. 31 ⁹	77		64,625	199		(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	51,207	13,566

² Preliminary.

¹ Gold revalued March 1940, November 1938, July 1937, and October 1936. For further details see BULLETIN for May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, p. 29; September 1937, p. 853; and November 1936, pp. 878-880.

² For explanation of this item, see BULLETIN for July 1940, p. 732.

³ By a series of Conventions between the Bank of France and the Treasury, dated from Aug. 25, 1940, through July 20, 1944, advances of 441,000 million francs were authorized to meet the costs of the German army of occupation.

⁴ Central Administration of the Reichskreditkassen.

⁵ In each of the weeks ending Apr. 20 and Aug. 3, 1939, 5,000 million francs of gold transferred from Exchange Stabilization Fund to Bank of France; in week ending Mar. 7, 1940, 30,000 million francs of gold transferred from Bank of France to Stabilization Fund.

⁶ First official statement published since liberation.

⁷ Includes 9,447 million francs charged to the State to reimburse the Bank for the gold turned over by it to the National Bank of Belgium on Dec. 22.

⁸ Gold not shown separately in weekly Reichsbank statement after June 15, 1939.

⁹ Figure not available.

NOTE.—For back figures on Bank of France and Reichsbank, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 165 and 167, pp. 641-643 and pp. 645-647, respectively; for description of statistics see pp. 562-565 in same publication.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1945			1944	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1945			1944
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos):					National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):			(Dec. 1944) ⁴	
Gold reported separately.....		1,242	1,242	1,157	Gold.....			97	97
Other gold and foreign exchange.....		2,638	2,528	2,228	Foreign exchange.....			22	22
Government securities.....		888	872	889	Clearing accounts (net).....			2,762	2,272
Rediscounted paper.....					Loans and discounts.....			55	29
Other assets.....		137	150	164	Securities.....			95	72
Note circulation.....		2,391	2,354	2,008	Govt. compensation account ⁶			85	85
Deposits—Member bank.....		1,361	1,337	1,281	Other assets.....			4,389	3,076
Government.....		638	578	628	Note circulation.....			1,658	1,455
Other.....		201	195	133	Deposits—Government.....			2,327	1,478
Certificates of participation in Government securities.....		139	126	221	Other.....			3,009	2,314
Other liabilities.....		176	203	168	Other liabilities.....			512	406
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds):					Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands of sucres):			(Nov. 1944) ⁴	
Issue department:					Gold.....			283,780	249,644
Gold and English sterling.....		50,856	50,856	46,793	Foreign exchange (net).....			174,043	71,649
Securities.....		149,380	150,857	144,879	Loans and discounts.....			83,361	82,897
Banking department:					Other assets.....			109,756	95,843
Coin, bullion, and cash.....		19,662	19,596	10,142	Note circulation.....			305,183	222,472
London balances.....		144,214	133,538	87,358	Demand deposits.....			288,254	235,138
Loans and discounts.....		23,951	25,362	20,953	Other liabilities.....			57,503	42,422
Securities.....		273,179	265,644	244,799	National Bank of Egypt ⁷ (thousands of pounds):			(Jan.) ⁴	
Deposits.....		218,671	205,697	176,643	Gold.....			6,241	6,241
Note circulation.....		191,744	193,244	183,262	Foreign exchange.....			15,659	14,148
National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas): ¹					Loans and discounts.....			6,144	2,343
Gold ²	6,265	6,265	6,419		British, Egyptian, and other Government securities.....			265,124	228,803
Foreign exchange.....	554	567	209		Other assets.....			22,738	14,480
Loans to Government.....	7,920	7,446	6,738		Note circulation.....			117,078	98,563
Other loans and discounts.....	106	134	344		Deposits—Government.....			69,868	62,820
Claim against Bank of Issue.....	12,918	12,918	12,918		Other.....			115,540	91,262
Other assets.....	410	399	419		Other liabilities.....			13,421	13,369
Note circulation.....	10,569	10,255	9,589		Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (thousands of colones):				
Demand deposits.....	1,065	827	689		Gold.....	33,186	33,205	32,612	32,612
Blocked Treasury account ³	2,099	2,099	2,099		Foreign exchange.....	37,694	34,546	36,390	36,390
Notes and blocked accounts ³	14,235	14,347	14,468		Loans and discounts.....	535	1,290	6,438	6,438
Other liabilities.....	205	203	202		Government debt and securities.....	4,932	5,999	6,340	6,340
National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia (millions of koruny):			(Nov. 1944) ⁴		Other assets.....	1,482	1,527	1,324	1,324
Gold.....			1,517	1,515	Note circulation.....	48,403	47,794	43,412	43,412
Foreign exchange.....			800	774	Deposits.....	22,612	21,895	27,779	27,779
Discounts.....			3,793	2,578	Other liabilities.....	6,815	6,878	5,914	5,914
Loans.....			1		Bank of Finland ⁵				
Other assets.....			55,027	36,845	Bank of Greece ⁵				
Note circulation.....			32,705	24,833	National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengö):			(Nov. 1944) ⁴	
Demand deposits.....			13,942	8,030	Gold.....			100	100
Other liabilities.....			14,491	8,848	Foreign exchange reserve.....			3	6
Central Bank of Bolivia (millions of bolivianos):			(Jan.) ⁴		Discounts.....			11,977	4,436
Gold at home and abroad.....			600	578	Loans—To Treasury.....			511	546
Foreign exchange.....			414	432	To foreign countries.....			1,074	979
Loans and discounts.....			289	290	Other.....				6
Securities—Government.....			626	632	Other assets.....			1,082	1,497
Other.....			41	41	Note circulation.....			10,672	5,191
Other assets.....			78	99	Demand deposits.....			2,713	906
Note circulation.....			1,256	1,136	Consolidated foreign credits of 1931.....			10	12
Deposits.....			701	851	Other liabilities.....			1,352	1,462
Other liabilities.....			91	85	Reserve Bank of India (millions of rupees):				
National Bank of Bulgaria ⁶					Issue department:				
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):					Gold at home and abroad.....		444	444	444
Gold.....			277	273	Sterling securities.....		9,783	9,543	7,898
Discounts for member banks.....			341	146	Indian Govt. securities.....		578	578	583
Loans to Government.....			710	719	Rupee coin.....		141	105	158
Other loans and discounts.....			973	987	Note circulation.....		10,849	10,593	8,968
Other assets.....			1,206	1,077	Banking department:				
Note circulation.....			2,580	2,323	Notes of issue department.....		98	77	116
Deposits—Bank.....			447	442	Balances abroad.....		3,851	3,690	1,804
Other.....			157	157	Treasury bills discounted.....		33	47	10
Other liabilities.....			324	280	Loans to Government.....		12		3
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):					Other assets.....		231	267	149
Gold.....	169,343	167,090	140,685		Deposits.....		3,928	3,798	1,838
Foreign exchange.....	102,571	109,079	96,852		Other liabilities.....		296	282	245
Loans and discounts.....	40,187	29,031	1,385		Central Bank of Ireland (thousands of pounds):				
Government loans and securities.....	66,676	65,981	56,858		Gold.....	2,646	2,646	2,646	2,646
Other assets.....	30,626	28,281	31,292		Sterling funds.....	30,264	30,223	29,292	25,790
Note circulation.....	172,407	167,208	125,656		Note circulation.....	32,910	32,869	31,938	28,436
Deposits.....	149,846	141,907	136,135		Bank of Japan ⁵				
Other liabilities.....	87,150	90,347	65,281		Bank of Java ⁶				

⁶ Corrected.

¹ First official statement published since liberation was that for Jan. 11, 1945.

² Gold revalued provisionally at 49.318 francs per gram. The resulting increment is held for the account of the Treasury and is shown on the liabilities side under "Blocked Treasury account."

³ Includes current accounts transferred and to be transferred to blocked accounts and old notes not declared.

⁴ Latest month for which report is available for this institution.

⁵ For last available report from the central bank of Bulgaria (January 1943), see BULLETIN for July 1943, p. 697; of Finland (August 1943), see BULLETIN for April 1944, p. 405; of Greece (March 1941) and Japan (September 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 281; and of Java (January 1942), see BULLETIN for March 1943, p. 278.

⁶ Represents Bank's claim on the Government for the Bank's foreign exchange losses resulting from the revaluation of the krone on Jan. 23, 1942.

⁷ Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1945			1944	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1945			1944
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.		April	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.
Bank of Mexico (millions of pesos):					Bank of Spain—Continued				
Metallic reserve ¹	659	642	623	507	Note circulation			17,298	16,161
"Authorized" holdings of securities, etc.	1,647	1,608	1,573	1,371	Deposits—Government			1,698	1,966
Bills and discounts	406	405	388	245	Other			3,407	4,023
Other assets	87	69	62	55	Other liabilities			488	530
Note circulation	1,390	1,395	1,356	1,176	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Demand liabilities	1,245	1,174	1,137	853	Gold		1,046	1,047	940
Other liabilities	164	155	154	149	Foreign assets (net)		575	585	559
Netherlands Bank (millions of guilders):			(Oct 1944) ²		Swedish Govt. securities and advances to National Debt Office ³		1,189	1,314	1,140
Gold			932	932	Other domestic bills and advances		24	34	74
Silver (including subsidiary coin)					Other assets		1,050	1,051	967
Foreign bills			4,404	3,910	Note circulation		2,402	2,345	2,158
Discounts			3		Demand deposits—Government		576	608	616
Loans			136	134	Other		236	344	272
Other assets			96	84	Other liabilities		669	734	634
Note circulation			4,879	4,021	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Deposits—Government			149	108	Gold	4,771	4,639	4,591	4,343
Other			320	754	Foreign exchange	102	112	108	79
Other liabilities			223	176	Loans and discounts	339	351	286	86
Reserve Bank of New Zealand (thousands of pounds):					Other assets	(7)	(7)	81	162
Gold		2,802	2,802	2,802	Note circulation	3,558	3,564	3,478	2,962
Sterling exchange reserve	47,535	47,308	47,308	29,766	Other sight liabilities	1,447	1,333	1,301	1,428
Advances to State or State undertakings		29,598	31,125	38,279	Other liabilities	(7)	(7)	288	280
Investments		13,257	11,737	11,743	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (thousands of pounds):				
Other assets		1,750	1,689	2,584	Gold			276,382	238,650
Note circulation		40,154	39,316	37,026	Foreign exchange and foreign clearings			85,070	102,297
Demand deposits		49,993	51,440	44,464	Loans and discounts			835,281	736,268
Other liabilities		4,795	3,906	3,684	Securities			173,893	196,437
Bank of Norway ³					Other assets			21,155	18,526
Bank of Paraguay—Monetary Dept. (thousands of guaranies): ⁴					Note circulation			961,056	878,946
Gold		3,329	3,332		Deposits—Gold			85,586	85,139
Foreign exchange		22,194	22,800		Other			174,526	138,191
Loans and discounts		3,787	4,559		Other liabilities			170,613	189,902
Government loans and securities		10,673	10,698		Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos):				
Other assets		1,256	1,117		Issue department:				
Note circulation		26,895	25,655		Gold and silver			122,751	119,193
Demand deposits		12,744	15,281		Note circulation			158,172	133,125
Other liabilities		1,600	1,570		Banking department:				
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of soles):					Gold and silver			139,998	88,786
Gold and foreign exchange		127,667	121,177	157,737	Notes and coin			23,164	44,898
Discounts		21,579	20,991	11,781	Advances to State and to government bodies			16,550	12,885
Government loans		498,284	458,180	370,705	Other loans and discounts			91,761	99,275
Other assets		22,888	20,754	25,777	Other assets			297,080	228,876
Note circulation		422,617	417,363	365,077	Deposits			263,021	205,403
Deposits		218,566	177,441	178,688	Other liabilities			305,533	269,316
Other liabilities		29,233	26,298	22,235	Central Bank of Venezuela (thousands of bolivares):				
Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):			(June 1944) ²		Gold ⁵	392,758	349,741	380,249	307,208
Gold ⁵			1,412	1,408	Foreign exchange (net)	85,213	94,573	77,155	65,927
Other reserves (net)			4,871	4,610	Credits to national banks	20,310	20,310	20,310	26,370
Nonreserve exchange			9,010	8,653	Other assets	21,038	20,072	13,817	24,752
Loans and discounts			236	237	Note circulation—Central Bank	316,042	309,522	304,741	251,208
Government debt			1,023	1,023	National banks	15,459	15,619	16,079	24,198
Other assets			910	936	Deposits	180,838	136,603	160,945	132,646
Note circulation			6,946	6,768	Other liabilities	6,980	22,952	9,768	16,206
Other sight liabilities			9,577	9,172	National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia ³				
Other liabilities			940	927	Bank for International Settlements (thousands of Swiss gold francs): ⁹			(Jan.) ²	
National Bank of Rumania ³					Gold in bars			114,039	118,180
South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds):					Cash on hand and on current account with banks			44,913	14,674
Gold	103,228		101,228	88,213	Sight funds at interest			12,818	6,699
Foreign bills	29,921		28,558	21,826	Rediscountable bills and acceptances (at cost)			77,361	107,168
Other bills and loans	3,642		2,881	1,792	Time funds at interest			8,856	21,075
Other assets	92,431		91,973	85,025	Sundry bills and investments			199,331	198,483
Note circulation	59,865		56,520	51,988	Other assets			98	361
Deposits	164,854		162,581	140,481	Demand deposits (gold)			19,560	28,765
Other liabilities	4,504		5,539	4,387	Short-term deposits (various currencies):				
Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):					Central banks for own account			6,599	6,993
Gold			1,166	1,074	Other			2,128	2,799
Silver			609	621	Long-term deposits: Special accounts			229,001	229,001
Government loans and securities			15,983	16,043	Other liabilities			200,128	199,082
Other loans and discounts			3,387	2,765					
Other assets			1,747	2,178					

¹ Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve (25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.

² Latest month for which report is available for this institution.

³ For last available reports from the central banks of Norway (March 1940) and Yugoslavia (February 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 282; and of Rumania (June 1944), see BULLETIN for March 1945, p. 286.

⁴ The Bank of the Republic of Paraguay was reorganized in September 1944 under the name of Bank of Paraguay. The new institution is divided into a Monetary, a Banking, and a Mortgage Department. The first official balance sheet of the Monetary Department, which assumes central banking functions, was issued for the end of December 1944.

⁵ Valued at average cost beginning October 1940.

⁶ Includes small amount of non-Government bonds.

⁷ Figure not available.

⁸ Beginning October 1944, gold in the amount of 70 million bolivares, formerly reported in the Bank's account, shown separately for account of the Government.

⁹ See BULLETIN for December 1936, p. 1025.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS
 [Per cent per annum]

Date effective	Central bank of—							Central bank of—	Rate May 31	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate May 31	Date effective
	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland						
In effect Dec. 31, 1936.....	2	2	4	2	2	2½	1½	Albania.....	5½	Mar. 21, 1940	Italy.....	4	Sept. 11, 1944
Jan. 28, 1937.....		4						Argentina.....	3½	Mar. 1, 1936	Japan.....	3.29	Apr. 7, 1936
June 15.....		6						Belgium.....	1½	Jan. 16, 1945	Java.....	3	Jan. 14, 1937
July 7.....		5						Bohemia and Moravia.....	3½	Oct. 1, 1940	Latvia.....	5	Feb. 17, 1940
Aug. 4.....		4									Lithuania.....	6	July 15, 1939
Sept. 3.....		3½						Bolivia.....	6	Nov. 8, 1940	Mexico.....	4½	June 4, 1942
Nov. 13.....		3						British India.....	3	Nov. 28, 1935	Netherlands.....	2½	June 27, 1941
May 10, 1938.....				4				Bulgaria.....	5	Dec. 1, 1940	New Zealand.....	1½	July 26, 1941
May 13.....		2½						Canada.....	1½	Feb. 8, 1944	Norway.....	3	May 13, 1940
May 30.....				3				Chile.....	3-4½	Dec. 16, 1936	Peru.....	5	Aug. 1, 1940
Sept. 28.....		3						Colombia.....	4	July 18, 1933	Portugal.....	2½	Jan. 12, 1944
Oct. 27.....				2½									
Nov. 25.....		2½						Denmark.....	4	Oct. 16, 1940	Rumania.....	4	May 8, 1944
Jan. 4, 1939.....		2						Ecuador.....	7	May 26, 1938	South Africa.....	3	June 2, 1941
Apr. 17.....				4				El Salvador.....	3	Mar. 30, 1939	Spain.....	4	Dec. 1, 1938
May 11.....				3				Estonia.....	4½	Oct. 1, 1935	Sweden.....	2½	Feb. 9, 1945
July 6.....				2½				Finland.....	4	Dec. 3, 1934	Switzerland.....	1½	Nov. 26, 1936
Aug. 24.....		4			3								
Aug. 29.....								France.....	1½	Jan. 20, 1945	Turkey.....	4	July 1, 1938
Sept. 28.....		3						Germany.....	3½	Apr. 9, 1940	United Kingdom.....	2	Oct. 26, 1939
Oct. 26.....		2						Greece.....	11	Dec. 1, 1944	U. S. S. R.....	4	July 1, 1936
Dec. 15.....				2				Hungary.....	3	Oct. 22, 1940	Yugoslavia.....	5	Feb. 1, 1935
Jan. 25, 1940.....								Ireland.....	2½	Nov. 23, 1943			
Apr. 9.....			3½										
May 17.....													
Mar. 17, 1941.....		1¾											
May 29.....													
June 27.....					2½								
Jan. 16, 1945.....				1½									
Jan. 20.....		1¾											
Feb. 9.....													
In effect May 31, 1945.....	2	1¾	3½	1½	2½	2½	1½						

NOTE.—Changes since April 30: none.

OPEN-MARKET RATES
 [Per cent per annum]

Month	United Kingdom				Germany		Netherlands		Sweden	Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1929—Mar.....	5.33	5.30	4.51	3½	6.31	6.97	4.64	5.05	4½-6½	3.39
1930—Mar.....	2.78	2.55	3.20	2½-1½	5.12	5.57	2.50	2.61	4-6	2.60
1931—Mar.....	2.60	2.56	2.20	1	4.76	5.00	1.09	1.04	3-5	.99
1932—Mar.....	2.59	2.28	2.40	3-1½	6.10	7.76	1.22	1.06	5-7	1.50
1933—Mar.....	.62	.46	.64	½	3.88	4.97	.64	1.11	3½-5½	1.50
1934—Mar.....	.95	.84	.88	½	3.88	4.89	1.24	1.07	2½-5	1.50
1935—Mar.....	.57	.50	.72	½	3.38	3.94	.60	1.00	2½-4½	1.50
1936—Mar.....	.56	.52	.75	½	3.00	2.99	1.11	1.68	2½-5	2.26
1937—Mar.....	.55	.51	.75	½	3.00	3.10	.19	1.00	2½-5	1.00
1938—Mar.....	.53	.50	.75	½	2.88	2.86	.13	.50	2½-5	1.00
1939—Mar.....	.63	.70	.75	½	2.88	2.70	.29	.50	2½-5	1.00
1940—Mar.....	1.03	1.02	.99	½	2.50	2.16	1.35	2.49	3-5	1.25
1941—Mar.....	1.03	1.01	1.00	½	2.25	1.83	2.07	2.75	3½-5½	1.25
1942—Mar.....	1.03	1.00	1.03	½	2.13	1.95			3-5½	1.25
1943—Mar.....	1.03	1.00	.90	½	2.13	1.94			3-5½	1.25
1944—Mar.....	1.03	1.00	1.13	½	2.13	1.93				1.25
1944—Apr.....	1.03	1.01	1.13	½	2.13	1.91				1.25
May.....	1.03	1.00	1.13	½	2.13	1.90				1.25
June.....	1.03	1.00	1.13	½	2.13	1.92				1.25
July.....	1.03	1.00	1.13	½	2.13	1.90				1.25
Aug.....	1.03	1.00	1.13	½	2.13	1.89				1.25
Sept.....	1.03	1.01	1.13	½	2.13	1.93				1.25
Oct.....	1.03	1.00	1.10	½	2.13					1.25
Nov.....	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13					1.25
Dec.....	1.03	1.00	1.02	½	2.13					1.25
1945—Jan.....	1.03	1.01	1.00	½	2.13					1.25
Feb.....	1.03	1.00	1.00	½						
Mar.....	1.03	1.00	1.00	½						

NOTE.—For monthly figures on money rates in these and other foreign countries through 1941, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 172, pp. 656-661, and for description of statistics see pp. 571-572 in same publication.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

United Kingdom ¹ (11 London clearing banks. Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Cash reserves	Money at call and short notice	Bills discounted	Treasury deposit receipts ²	Securities	Loans to customers	Other assets	Deposits			Other liabilities
								Total	Demand	Time	
1938—December	243	160	250	.....	635	971	263	2,254	1,256	997	269
1939—December	274	174	334	.....	609	1,015	290	2,441	1,398	1,043	256
1940—December	324	159	265	314	771	924	293	2,800	1,770	1,030	250
1941—December	366	141	171	758	999	823	324	3,329	2,168	1,161	253
1942—December	390	142	198	896	1,120	794	325	3,629	2,429	1,200	236
1943—December	422	151	133	1,307	1,154	761	349	4,032	2,712	1,319	245
1944—April	430	164	149	1,314	1,152	762	285	4,017	2,672	1,345	240
May	418	173	174	1,310	1,161	765	292	4,051	2,704	1,347	242
June	427	185	202	1,246	1,169	784	327	4,100	2,730	1,370	240
July	426	188	213	1,310	1,175	765	289	4,121	2,744	1,377	244
August	439	205	211	1,337	1,180	750	283	4,161	2,775	1,386	243
September	443	191	209	1,444	1,183	744	282	4,251	2,827	1,424	244
October	453	191	170	1,567	1,172	744	291	4,342	2,876	1,467	245
November	460	205	198	1,548	1,192	748	292	4,398	2,922	1,475	245
December	500	199	147	1,667	1,165	772	347	4,545	3,045	1,500	250
1945—January	460	198	159	1,663	1,165	765	301	4,462	2,968	1,495	248
February	455	188	140	1,639	1,160	769	305	4,405	2,904	1,501	250
March	464	180	149	1,681	1,153	780	299	4,459	2,944	1,516	246

Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits payable in Canada excluding interbank deposits			Other liabilities
	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts					Total	Demand	Time	
1938—December	263	65	940	166	1,463	535	88	2,500	840	1,660	843
1939—December	292	53	1,088	132	1,646	612	85	2,774	1,033	1,741	963
1940—December	323	40	1,108	159	1,531	570	80	2,805	1,163	1,641	846
1941—December	356	32	1,169	168	1,759	653	71	3,105	1,436	1,669	962
1942—December	387	31	1,168	231	2,293	657	60	3,657	1,984	1,673	1,049
1943—December	471	48	1,156	250	2,940	744	42	4,395	2,447	1,948	1,172
1944—April	510	42	920	212	3,390	669	38	4,506	2,253	2,254	1,198
May	525	81	1,175	275	3,374	712	37	4,850	2,756	2,094	1,256
June	526	71	1,104	294	3,358	856	36	4,836	2,641	2,195	1,339
July	545	63	1,063	218	3,388	755	35	4,716	2,451	2,265	1,282
August	569	61	1,002	215	3,368	755	35	4,667	2,297	2,370	1,268
September	575	56	976	224	3,450	761	35	4,726	2,262	2,464	1,282
October	597	56	992	236	3,622	757	35	4,957	2,468	2,489	1,269
November	586	81	1,275	236	3,577	774	34	5,221	2,877	2,343	1,273
December	550	92	1,211	214	3,611	782	34	5,137	2,714	2,423	1,289
1945—January	567	95	1,156	244	3,571	731	32	5,049	2,525	2,524	1,283
February	539	80	1,125	254	3,624	717	31	5,021	2,390	2,631	1,287
March	544	78	1,094	219	3,606	708	31	4,938	2,214	2,725	1,280

France (4 large banks. End of month figures in millions of francs)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Other assets	Deposits			Own acceptances	Other liabilities
						Total	Demand	Time		
1938—December	3,756	4,060	21,435	7,592	1,940	33,578	33,042	537	721	4,484
1939—December	4,599	3,765	29,546	7,346	2,440	42,443	41,872	571	844	4,609
1940—December	6,258	3,546	44,243	7,984	1,999	58,890	58,413	477	535	4,604
1941—December	6,589	3,476	61,897	8,280	2,033	76,675	75,764	912	413	5,187
1942—December	7,810	3,458	73,917	10,625	2,622	91,549	91,225	324	462	6,422
1943—March	6,813	3,803	74,664	15,245	1,536	96,431	95,783	648	426	5,205
April	6,720	3,665	77,922	15,043	1,650	99,152	98,419	733	387	5,461
May	7,132	3,750	81,260	14,980	1,750	103,272	102,437	836	397	5,563
June	6,632	3,851	80,276	15,518	1,869	102,047	101,118	929	383	5,716
July	6,770	3,795	83,362	14,696	2,024	103,596	102,578	1,017	321	6,730
August	6,486	3,786	82,685	14,644	2,206	102,602	101,525	1,078	347	6,859
September	6,935	3,832	85,079	14,084	2,228	104,830	103,657	1,173	341	6,987
October	7,133	3,877	88,289	14,215	2,448	108,368	107,100	1,268	411	7,182
November	7,203	3,960	86,754	14,361	2,653	107,200	105,811	1,390	404	7,326
December	8,548	4,095	90,897	14,191	2,935	112,732	111,191	1,541	428	7,506
1944—January	7,510	4,125	90,024	13,737	1,676	110,485	108,883	1,601	419	6,168

¹ Through August 1939, averages of weekly figures; beginning September 1939, end-of-month figures, representing aggregates of figures reported by individual banks for days, varying from bank to bank, toward the end of the month.

² Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at 1½ per cent, callable by the banks in emergency at a discount equal to the Bank of England rate.

³ Due to changes in reporting procedure, the figure for "Note circulation" includes a small amount of interbank note holdings while these holdings are now omitted from "Other liabilities."

⁴ Figures for three banks only. Data for Crédit Industriel et Commercial not available September 1940–March 1941.

NOTE.—For back figures and figures on German commercial banks, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 168, pp. 648–655, and for description of statistics see pp. 566–571 in same publication.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Year or month	Argentina (peso)		Australia (pound)		Belgium (belga)	Brazil (cruzeiro ¹)		British India (rupee)	Bulgaria (lev)	Canada (dollar)		Chile (peso)		China (yuan Shanghai)
	Official	Special Export	Official	Free		Official	Free			Official	Free	Official	Export	
1937	32.959			393.94	16.876	8.6437	6.1983	37.326	1.2846		100.004	5.1697	24.0000	29.606
1938	32.597			389.55	16.894	5.8438		36.592	1.2424		99.419	5.1716	4.0000	21.360
1939	30.850			353.38	16.852	6.0027	5.1248	33.279	21.2111		96.018	5.1727	4.0000	11.879
1940	29.773		2322.80	305.16	216.880	6.0562	5.0214	30.155		200.909	85.141	5.1668	4.0000	6.000
1941	29.773	223.704		321.27		6.0575	5.0705	30.137		90.909	87.345	25.1664	24.0000	25.313
1942	29.773	23.704	322.80			6.0584	5.1427	30.122		90.909	88.379			
1943	29.773	24.732	322.80	2321.50		6.0586	5.1280	30.122		90.909	89.978			
1944	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0594	5.1469	30.122		90.909	89.853			
1944—May	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0586	5.1275	30.122		90.909	90.507			
June	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0587	5.1275	30.122		90.909	90.403			
July	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0598	5.1275	30.122		90.909	90.178			
Aug.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1529	30.122		90.909	90.003			
Sept.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	89.356			
Oct.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	89.736			
Nov.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	89.836			
Dec.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	89.747			
1945—Jan.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	89.968			
Feb.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1803	30.122		90.909	90.553			
Mar.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1802	30.122		90.909	90.295			
Apr.	29.773	25.125	322.80			6.0602	5.1802	30.122		90.909	90.506			

Year or month	Colombia (peso)	Czechoslovakia (koruna)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hungary (pengö)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
1938	55.953	3.4674	21.825	2.1567	2.8781	40.164	.8958	30.457	19.727	5.2605	28.451	22.122	55.009	392.35
1939	57.061	23.4252	20.346	1.9948	2.5103	40.061	.8153	27.454	19.238	5.1959	25.963	19.303	53.335	354.82
1940	57.085		219.308	1.8710	2.0827	40.021	2.6715	22.958	18.475	5.0407	23.436	18.546	253.128	306.38
1941	57.004			2.0101		239.968		24.592	219.770	25.0703	223.439	20.538		322.54
1942	57.052											20.569		322.78
1943	57.265											20.577		324.20
1944	57.272											20.581		324.42
1944—May	57.277											20.582		324.42
June	57.277											20.576		324.42
July	57.277											20.580		324.42
Aug.	57.277											20.581		324.42
Sept.	57.277											20.582		324.42
Oct.	57.277											20.582		324.42
Nov.	57.272											20.582		324.42
Dec.	57.220											20.582		324.42
1945—Jan.	57.180											20.582		324.42
Feb.	57.140											20.582		324.42
Mar.	57.036											20.582		324.42
Apr.	56.980											20.582		324.42

Year or month	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	South Africa (pound)	Spain (peseta)	Straits Settlements (dollar)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)		Uruguay (peso)		Yugoslavia (dinar)
										Official	Free	Controlled	Non-controlled	
1937	24.840	18.923	4.4792	.7294	489.62	6.053	57.973	25.487	22.938		494.40	79.072		2.3060
1938	24.566	18.860	4.4267	.7325	484.16	5.600	56.917	25.197	22.871		488.94	64.370		2.3115
1939	23.226	218.835	4.0375	.7111	440.17	10.630	51.736	23.991	22.525		443.54	62.011	236.789	2.2716
1940	22.709		3.7110	2.6896	397.99	9.322	46.979	23.802	22.676	2403.50	383.00	65.830	37.601	2.2463
1941			24.0023		398.00	29.130	47.133	23.829	223.210	403.50	403.18	65.830	43.380	2.2397
1942					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.723	
1943					398.00					403.50	2403.50	65.830	52.853	
1944					398.00					403.50		65.830	53.506	
1944—May					398.00					403.50		65.830	52.964	
June					398.00					403.50		65.830	52.962	
July					398.00					403.50		65.830	53.421	
Aug.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.200	
Sept.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.185	
Oct.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.189	
Nov.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.196	
Dec.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.197	
1945—Jan.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.197	
Feb.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.197	
Mar.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.197	
Apr.					398.00					403.50		65.830	54.253	

¹ Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the Brazilian currency unit was the "milreis."

² Average of daily rates for that part of the year during which quotations were certified.

NOTE.—For back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 173, pp. 662-682. For description of statistics see pp. 572-573 in same publication, and for further information concerning developments affecting the averages during 1942 and 1943 see BULLETIN for February 1943, p. 201, and February 1944, p. 209.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland
	(1926=100)	(1926=100)	(1930=100)	(1913=100)	(1913=100)	(1928=100)	(October 1900=100)	(1926-30=100)	(1935=100)	(July 1914=100)
1926.....	100	100	¹ 124	695	134		237	106	¹ 126	144
1932.....	65	67	86	427	97	70	161	65	¹ 92	96
1933.....	66	67	86	398	93	63	180	63	¹ 90	91
1934.....	75	72	88	376	98	62	178	63	¹ 96	90
1935.....	80	72	89	338	102	68	186	62	100	90
1936.....	81	75	94	411	104	76	198	64	102	96
1937.....	86	85	109	581	106	89	238	76	114	111
1938.....	79	79	101	653	106	95	251	72	111	107
1939.....	77	75	103	² 681	107	99	278	74	115	111
1940.....	79	83	137		110	116	311	³ 88	146	143
1941.....	87	90	153		112	132	329		172	184
1942.....	99	96	159		114				189	210
1943.....	103	100	163		116				196	218
1944.....	104	103	166						196	^P 225
1944—April.....	104	103	166		118		^P 420		195	223
May.....	104	103	166		118		^P 412		197	223
June.....	104	103	166		118		^P 417		197	223
July.....	104	103	167		119				198	224
August.....	104	102	168		118				197	224
September.....	104	102	167		118				196	223
October.....	104	102	167		118				195	^P 223
November.....	104	102	167		118				195	^P 222
December.....	105	103	167						195	^P 221
1945—January.....	105	103	167						195	^P 221
February.....	105	103	167						195	^P 221
March.....	105	103	168						195	^P 221
April.....	106	^P 103	^P 168						196	

^P Preliminary.

¹ Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913=100).

² Average based on figures for 8 months; no data available since August 1939, when figure was 674.

³ Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available since May 1940, when figure was 89.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)			Canada (1926=100)			United Kingdom (1930=100)		Germany (1913=100)		
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Farm products	Raw and partly manufactured goods	Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	Foods	Industrial products	Agricultural products	Industrial raw and semi-finished products	Industrial finished products
1926.....	100	100	100	100	100	100			129	130	150
1932.....	48	61	70	48	55	79	86	85	91	89	118
1933.....	51	61	71	51	57	70	83	87	87	88	113
1934.....	65	71	78	59	64	73	85	90	96	91	116
1935.....	79	84	78	64	66	73	87	90	102	92	119
1936.....	81	82	80	69	71	74	92	96	105	94	121
1937.....	86	86	85	87	84	81	102	112	105	96	125
1938.....	69	74	82	74	73	78	97	104	106	94	126
1939.....	65	70	81	64	67	75	97	106	108	95	126
1940.....	68	71	83	67	75	82	133	138	111	99	129
1941.....	82	83	89	71	82	89	146	156	112	100	133
1942.....	106	100	96	83	90	92	158	160	115	102	134
1943.....	123	107	97	96	99	93	160	164	119	102	135
1944.....	123	105	99	103	104	94	158	170			
1944—April.....	123	105	98	104	105	94	158	169	122	103	136
May.....	123	105	99	102	104	94	158	170	122	103	136
June.....	125	107	99	102	104	94	158	170	122	102	136
July.....	124	106	99	102	104	93	161	170	125	102	136
August.....	123	105	99	101	104	94	159	172	124	102	136
September.....	123	104	99	101	103	94	157	172	122	102	137
October.....	123	104	99	103	103	94	156	172	122	103	137
November.....	124	105	99	103	103	94	156	173	122	103	137
December.....	126	106	99	103	104	94	157	173			
1945—January.....	126	105	99	104	104	94	156	173			
February.....	127	105	99	105	105	94	157	173			
March.....	127	105	99	105	105	94	156	174			
April.....	129	106	99	^P 105	^P 105	^P 94					

^P Preliminary.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

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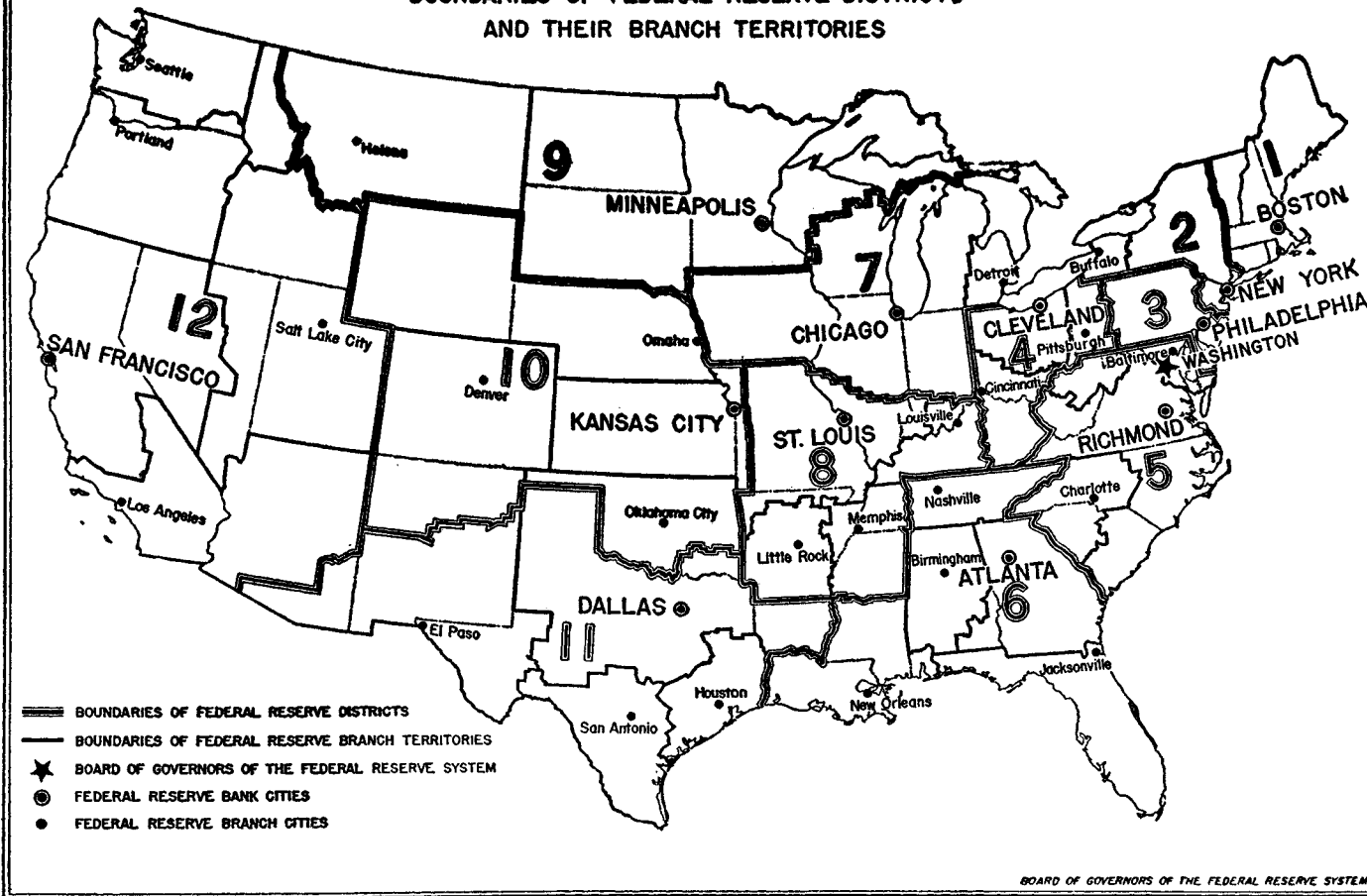
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