

# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN



SEPTEMBER 1967

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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VOLUME 53  
SEPTEMBER 1967

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# Housing and Residential Mortgage Markets in 1967

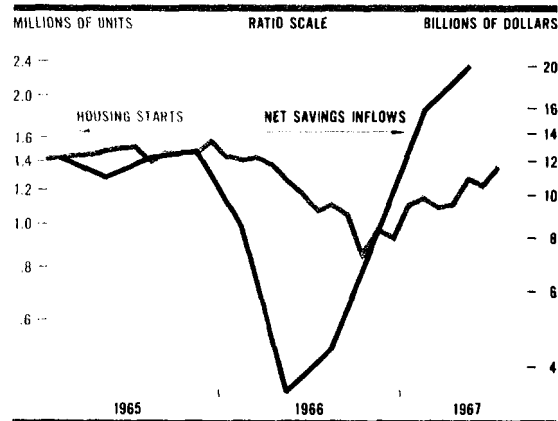
**HOUSING STARTS** have shown a substantial recovery this year. The resulting expansion of spending for new residential structures, which is still continuing, has provided an important stimulus to general economic activity. It has also helped to offset the sharp readjustment in business inventory accumulation and the moderate slackening in spending for private nonresidential construction, both of which were tending to restrain growth in the economy as a whole during the first half of the year.

The financial groundwork for the recovery in housing was laid in late 1966, when credit markets eased generally and the availability of residential mortgage funds began to improve. Net inflows of savings to the types of lenders traditionally most active in the residential mortgage market began to expand appreciably at that time. This marked a reversal of the drastic shrinkage in such flows that had occurred earlier in 1966. By early spring of 1967 inflows to these lenders had reached a record rate, and they rose further through August.

Residential mortgage lending and housing starts did not recover so promptly as did the funds available to mortgage-lending institutions, or in proportion to their record amount. But a lag of one or more quarters is to be expected between a substantial easing in underlying credit conditions and a marked improvement in the actual rate of housing starts. The lag reflects the time required by lenders, builders, and buyers to begin to readjust plans in line with

a shift in financial resources. Even under ordinary circumstances it takes time to negotiate new loan commitments and to reassemble the physical factors of production. In 1967 the usual lag of housing starts behind increased credit flows was intensified somewhat by dislocations growing out of the large cutback in the flow of housing credit and building activity that had occurred in 1966.

### 1 Upturn in HOUSING STARTS lags SAVINGS FLOWS to thrift institutions



Flow of funds data for S & L's and mutual savings banks combined are quarterly averages. Private housing starts, including farm, are Census Bureau monthly data. Latest figures for inflows, second quarter; for starts, July (August, 1.38). Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

As a result, although the seasonally adjusted rate of net expansion in residential mortgage debt increased sharply during the first half of 1967, it was still below the high of the fourth quarter of 1965. Housing starts, including farm starts, showed much the same pattern. By August they had risen to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.38 million units—three-fifths above the more-than-20-year low to which they had fallen last October—but they were still appreciably below the level from which the 1966 decline had begun.

Because completions of new dwellings based on earlier starts have remained unusually low in 1967, growth in households has been accommodated to a greater extent than in other recent years through net absorption of older vacant dwellings. With consumer incomes rising further, basic demands for existing houses have continued to expand and pressures on the inventory of housing have increased. As a result vacancy rates have dropped to the lowest levels in quite a few years, and housing prices and rents have risen further.

Reflecting the tendency for housing starts to lag changes in credit conditions, it was not until May 1967 that the housing recovery process generated sufficient momentum to reach a seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts in excess of 1.2 million units. But by that time—even though monetary policy remained easy—continued heavy borrowing by businesses and State and local governments and the prospect of an unprecedented near-term volume of Federal deficit financing were also leading to a sharp general upturn in yields on long-term bonds.

While these higher rates soon began to be reflected in higher costs of mortgage funds and greater selectivity by lenders, net savings flows to mortgage lenders remained in near-record volume through August, and mortgage loan commitments continued to rise. Given the lag between changes in underlying financial conditions and changes in housing starts, it appears likely that the backlog of mortgage loan commitments, the improved level of building permits, and other factors will maintain housing starts at an active pace over the rest of 1967.

## MORTGAGE MARKETS

Because of the inherent sensitivity of housing activity to changes in general credit conditions, it was logical to expect a substantial decline in residential activity over the course of 1966, when national resources were under very strong demand pressures and credit for a time therefore became increasingly stringent. Likewise, when demand pressures lessened in late 1966 and credit conditions eased, a revival in housing activity became likely.

Housing market activity is especially sensitive to credit changes because it involves a long-lived, high-cost good that is produced in limited annual volume in relation to the existing stock and is typically financed almost entirely on long-term credit. When competition for available credit becomes heavy and pressures on over-all resources are great, effective demands for both new and used dwellings tend to slow down much faster than those for most other types of consumer and producer durable goods. But when such pressures recede, accumulated backlogs of housing demands can be financed more readily; this is true not only for new construction but also for transfers of existing homes, on which the sales of many new houses depend.

**Savings flows.** Easing of pressures on mortgage lenders in late 1966 occurred at different times and in different degrees for different types of institutions. Net inflows of savings to the thrift institutions, which in many recent years have supplied two-thirds

or more of all net nonfarm residential mortgage credit, improved first. At mutual savings banks, some improvement occurred as early as the third quarter of 1966, following a general increase in rates on savings bank deposits to 5 per cent from the range of 4½ to 4¾ per cent that had prevailed earlier. Net inflows to savings and loan associations—the dominant housing lender—showed initial improvement in the final quarter of 1966. By then interest rates on competitive market securities had begun to recede from their highs of August-September 1966, and steps had been taken to curb interest-rate rivalry among depositary-type lenders through implementation of the interest-rate-ceiling legislation enacted in September 1966.

Sharp further improvement of net savings flows to thrift institutions, plus some apparent improvement in reflows from existing loans and investments, continued through August 1967. Gross inflows of savings to such lenders expanded to new highs as consumer income and savings increased further and as returns offered to savers continued sufficiently high to remain attractive, despite an upturn after late spring in competitive yields on market instruments. As a result, net savings inflows soared to a record rate by the first quarter of 1967 for mutual savings banks and by the second quarter for savings and loan associations. Altogether, the combined net inflow of savings in the second quarter of this year to the two types of thrift institutions was more than five times the drastically reduced total in the same period a year earlier.

For commercial banks—a mortgage lender with more diversified investment alternatives—expansion in the types of savings funds that these institutions are most likely to invest in residential mortgages began to be evident near the end of 1966. At that time acquisitions of consumer-type time deposits—on which the maximum interest rate that banks could pay was rolled back during the fall of 1966—resumed their growth as money market yields declined abruptly. And after the turn of the year growth of pass-book savings accounts also picked up. In the first quarter of 1967, the two types of deposits taken together more than doubled the rate of increase recorded in the final quarter of 1966. They maintained an advanced pace during the second quarter and into the third, even though short-term market rates of interest reversed direction and rose after midyear.

At life insurance companies, cash flows available for investment recovered more slowly than those for other major types of private mortgage lenders. The reason was that loan repayments

and demands for policy loans did not respond to the ease in general credit conditions so fast as savings flows. Although premium receipts and investment income received by these companies continued to grow during the first half of 1967, investment funds from other sources ran below year-earlier levels.

**Initial lags.** It took some months for the increase in flows of loanable funds to thrift institutions during late 1966 to be translated into a firm upturn in outstanding commitments on residential and nonresidential mortgages. For lenders reporting commitment data, takedowns of old mortgage commitments continued through December to exceed the rate at which new commitments were being made.

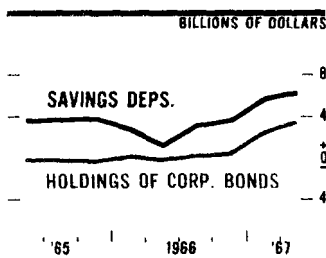
One reason for the delayed upturn in mortgage commitments stemmed from needs by institutions to rebuild depleted liquidity positions. Through most of 1966, liquidity had been drawn down sharply by a drastic decline in the growth of lender funds available to meet an unusually large volume of outstanding loan commitments assumed under easier market conditions. This fact, plus initial uncertainties near the year-end on the business and credit outlook, led many lenders to place greater emphasis on repaying indebtedness and limiting new longer-term lending commitments, including those for mortgages.

Partly in response to these factors, mutual savings banks as early as the third quarter of 1966 began to place a larger than usual share of their net assets in securities of corporations and in other non-Government-insured capital market instruments. Their investments in these short- and long-term securities, which are more readily marketable than mortgages, picked up further in the fourth quarter of last year, as the chart shows.

For savings and loan associations, which have more limited investment alternatives, considerations of liquidity and relative costs led to a rapid reduction in debt owed to the Federal Home Loan Bank System. The volume of such indebtedness, after expanding sharply during 1966 to meet withdrawals of shares and the initial heavy volume of mortgage commitments carried over from 1965, was at a record high in late 1966. Its cost was near record levels both absolutely and in relation to the return available from new mortgage loans and the cost of additional share capital. Savings and loan associations during the fourth quarter of 1966 accordingly reduced FHLB indebtedness at an annual rate of about \$2 billion.

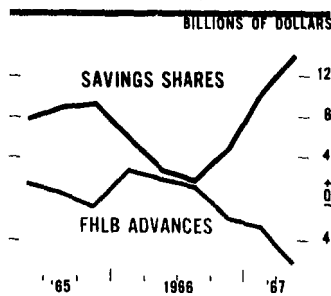
After December 1966, uncertainty about the future lessened,

### CHANGES AT SAVINGS BANKS



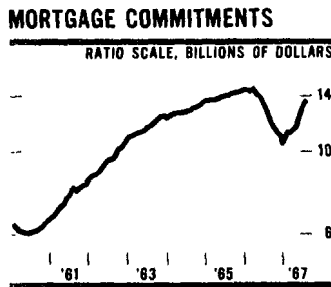
Flow of funds data. Corporate bonds include non-Government-insured capital market instruments.

### CHANGES AT S & L's



Flow of funds data.





Commitments outstanding at reporting financial institutions (excl. commercial banks) for mortgages on all properties. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. Latest data, July.

and inflows of funds improved further as aggressive easing in credit conditions was accompanied by a sharp decline in interest rates on market securities. Lenders then began to enter into new mortgage commitments at a faster rate than old commitments were being taken down. Outstanding mortgage commitments accordingly picked up in January, for the first time in 8 months, to herald a recovery in mortgage lending. They continued to rise with little interruption through July, the latest month for which data are available. By that time, outstanding commitments for future mortgage lending reached a rate that was three-tenths above the December low but was still under the peak attained in early 1966.

**Mortgage debt.** Lender acquisitions of new mortgage loans always lag behind loan commitments. But for a number of reasons, the volume of mortgages acquired by lenders in the early months of 1967 remained unusually low relative to the expanding flows of funds available to them.

Even under normal conditions, there is a seasonal lull in real estate activity during the winter for builders of new dwellings and buyers of new and existing homes. This past winter's lull was greater than usual owing to the already sharply reduced pace of housing market activity that stemmed from the curtailment of mortgage commitments earlier in 1966. As a result, even though there was a more than seasonal rise during the first quarter of 1967 as a whole, generation of new mortgage loans was severely limited late last year and early this year.

Hesitancy on the part of would-be borrowers to apply for new mortgage commitments—at a time when further easing in prevailing terms seemed in prospect and seasonal demands tend to be especially low—also contributed to the lagged growth of mortgage lending and housing activity early in 1967. This occurred especially in the single-family home market where demands for new homes had not been very strong, even during the unusually easy market conditions that had prevailed through the first half of the 1960's. It was some time before home buyers became aware of the fact that mortgage funds had become more available and that terms were more favorable. Other borrowers deferred action while mortgage interest rates were still declining, apparently with the hope that rates would decline further.

Some potential home sellers, including builders, also appeared to be waiting for further declines in transaction costs arising from the discounts required by lenders to compensate for fixed interest rates on Government-underwritten mortgages, since liberal loans of this

type are often essential to consummate sales. Between November 1966 and April 1967 the average discount on 6 per cent FHA-insured new-home loans traded in the secondary market declined from a high of 6.8 to 2.5 points, and discounts on existing-home loans decreased by about the same amount. Inasmuch as home sellers by regulation must initially absorb all but 1.0 point of the discount involved in the use of such mortgages, they had some financial incentive to wait as long as possible before offering their dwellings on the market in a period when discounts were falling so rapidly.

Because creation of mortgage debt was thus limited in the early months of 1967, total asset growth accounted for by nonfarm residential mortgages in the portfolios of most types of lenders fell behind the still relatively large amount in the comparable period a year earlier as the table shows. Moreover, while the rate at which residential mortgage debt increased was about one-seventh larger than in the abnormally low fourth quarter of 1966, some of this increase continued to reflect a smaller than usual volume of loan prepayments rather than new debt creation.

## NET LENDING ON RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES

(In billions of dollars)

Type of lender	1966		1967	
	Q I	Q II	Q I	Q II
Savings and loan associations.....	1.6	1.6	.5	2.0
Mutual savings banks.....	.6	.4	.7	.7
Commercial banks.....	.4	1.0	---	.9
Life insurance companies.....	.7	.5	.5	.2
All other.....	.6	.8	.6	.5
(FNMA).....	(.8)	(.5)	(.4)	(.1)
Total.....	3.9	4.3	2.3	4.3

NOTE.—Figures, largely preliminary estimates, are not seasonally adjusted.

Since funds flowing to the thrift institutions that dominate lending in the housing market were so much larger early in 1967 than the supply of immediately available mortgage loans, savings and loan associations continued to repay large amounts of the record volume of high-cost funds borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank System over the preceding 2 years. Similarly, mutual savings banks continued to channel an unusually large share of their funds into markets for corporate and other types of securities.

Even so, demands by thrift institutions and other lenders ex-

ceeded the limited volume of available mortgages, and this exerted sharp downward pressures on mortgage rates. As a result, yields required by lenders both on conventional home mortgages made in the primary market and on Government-underwritten loans traded in the secondary market dropped more abruptly between November 1966 and April 1967 than in any similar 5-month period following earlier postwar interest rate peaks. With yields on new issues of high-grade corporate bonds dropping even faster during January and February than yields on mortgages, the average yield differential between FHA-insured home loans and new corporate bonds rose to the widest margin in 4 years.

#### NEW-HOME MORTGAGES

Peak yields, and declines from turning points

Date of peak	Peak rate or yield (per cent)		Decline in first 5 months after peak (basis points)	
	Conventional loans	FHA loans	Conventional loans	FHA loans
November 1966	6.70	6.81	30	52
January 1960	6.30	6.25	5	6
October 1957	6.00	5.63	25	12
September 1953	n.a.	4.86	n.a.	17

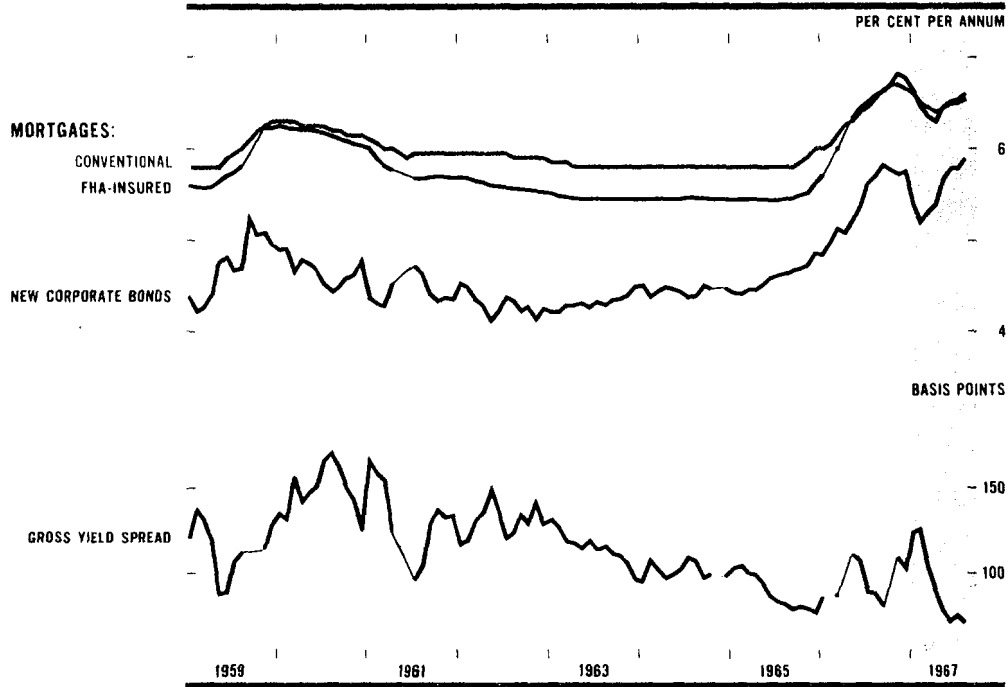
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—FHA series for: (1) Interest rates on conventional first mortgages in primary market (excluding additional fees and charges, and rounded to nearest 5 basis points); data prior to 1961 include both new- and existing-home mortgages. And (2) yields on FHA-insured Sec. 203 loans traded in secondary market.

But in April bond yields began to rise quite sharply, as the prospect of large Federal deficit financing later in the year was added to the already heavy volume of corporate and State and local government borrowing. By May this interest-rate advance was also being reflected in the residential mortgage market, although to a more limited degree. With mortgage rates moving up more slowly than bond yields, the spread of yields on FHA-insured loans over bond yields narrowed by August to only 71 basis points—one of the smallest margins on record.

To some extent this further narrowing of spreads reflected the fact that savings flows to savings and loan associations—which have few investment options other than mortgages—continued to grow and reached a new record in the spring. While loans made by savings and loan associations also began to rise substantially, it was not until early summer that takedowns from loan commit-

## 2 Yields on HOME MORTGAGES vary less than on CORPORATE BONDS... gross YIELD SPREAD narrows sharply



Mortgage data based on FHA field office opinions for market areas of insuring office cities. For conventional, average interest rates for first mortgages on new and existing homes through March 1960 and on new houses thereafter. For FHA-insured, weighted averages for private secondary market prices of certain new-house mortgages converted to annual yield (thin line is period of adjustment to changes in contractual interest rate). For corporate bonds, weighted averages of new publicly offered bonds (Moody's Aaa and Aa and A adjusted to Aaa—thin line is period of no representative issues). Latest data, August.

ments that had accumulated earlier began to come into close balance with net inflows of savings to these associations.

At mutual savings banks, where, as already noted, savings inflows were also in record volume in the second quarter, the share of funds allocated to corporate and other securities increased still further. In part this reflected the continuing relative dearth of immediately available mortgages. But in addition, regulatory limitations on the share of loans that can be legally invested outside of local markets, in combination with limitations imposed by 6 per cent usury ceilings on home mortgage rates in some of these areas and a return to large discounts on Government-underwritten mortgages, encouraged savings banks to give more than usual emphasis to investments in new corporate bonds at the 6 per cent and higher yields that were then becoming generally available.

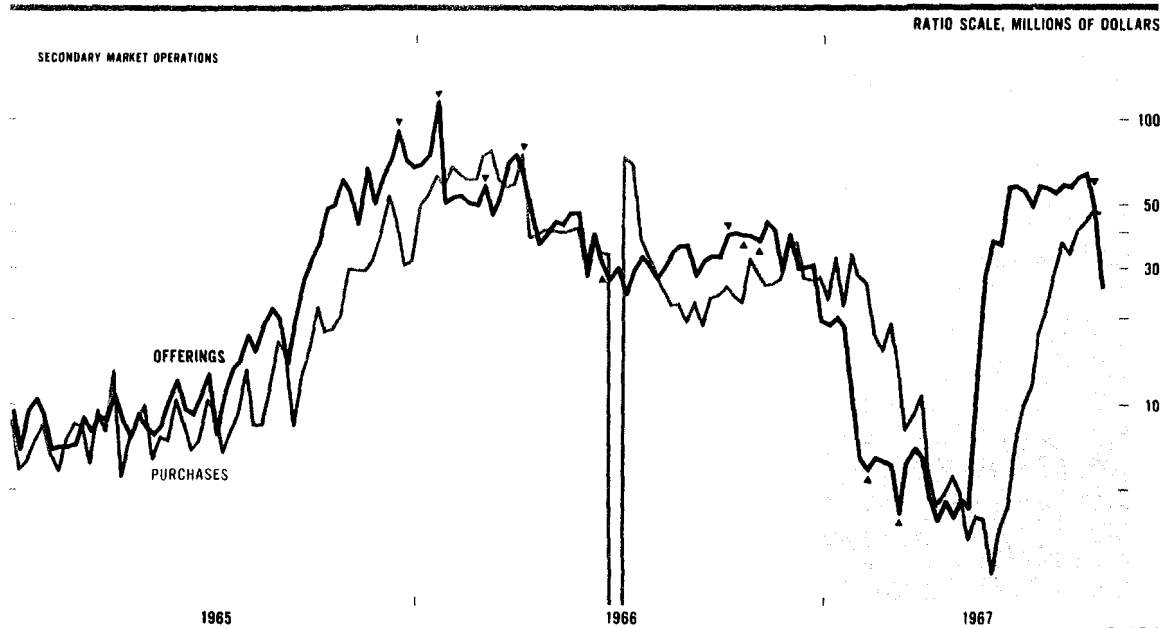
By August the further general rise in long-term rates had carried yields on FHA-insured home loans traded in the secondary market to an estimated average of 6.60 per cent. At that level the series

was 31 basis points above the low in April, 115 basis points above the yield plateau that had prevailed from the spring of 1963 through the summer of 1965, and about 21 basis points below last November's peak.

Between April and August several developments were continuing to limit housing market activity and the generation of new mortgages. With the drop in mortgage prices, average discounts on FHA-insured new-home loans rose to 5.2 points in August—up 2.7 points from April—and discounts on existing-home loans rose by about the same extent. Faced with the need to absorb nearly all of the larger discounts on dwellings sold with Government-underwritten financing, some potential sellers became less willing to place their homes on the market.

As borrowing costs rose on conventional mortgages too, some would-be buyers found that even greater financial resources were required to purchase and carry homes bought under this method of financing. Loan-to-value ratios and prices of houses financed with conventional first mortgages have increased further this year, with prices rising even more than loan amounts. Thus there has been an increase in both the average size of loan to be repaid and the average amount of cash or its equivalent to be paid down. For

### 3 Mortgage OFFERINGS to FNMA trend higher since spring, with PURCHASES lagging



Estimated total unpaid balances of Govt.-underwritten mortgages offered to FNMA for purchase, and total unpaid balances of mortgages bought by FNMA, excluding premiums, dis-

counts, and other charges. Latest data, week ending Sept. 7. ▲ indicates a change in FNMA's purchasing price or other terms.

example, the volume of conventional first-mortgage credit used in purchasing an existing single-family home in July 1967 was 10 per cent larger than a year earlier. And the implied downpayment—averaging \$6,200 this July on a \$22,600 house—was 7 per cent larger.

**Government mortgage activity.** With the general easing of mortgage markets in late 1966, net mortgage purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Association declined further. Through April 1967, as prices paid by private mortgage lenders increased rapidly, offerings of Government-underwritten loans to FNMA for purchase under its secondary market operations continued to decline, even though FNMA raised its own purchase prices in February and March in an effort to stimulate housing activity further. As Chart 3 shows, this marked drop-off in FNMA activity contrasted sharply with the continued high level of mortgage offerings to FNMA when mortgage credit was tight in 1966. Heavy offerings had persisted in that earlier period, even though FNMA had lowered its prices and tightened other purchasing requirements several times in an effort to discourage offerings and husband its available resources in line with its purchasing authority, which was expanded considerably further by the Congress before the end of the year.

After early May 1967, when mortgage prices in the private market began to decline in response to the trend already under way in other sectors of the capital market, offerings to FNMA again picked up quite sharply. They continued at an advanced level through late August, when FNMA reduced its purchase prices in order to bring them closer in line with prices being paid in the private market.

## HOUSING MARKETS

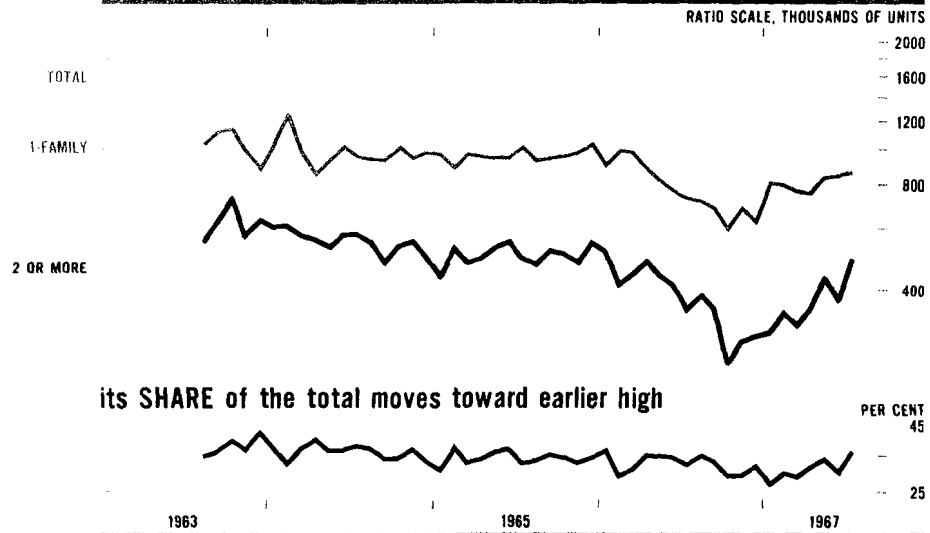
Because of the dearth of new mortgage commitments late last year and early this year, private housing starts responded with some lag to the improvement in mortgage credit conditions in late 1966. Time was needed to reappraise the changing credit situation and to reassemble construction resources that had been diverted elsewhere during the summer and autumn of 1966. Nevertheless, builders, buyers, renters, and investors began to show some renewed interest in the housing market during the winter, and the actual volume of new starts declined less than normally. As a result, the seasonally adjusted annual rate for starts advanced irregularly from the unusual low reached in October.

During the first quarter of 1967 the rate of starts showed a further pick-up. But a clearer indication of major recovery occurred in the second quarter when the starts volume rose much more

than seasonally in a period when a large upturn is normally to be expected with the arrival of the spring. By July the rate of starts had advanced still further to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.36 million units, and it edged higher in August.

The turnaround in housing starts this year has been broadly based. Starts of dwellings in multifamily structures—which showed a larger percentage decline last year than single-family starts—reversed direction in the same month of 1966 that single-family starts did. Since then they have climbed relatively more. By July they had moved close to their 1965 rate, as Chart 4 shows, and in August they improved further. Ever since 1959 the more dynamic multifamily component—which can be extremely volatile, because of the random number of units involved in any given structure—has tended to dominate fluctuations in the level of total starts. This

#### 4 | Housing starts: MULTIFAMILY up relatively more than 1-family and



Private housing starts, including farm, are Census Bureau data at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Data by type of structure not available before August 1963. Latest data, July.

reflects the fact that in recent years a larger share of net family formation has been in age groups oriented to rental housing. Increases in land prices, building costs, and home prices have also tended to favor multifamily projects.

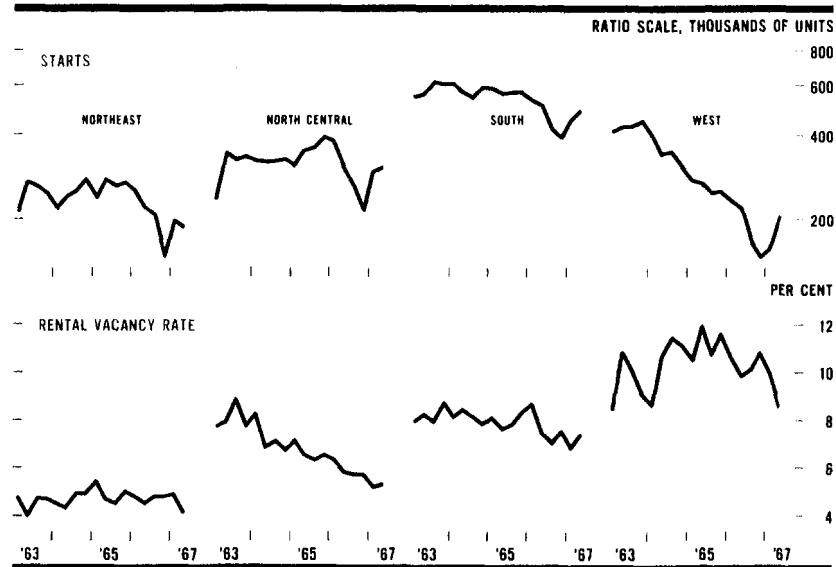
Recovery in housing starts has also been widespread regionally. During the first quarter of 1967, starts rose in all four major geographic regions. Improvement continued during the second quarter in all regions except the Northeast; in that region activity showed a spurt in July, then receded in August.

The sharpest upturn in the first half of 1967 came in the North Central States. There starts by July had returned fairly close to the levels of 1965. But the most marked improvement during the second quarter was registered in the West. For several years prior to 1966 housing starts in the West had trended downward, reflecting to a considerable extent a slower growth in the rate of in-migration of population than had been anticipated. In July and August, however, starts in the West increased appreciably further.

**Vacancies.** Because the number of newly completed dwellings has been limited this year, net new households have turned to vacant existing dwellings to a larger degree than usual. Also use of mobile homes—for which factory shipments in 1966 again exceeded 200,000 units—has remained relatively high. This contrasts with earlier years of the 1960's when some areas showed substantial overbuilding and when production of mobile homes was lower.

Despite the reduced volume of new housing since early 1966, general housing shortages of the type that prevailed in the 1940's and through the early 1950's have not reappeared. More rapid expansion in demands for both new and existing houses relative to the increase in supply has, nevertheless, reduced vacancy rates in housing intended for owner occupancy to one of the lowest levels in

## 5 HOUSING STARTS improve in all regions, as VACANCY RATES generally decline further



Census Bureau data. Private housing starts, including farm, at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Vacancy rates, not seasonally adjusted, relate to vacant, not dilapidated dwellings available for rent. Latest data, second quarter.



recent years. In rental housing vacancy rates in the second quarter of 1967 were the lowest since early 1959. A marked reduction in vacancies occurred in the West as Chart 5 shows. In the North Central States where a decline had been under way for a number of years, as it has in the South, the vacancy rate fell to the lowest level since 1957.

In view of the still relatively limited current supply of completed new housing and the further increases in basic demand, pressures for new construction and structural conversion have continued to strengthen. These pressures have been reflected by some acceleration in rent increases and by further advances of prices paid in most transactions for both new and existing homes. Moreover, the cost of construction by the second quarter of 1967 showed one of the sharpest year-over-year rises in more than a decade. Such cost increases have further limited the ability of the industry to provide a variety of products within an attractive range of prices and rents.

**Future demand.** Expected increases in the adult population will inevitably add to pressures for future new construction and structural conversion. Indeed, demographic projections point to a larger growth in the adult population during the 4-year period from mid-1966 to mid-1970 than in the preceding 6 years, largely because of the high birth rate immediately after World War II.

As in other recent years, a predominant share of the anticipated expansion in the adult population through mid-1970 will continue to occur in the young and old age groups, as the table shows. Little net change is expected in the age categories between 30 and 49 years, where the incidence of home purchase tends to be high. These demographic projections suggest that construction of multifamily properties may well maintain—and may actually increase—its recently reasserted share of the market. A high or rising share of multifamily starts, in turn, would help to restrain future demands for capital to develop and finance aggregate housing requirements. One reason is that individual units in multifamily structures are generally smaller in size and less expensive to build than single-family homes. But most important—considering the pressure on prices of land—is that they require less land per unit. Better use of land and the provision of more amenities for rental units, as well as the possibility of equity ownership of apartments in lieu of rental, can also work in this direction.

#### INCREASES IN POPULATION

(Millions of persons, aged 20 years and over)

Age (years)	'60-'66	'66-'70
20-24	2.9	3.2
25-29	.7	2.3
30-39	-1.8	-.2
40-49	1.5	.1
50-59	1.9	1.1
60 and over	2.6	1.6
Total	7.8	8.1

Census Bureau figures; 1966-70 are projections.

**OUTLOOK FOR  
REST OF 1967**

While the factors underlying long-run demand for housing appear to be quite strong, some uncertainties have recently developed about the prospects for mortgage credit availability and hence about the strength of effective demand for housing after 1967.

Based on data available through the summer, net savings inflow—particularly for savings and loan associations as well as other depositary-type lenders—have remained strong. On balance, too, reported backlogs of outstanding mortgage commitments continued to expand through July, and building permits were sustained at or above earlier improved rates through August. Given the tendency for housing starts to lag behind changes in credit conditions, these developments suggest that housing starts, despite possibly volatile month-to-month fluctuations, are likely to continue their general upward momentum through the rest of the year. Beyond that, the extent of further recovery will, of course, continue to depend on the impact of interim changes in national economic policies and changes in the degree of pressure of aggregate private and Government demands on available resources in the economy as a whole.

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# Staff Economic Studies

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*The research staffs of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Reserve Banks undertake studies that cover a wide range of economic and financial subjects, and other staff members prepare papers related to such subjects. From time to time the results of studies that are of general interest to the economics profession and to others are summarized—or in some instances printed in full—in this section of the BULLETIN.*

*In all cases the analyses and conclusions*

*set forth are those of the authors and do not necessarily indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors, by the Federal Reserve Banks, or by the members of their staffs.*

*Single copies of the full text of each of the studies or papers that are summarized below are available in mimeographed form. The list of publications at the back of each Federal Reserve BULLETIN includes a separate section enumerating the studies for which copies are currently available in that form.*

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## Study Summary

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### **A TEST OF THE DEPOSIT RELATIONSHIP HYPOTHESIS**

*Neil B. Murphy, formerly of the Staff of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston*

*Prepared as a staff paper in March 1967 under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston*

Since commercial banks are an important link in the relationship between monetary policy actions and the real sectors of the economy, it is important to understand the determinants of their lending behavior. Recent studies have emphasized the importance of long-term relationships between banks and their customers in determining the availability and terms of credit accommodation. However, because of the lack of necessary data, it has been difficult to test these hypotheses concerning lending behavior.

The purpose of this paper is to subject these hypotheses to empirical testing. The criteria for a test of the deposit relationship

would be as follows: (1) the credit quality of the notes of the borrowers should be homogeneous, (2) the non-price terms of the loan would have to be standardized, and (3) no explicit credit guarantees (lines of credit) could be in effect. A cross section of Massachusetts municipalities that borrowed in anticipation of tax revenue meets these criteria and were surveyed to obtain the information necessary to test the deposit relationship hypothesis. A model was constructed which explains the borrowing rate as a function of an open market rate of interest, the closeness of the deposit relationship, the size of the note, and the term to maturity of the note.

Multiple regression analysis was employed to test the model.

It was found that the sign and order of magnitude of the regression coefficients were consistent with the relationships hypothesized in the model. The variable used to measure the effect of deposit relationships was statistically significant at the 5 per cent level. However, the results indicate that, although the data are consistent with the

behavior posited in the model, more work in this area is needed to improve our knowledge of bank lending behavior. Specifically, the unexplained variance in the dependent variable is quite large, and the single period cross section nature of the analysis precludes any statement concerning the relative importance of deposit relationships over the business cycle.

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#### ERRATUM

In the mimeographed copy of the paper "The Impact of Monetary Variables: A Selected Survey of the Recent Empirical Literature" (No. 34 in the Staff Economic Studies series) by Michael J. Hamburger, Table III was omitted. (Reference was made

to Table III on page 14 of the Study.) Copies of Table III are available upon request to: Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

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# Changes in Time and Savings Deposits, April-July 1967

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In the 3 months ending July 31, 1967, member banks made further adjustments in the maximum rates of interest they would pay on various categories of time and savings deposits. These changes were accompanied by some shifts in deposit flows and in amounts of deposits outstanding. To keep abreast of these developments the Board of Governors conducted another survey<sup>1</sup> as of July 31, 1967, of time and savings deposits held by individuals, partnerships, and corporations (IPC) at member banks, including rates of interest paid and other terms offered on these deposits. Reports were received from 6,074 banks, or nearly all banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

While most member banks left unchanged their highest offering rate on major categories of time and savings deposits between April 28 and July 31 (referred to here as the April-July period) the number of banks that increased the highest rate offered on time deposits was nearly twice the number that reduced it. This is in contrast with developments in the preceding 3 months and reported in the April 28 survey. As of that date more banks reported rate reductions on time deposits than increases—reflecting a continuation of the downward trend in market rates that began in the fall of 1966. As a

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NOTE.—Caroline H. Cagle of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics prepared this article.

<sup>1</sup> This is one of a series of surveys of time and savings deposits to be conducted by the Board of Governors in 1967. Previous surveys were made in late 1965, early 1966, and early 1967. The results of the surveys appeared in the BULLETINS for April 1966, p. 466; August 1966, p. 1102; April 1967, p. 517; and July 1967, p. 1099.

result of these recent rate increases, in a period when market rates also rose, the proportion of all time deposits held by banks paying the ceiling rate on major categories of these deposits was greater in July than in April.

Total time and savings deposits held by individuals, partnerships, and corporations in member banks amounted to \$126.2 billion on July 31, 1967; this represented an increase of 4 per cent in the 3 months ending July 31—somewhat more than that in the previous 3 months. The faster growth reflected mainly an accelerated inflow of business-type time deposits—on which the largest proportion of banks raised their rate—and of passbook savings, the combined growth in which was offset in part by less rapid growth in consumer-type time deposits. (Business-type time deposits are those issued in denominations of \$100,000 and over, and consumer-type time deposits are those in denominations of less than \$100,000.)

## GROWTH OF DEPOSITS, BY TYPE

Business-type time deposits rose by nearly 7 per cent to \$18.9 billion in the latest 3-month period, whereas they had shown little net change in the previous survey. (See Table 1.) Passbook savings increased by 2.1 per cent to \$73.1 billion, compared with a growth of 1.3 per cent in the 3 months ending in April. By contrast, consumer-type time deposits, which had expanded by 11 per cent in the earlier quarter, rose by less than 8 per cent from April through July to a total of \$29.9 billion on July 31. The increase in

TABLE 1

TYPES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS (IPC) HELD BY MEMBER BANKS ON JANUARY 31, APRIL 28, AND JULY 31, 1967

Type of deposit	Number of issuing banks			Amount							
				Millions of dollars			Increase or decrease (—)				
	Jan. 31, 1967	Apr. 28, 1967	July 31, 1967	Jan. 31, 1967	Apr. 28, 1967	July 31, 1967	Jan. 31—Apr. 28		Apr. 28—July 31		
							Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	
Total time and savings.....	6,034	6,034	6,003	116,890	120,824	126,160	3,934	3.4	5,336	4.4	
Savings.....	5,850	5,835	5,827	70,701	71,600	73,119	899	1.3	1,519	2.1	
Consumer-type time deposits—less than \$100,000:											
Total.....	5,726	5,744	5,727	25,081	27,749	29,949	2,668	10.6	2,200	7.9	
Savings bonds.....	174	179	175	1,409	1,643	1,788	234	16.6	145	8.8	
Savings certificates.....	1,583	1,558	1,514	8,033	8,647	9,367	614	7.6	720	8.3	
Other nonnegotiable CD's.....	2,932	2,986	3,035	9,402	10,434	11,220	1,032	11.0	786	7.5	
Negotiable CD's.....	1,885	1,923	1,907	4,381	4,561	4,704	180	4.1	143	3.1	
Time deposits, open account.....	977	1,008	1,016	1,856	2,465	2,871	609	32.8	406	16.5	
Business-type time deposits—\$100,000 or more:											
Total.....	1,602	1,786	1,820	17,658	17,646	18,850	-12	-0.1	1,204	6.8	
Negotiable CD's.....	828	907	923	13,018	12,786	13,887	-232	-1.8	1,101	8.6	
Nonnegotiable CD's.....	882	993	1,000	2,814	3,188	3,360	374	13.3	172	5.4	
Time deposits, open account.....	284	322	335	1,826	1,671	1,603	-155	-8.5	-68	-4.1	
Christmas savings and other special accounts.....	4,084	4,201	4,174	3,450	3,828	4,243	378	11.0	415	10.8	

NOTE:—Includes a small amount of deposits outstanding in a relatively few banks that no longer issue these types of deposits and are

not included in the number of issuing banks. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

total consumer-type time and savings deposits from January 31 through July 31 was unusually large—\$7.3 billion—reflecting not only the high over-all personal savings rate that prevailed over the first half of the year but also some reflows of funds from market securities into bank deposits.

The change in growth patterns of savings and consumer-type time deposits over this 6-month period was probably in part a response to changes in relative attractiveness of various types of deposits as well as changes brought about by the downward movements in market rates of interest. In addition, it is possible that the rate reductions on consumer-type time deposits in the period January 31–April 28 (referred to as January–April period) may have had some carry-over effects in the April–July period and that these effects contributed both to the recent increase in net inflows of

passbook savings and the reduction in inflows of consumer-type time deposits.

The most rapid increase in any of the forms of time and savings deposits in the most recent 3-month period was in smaller-denomination open-account deposits (mainly the new 90-day-notice passbook deposits), which increased by nearly 17 per cent. These deposits are still relatively small—about \$2.9 billion—but they have grown about 50 per cent since the end of January. This rate of growth no doubt reflects the aggressive promotion of these deposits, particularly at big banks, as well as the attractive rates paid and the greater convenience of a passbook type of deposit as compared with certificates of deposit.

#### GROWTH BY BANK SIZE AND LOCATION

Rates of growth in total time and savings deposits in the 3 months ending in July were

TABLE 2

CHANGE IN TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT MEMBER BANKS FROM APRIL 28 TO JULY 31, 1967, BY TYPE OF DEPOSIT AND BY SIZE OF BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Group	Total time and savings deposits	Business-type time deposits	Consumer-type deposits			Total time and savings deposits	Business-type time deposits	Consumer-type deposits		
			Total	Savings	Consumer-type time			Total	Savings	Consumer-type time
Amount (in millions of dollars)						In per cent				
All banks .....	4,990	1,209	3,781	1,565	2,216	4.3	6.9	3.8	2.2	8.0
Size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars):										
Less than 10.....	298	-11	309	112	197	4.0	-12.1	4.1	2.6	6.2
10-50.....	777	42	735	281	454	3.9	8.5	3.8	2.2	6.9
50-100.....	359	45	314	108	206	4.3	9.7	4.0	1.9	9.0
100-500.....	828	139	689	342	347	3.5	6.2	3.2	2.1	6.8
500 and over.....	2,727	993	1,734	722	1,012	4.8	6.9	4.0	2.2	9.6
F.R. district:										
Boston.....	300	126	174	94	80	7.5	16.0	5.4	3.6	13.3
New York.....	1,088	521	567	334	233	4.6	7.5	3.4	2.4	7.5
Philadelphia.....	193	-9	202	83	119	3.1	-1.7	3.5	2.1	6.7
Cleveland.....	311	67	244	135	109	3.0	7.2	2.6	1.8	5.7
Richmond.....	210	6	204	113	91	3.7	1.3	3.9	2.8	7.1
Atlanta.....	314	44	270	113	157	4.8	7.9	4.6	2.8	8.1
Chicago.....	915	128	787	162	625	4.3	6.1	4.2	1.2	10.5
St. Louis.....	170	-7	177	45	132	4.6	-2.2	5.3	2.6	8.2
Minneapolis.....	161	11	150	13	137	4.5	3.8	4.5	1.2	6.3
Kansas City.....	166	59	107	32	75	3.6	13.7	2.6	1.4	4.1
Dallas.....	235	68	167	36	131	4.7	5.5	4.4	1.5	9.0
San Francisco.....	924	192	732	405	327	4.1	6.2	3.8	2.6	8.1

NOTE.—This table was compiled by comparing individual bank figures as reported on April 28 and on July 31, 1967, for all member banks for which comparable information was available. The amounts shown here differ from Table 1 because data for all member banks were not available, and because Christmas savings and other special funds are excluded.

Consumer-type time deposits are the following instruments issued

in denominations of less than \$100,000: savings certificates, savings bonds, other nonnegotiable and negotiable CD's and time deposits, open account. Business-type time deposits include the following instruments issued in denominations of \$100,000 and over: negotiable and nonnegotiable CD's and time deposits, open account.

Minus sign indicates a decrease. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

fairly uniform among all bank-size groups, as shown in Table 2. This is in contrast to earlier surveys when such deposits at banks in the largest size group (total deposits of \$500 million and over) rose much less than those of smaller banks. The main factors accounting for the change were the resumption in growth of business-type time deposits, which are held mainly by big banks, and a much greater acceleration in growth at large banks of total consumer-type deposits—passbook and consumer-type time combined.

Growth rates in total time and savings deposits were also fairly uniform among Federal Reserve districts over the April-July period. Banks in 9 of the 12 districts had increases close to the national average of 4 per cent. The most rapid increase was 7.5 per cent in the Boston District, where

gains in business-type deposits were unusually large, and the smallest increase, 3.0 per cent, was in the Cleveland District, which had smaller increases in savings and consumer-type time deposits than most other Federal Reserve districts.

#### RATE CHANGES

More member banks raised rates in the April-July period than lowered them on both business and consumer-type time deposits. This is in contrast to the previous 3 months when rate reductions had exceeded rate increases. The shift undoubtedly reflects in part a reversal of the downward trend in money market rates of interest that occurred toward the middle of 1967 and possibly the expectations of stronger loan demand in the months ahead.

On business-type time deposits, which are closely competitive with other money market instruments, rate increases were more frequent than on consumer-type time deposits. (See Table 3). One-seventh of the banks that issue these instruments raised their maximum offering rate—for the most part by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point. Two-fifths of the increases were at banks that raised their maximum rate to a level between  $4\frac{3}{4}$  and 5 per cent. Most of the remainder were divided about equally between those paying between 5 and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and those paying up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Ten per cent of the issuing banks reduced their highest rate. These were mainly small banks that had been paying a maximum rate near the ceiling and lowered it by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point.

The number of banks changing rates on consumer-type time deposits in the April–July period was relatively small—about 8 per cent of all member banks—or roughly the same number as in the previous 3 months. In this group, 5 per cent of the banks raised the highest rate offered, and less than 3 per cent lowered it. Of the banks that raised the rate, increases were three times as frequent among large banks (deposits of \$100 million and over) as among smaller banks, and the increases at big banks were offset by relatively few rate reductions. Moreover, nearly all of the big banks that increased their highest offering rate in the most recent quarter—generally by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point—moved the rate back to the 5 per cent ceiling, after having lowered it by the same amount in the January–April period. This quick turnaround of rates may reflect in part adjustments in response to the greater interest rate sensitivity of depositors at big banks.

Among smaller banks, on the other hand, the number of banks that reduced their high-

est rate on consumer-type time deposits in the most recent quarter was about half as large as the number that raised it. Most of these changes—both increases and decreases—were  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point. In addition, 53 small banks that had not previously offered these deposits began to issue them, and they generally paid a rate no higher than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The net effect of these changes was to increase slightly the proportion of all banks with total deposits of less than \$100 million paying the ceiling rate.

On passbook savings there was little change in rates in the recent period. Less than 2 per cent of the banks made any change in the offering rate, and about half of those that did change moved the rate to 4 per cent.

#### CURRENT RATE STRUCTURE

A detailed picture of the current structure of highest offering rates on various types of instruments as of the last two survey dates—July 31 and April 28—is shown in Table 4. About half of all member banks were paying the 5 per cent ceiling on at least one of the consumer-type time deposits on both survey dates. This figure rose by only two percentage points between the two survey dates. Nevertheless, the proportion of banks paying the ceiling varied significantly by size of bank—from nearly four-fifths for banks with total deposits of \$100 million and over to just under half for smaller banks. Banks paying 5 per cent held nearly four-fifths of all consumer-type deposits on July 31—an increase of 8 percentage points since April 28. Among large banks—those with total deposits of \$100 million and over—banks offering the ceiling rate accounted for nine-tenths of these deposits on July 31; at smaller banks they accounted for about three-fifths of the total.



On business-type time deposits, about 16 per cent of the issuing banks were offering the 5½ per cent ceiling rate on one or more instruments at the end of July, with most of the remaining banks about equally divided between those having a maximum rate of either 5 or 4½ per cent or less. Since large banks hold nearly all of these deposits, their rates are of greatest significance. Among

banks with total deposits of \$100 million and over, nearly two-fifths were about equally divided between those paying between 5¼ and 5½ per cent and those paying between 5 and 5¼ per cent; another two-fifths were paying between 4¾ and 5 per cent; and most of the remainder, 4½ per cent or less. More than one-third of these big banks raised the maximum rate on

TABLE 3

MEMBER BANKS CHANGING THE MAXIMUM RATE PAID OR INTRODUCING NEW TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSIT INSTRUMENTS BETWEEN APRIL 28 AND JULY 31, 1967

Group	Consumer-type time			Business-type time			Savings deposits		
	All sizes	Size of bank, (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All sizes	Size of bank, (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All sizes	Size of bank, (total deposits in millions of dollars)	
		Less than 100	100 and over		Less than 100	100 and over		Less than 100	100 and over
Number of issuing banks, July 31, 1967.....	5,709	5,324	385	1,813	1,442	371	5,809	5,421	388
Percentage distribution of number of banks in group									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change in rate, April 28-July 31.....	91.2	91.9	82.3	63.6	66.5	52.3	98.3	98.2	100.0
Banks raising rate.....	5.4	4.6	15.1	14.1	8.9	34.5	0.8	0.8	.....
New maximum rate <sup>1</sup> (per cent):									
3.50 or less.....							0.2	0.2	.....
3.51-4.00.....	(3)	(3)		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	.....
4.01-4.25.....	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.3			
4.26-4.50.....	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5			
4.51-4.75.....	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3			
4.76-5.00.....	4.0	3.3	13.8	5.7	4.0	12.1			
5.01-5.25.....				3.3	0.8	13.2			
5.26-5.50.....				3.3	2.4	6.7			
Banks reducing rate.....	2.5	2.5	2.6	9.8	9.1	12.4	0.5	0.5	.....
New maximum rate <sup>1</sup> (per cent):									
3.50 or less.....	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	.....
3.51-4.00.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8			
4.01-4.25.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	.....			
4.26-4.50.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9			
4.51-4.75.....	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3			
4.76-5.00.....				4.5	4.3	5.4			
5.01-5.25.....				0.8	0.3	2.7			
Banks introducing new instruments <sup>2</sup> .....	0.9	1.0	.....	12.5	15.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	.....
Maximum rate <sup>1</sup> (per cent):									
3.50 or less.....	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.8	.....	0.1	0.1	.....
3.51-4.00.....	0.3	0.3		2.8	3.5	.....	0.4	0.4	.....
4.01-4.25.....	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.5	.....			
4.26-4.50.....	0.2	0.3		3.0	3.8	.....			
4.51-4.75.....	(3)	(3)		0.7	0.7	0.5			
4.76-5.00.....	0.2	0.2		4.0	5.0	0.3			
5.01-5.25.....				0.2	0.3	.....			
5.26-5.50.....				0.8	1.0	.....			

<sup>1</sup> While rate ranges of ¼ of a percentage point are shown in this and other tables, the maximum rate reported by nearly all banks was the top rate in the range; for example, 4.00, 4.25, etc. On business-type time deposits, however, some large banks had rates at intervals of ¼ of a percentage point such as 5.125 and 5.375 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Between April 28 and July 31, 25 banks discontinued issuance of consumer-type time deposits and 190 banks discontinued issuance of business-type time deposits. Since these banks had no offering rate on these instruments as of July 31, 1967, they were excluded from this table.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—Excludes banks for which comparable data were not available on April 28 and July 31, 1967. Consumer-type time deposits includes the following instruments issued in denominations of less than \$100,000: savings certificates, savings bonds, other nonnegotiable and negotiable CD's and time deposits, open account. Business-type time deposits includes the following instruments issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more: negotiable and nonnegotiable CD's and time deposits, open account.

these deposits in the 3 months ending July 31—mainly by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point. These changes increased sharply the proportions of banks of this size paying a maximum rate of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  and 5 per cent. Reflecting the relatively higher rates paid by the largest banks, more than one-fourth of all business-type time deposits on July 31 were in banks paying a rate at or close to the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ceiling, and more than one-half were in banks paying between 5 and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

On passbook savings nearly two-thirds of all member banks—holding nine-tenths of all passbook deposits—were paying the 4 per cent ceiling at the end of July. These

proportions were about the same as on April 28 of this year.

#### MINIMUM BALANCE AND SHORTEST MATURITY REQUIREMENTS

As in the previous survey, there was little change from April 28 to July 31 in the minimum denomination or the shortest maturity on which member banks would pay their highest rate. Again, about half of the banks reported that they were willing to pay their maximum rate on consumer-type time deposits in denominations of \$500 or less, and about the same proportion reported they were willing to pay the maximum rate on maturities of 6 months or less.

TABLE 4

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY MEMBER BANKS ON APRIL 28 AND JULY 31, 1967, BY TYPE OF DEPOSIT, BY MAXIMUM RATE PAID ON ANY INSTRUMENT IN EACH CATEGORY, AND BY SIZE OF BANK

Group	All banks		Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)				All banks		Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)			
			Less than 100		100 and over				Less than 100		100 and over	
	Apr. 28	July 31	Apr. 28	July 31	Apr. 28	July 31	Apr. 28	July 31	Apr. 28	July 31	Apr. 28	July 31
	Number of banks, or percentage distribution						Amount of deposits (in millions of dollars), or percentage distribution					
Consumer-type time deposits:												
Issuing banks.....	5,744	5,727	5,371	5,342	373	385	27,733	29,945	12,168	12,912	15,565	17,033
Percentagedistribution by maximum rate paid:												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less.....	47.7	45.9	49.4	48.0	22.5	17.7	23.1	18.7	39.4	36.5	10.3	5.2
4.51-4.75.....	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	8.1	4.1	5.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	8.9	1.9
4.76-5.00.....	49.6	51.5	48.2	49.5	69.4	78.2	71.0	79.2	58.4	61.1	80.8	92.9
Business-type time deposits:												
Issuing banks.....	1,786	1,820	1,422	1,449	364	371	17,636	18,848	1,084	1,126	16,552	17,720
Percentagedistribution by maximum rate paid:												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less.....	35.4	32.5	36.1	36.2	32.7	18.1	31.8	2.9	23.6	22.3	32.3	1.7
4.51-4.75.....	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.6	9.1	5.4	16.5	0.8	4.9	3.8	17.2	0.6
4.76-5.00.....	37.1	40.1	38.4	40.6	32.4	38.0	28.9	17.6	34.3	38.9	28.6	16.2
5.01-5.25.....	3.7	6.5	3.2	3.4	5.5	18.6	1.8	50.7	4.2	5.0	1.7	53.7
5.26-5.50.....	18.4	16.1	17.9	15.2	20.3	19.9	21.0	28.0	33.0	30.0	20.2	27.8
Savings deposits:												
Issuing banks.....	5,835	5,827	5,458	5,439	377	388	71,595	73,118	23,154	23,088	48,441	50,031
Percentagedistribution by maximum rate paid:												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.50 or less.....	34.4	34.1	36.1	35.8	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	24.2	24.0	3.7	3.9
3.51-4.00.....	65.6	65.9	63.9	64.2	90.2	89.4	89.6	89.8	75.8	76.0	96.3	96.1

NOTE.—See NOTE to Table 3 for description of consumer-type time deposits and business-type time deposits.

### AVERAGES OF OFFERING RATES

Averages of the highest and of the most common rates of interest offered by member banks on major categories of time and savings deposits on July 31, April 28, and January 31, 1967, are shown in Table 5 for all member banks, and in Appendix Tables 12, 13, and 14 for member banks grouped by size of total deposits and by Federal Reserve district. The averages were calculated by weighting the highest and the most common rates reported on each type of deposit at each bank by the amount of that type of deposit outstanding.

**TABLE 5**

AVERAGE OFFERING RATES AT MEMBER BANKS ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, JULY 31, APRIL 28, AND JANUARY 31, 1967  
(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit	Highest rate			Most common rate		
	July 31	Apr. 28	Jan. 31	July 31	Apr. 28	Jan. 31
Total time and savings deposits . . . . .	4.34	4.23	4.33	4.29	4.19	4.31
Savings deposits . . . . .	3.92	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Consumer-type time deposits—less than \$100,000 . . . . .	4.87	4.82	4.87	4.83	4.77	4.83
Business-type time deposits—\$100,000 and over . . . . .	5.14	4.61	5.24	4.89	4.45	5.19

On July 31 the highest rate paid at all member banks on passbook savings averaged 3.92 per cent and on consumer-type time deposits, 4.87 per cent; both were within about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a percentage point of their respective ceilings. The average for business-type time deposits—5.14 per cent—was somewhat higher, but there was a wider margin between it and the prevailing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ceiling on such deposits.

Small banks had lower rates than large ones. For passbook savings and consumer-type time deposits the differential between the smallest banks (total deposits of less than \$10 million) and the largest (total de-

posits of \$500 million and over) was about 30 basis points. For business-type deposits the spread was about 40 points.

Most banks have no rate differentials on passbook savings, and they offer only one consumer-type time instrument. On these categories of deposits there was little difference between the averages of the highest rate and the most common rate. For business-type deposits, however, where rate differentials associated with maturity and other factors are more prevalent, the highest rate averaged about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a percentage point above the most common rate on July 31, but somewhat less than that on earlier survey dates.

Over the period between the January 31 and July 31 surveys, average rates on passbook savings showed little change. Reflecting mainly the rate reductions at large banks on consumer-type time deposits in the January-April period and the reversal of those reductions in the April-July period, average rates for these deposits declined 5 basis points from January to April and then rose again by that amount between April and July. Rates on business-type deposits showed similar movements, although the increase from April to July was somewhat less than the earlier decline.

Among Federal Reserve districts, the highest average rates offered on both passbook savings and consumer-type time deposits were in the San Francisco District, where prevailing interest rates tend to be somewhat higher than in most other sections of the country. Rate differences by size of bank were almost nonexistent in that District because most banks—regardless of size—had maximum rates close to the ceiling. The highest offering rates on business-type deposits were in the Dallas and Minneapolis Districts.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1—SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)			Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)		
		3.00 or less	3.50	4.00		3.00 or less	3.50	4.00
NUMBER OF BANKS				MILLIONS OF DOLLARS				
All banks.....	5,827	1,301	686	3,840	73,118	3,930	3,531	65,657
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):								
Less than 10.....	3,137	881	395	1,861	4,382	874	551	2,957
10-50.....	2,027	375	245	1,407	12,972	1,780	1,474	9,718
50-100.....	275	22	28	225	5,733	320	532	4,880
100-500.....	294	20	15	259	16,852	768	663	15,421
500 and over.....	94	3	3	88	33,179	187	310	32,681
Federal Reserve district:								
Boston.....	224	20	5	199	2,720	65	65	2,589
New York.....	381	16	17	348	13,991	536	181	13,274
Philadelphia.....	378	144	112	122	4,085	691	928	2,466
Cleveland.....	487	144	47	296	7,516	360	290	6,866
Richmond.....	391	49	31	311	4,122	142	104	3,876
Atlanta.....	525	41	52	432	4,103	66	283	3,755
Chicago.....	959	320	181	458	13,144	1,081	1,273	10,790
St. Louis.....	437	172	72	193	1,788	480	149	1,159
Minneapolis.....	488	248	96	144	1,138	398	195	545
Kansas City.....	788	128	69	591	2,348	96	56	2,196
Dallas.....	563	19	3	541	2,388	16	2	2,370
San Francisco.....	206	.....	1	205	15,777	.....	(2)	15,773

**APPENDIX TABLE 2—SAVINGS BONDS, IPC**

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)			Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)		
		4.00 or less	4.50	5.00		4.00 or less	4.50	5.00
NUMBER OF BANKS				MILLIONS OF DOLLARS				
All banks.....	175	19	77	79	1,679	6	134	1,539
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):								
Less than 10.....	40	1	18	21	25	(1)	6	20
10-50.....	81	12	38	31	73	2	30	40
50-100.....	11	1	7	3	77	(1)	22	55
100-500.....	25	3	10	12	184	2	33	148
500 and over.....	18	2	4	12	1,320	(2)	42	1,276
Federal Reserve district:								
Boston.....	3	.....	.....	3	53	.....	.....	53
New York.....	16	4	3	9	571	1	1	570
Philadelphia.....	10	.....	4	6	330	.....	35	295
Cleveland.....	13	1	7	5	92	(1)	10	82
Richmond.....	10	1	5	4	9	(1)	7	2
Atlanta.....	41	2	19	20	274	(2)	18	254
Chicago.....	20	2	16	2	55	(2)	47	(2)
St. Louis.....	16	7	8	1	11	2	8	(1)
Minneapolis.....	3	.....	2	1	7	.....	(2)	(2)
Kansas City.....	24	2	7	15	45	(1)	1	44
Dallas.....	7	.....	5	2	1	.....	(1)	(2)
San Francisco.....	12	.....	1	11	229	.....	(1)	229

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-9 see p. 1499.

APPENDIX TABLE 3—SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, IPC

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)						Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)					
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
NUMBER OF BANKS							MILLIONS OF DOLLARS							
All banks.....	1,514	22	219	15	452	43	763	9,334	9	215	32	1,262	295	7,521
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):														
Less than 10.....	770	11	148	9	273	21	308	860	1	92	10	344	20	392
10-50.....	491	4	50	2	140	11	284	1,833	(1)	65	(2)	518	40	1,207
50-100.....	69	2	6	1	12	1	47	549	(2)	6	(1)	118	(2)	416
100-500.....	120	5	10	3	17	6	79	2,013	7	29	19	198	85	1,676
500 and over.....	64	.....	5	.....	10	4	45	4,079	.....	23	.....	84	143	3,829
F.R. district:														
Boston.....	25	.....	2	.....	4	3	16	55	.....	(1)	.....	1	1	53
New York.....	87	7	5	.....	8	3	64	1,217	8	1	.....	8	3	1,197
Philadelphia.....	81	1	16	2	37	5	20	547	(1)	14	(2)	104	63	364
Cleveland.....	211	2	63	3	61	12	70	962	(1)	55	6	159	186	556
Richmond.....	90	3	20	1	15	1	50	509	(1)	13	(2)	23	(2)	470
Atlanta.....	150	.....	31	2	33	3	81	523	.....	43	(2)	77	10	386
Chicago.....	238	3	24	3	104	3	101	2,022	(1)	24	12	438	8	1,539
St. Louis.....	93	4	14	1	49	1	24	524	(1)	39	(2)	108	(1)	375
Minneapolis.....	212	.....	8	2	75	3	124	1,189	.....	14	(2)	277	4	890
Kansas City.....	144	1	17	.....	37	2	87	346	(1)	7	.....	28	(2)	306
Dallas.....	120	1	15	1	25	4	74	219	(1)	2	(1)	32	4	180
San Francisco.....	63	.....	4	.....	4	3	52	1,223	.....	1	.....	7	10	1,205

APPENDIX TABLE 4—OTHER NONNEGOTIABLE CD'S IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000, IPC

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)						Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)					
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
NUMBER OF BANKS							MILLIONS OF DOLLARS							
All banks.....	3,035	42	373	38	998	90	1,494	11,209	5	273	42	2,827	388	7,673
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):														
Less than 10.....	1,535	28	234	20	557	33	663	1,632	1	111	15	679	21	804
10-50.....	1,116	9	114	11	363	40	579	3,524	2	123	8	1,292	104	1,996
50-100.....	170	2	6	3	51	5	103	1,311	2	2	17	466	15	810
100-500.....	162	2	16	4	23	8	109	1,721	(1)	35	2	277	77	1,331
500 and over.....	52	1	3	.....	4	4	40	3,022	(1)	3	.....	114	173	2,733
F.R. district:														
Boston.....	79	1	14	2	17	8	37	49	(1)	3	(1)	8	2	37
New York.....	191	4	35	6	25	8	113	513	(1)	5	3	19	19	466
Philadelphia.....	227	4	28	5	122	8	60	762	(1)	37	6	377	25	317
Cleveland.....	199	2	53	3	54	9	78	675	(1)	36	1	143	142	354
Richmond.....	196	7	39	9	33	5	103	559	1	28	4	41	6	478
Atlanta.....	272	2	33	.....	58	12	167	949	1	32	.....	170	32	714
Chicago.....	600	7	67	9	284	17	216	2,396	2	59	26	1,040	82	1,188
St. Louis.....	246	2	36	1	137	6	64	906	(1)	48	(2)	425	20	412
Minneapolis.....	240	3	9	.....	122	5	101	887	(1)	11	.....	445	13	417
Kansas City.....	404	4	33	2	104	4	257	923	(1)	11	(1)	118	4	789
Dallas.....	274	5	22	.....	41	6	200	521	(1)	4	.....	41	4	471
San Francisco.....	107	1	4	1	1	2	98	2,071	(1)	1	(1)	(2)	39	2,030

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-9 see p. 1499.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5—NEGOTIABLE CD'S IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000, IPC**

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)						Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)					
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
		NUMBER OF BANKS							MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks.....	1,907	25	279	24	434	65	1,080	4,692	7	174	21	687	252	3,551
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):														
Less than 10.....	895	17	166	10	252	15	435	791	1	76	4	259	13	438
10-50.....	640	2	87	7	134	17	393	1,378	(1)	58	7	300	34	979
50-100.....	116	1	11	1	19	8	76	394	(1)	6	1	62	39	287
100-500.....	177	1	12	4	24	19	117	1,118	(1)	21	4	52	117	924
500 and over.....	79	4	3	2	5	6	59	1,011	5	14	(2)	15	49	923
F.R. district:														
Boston.....	93		12	1	15	8	57	156		4	(1)	13	27	112
New York.....	152	7	20	3	21	7	94	304	6	4	2	16	7	270
Philadelphia.....	71	7	8	3	35	3	15	176	1	4	2	95	25	50
Cleveland.....	85	2	33	3	24	3	20	233	(1)	10	1	42	23	157
Richmond.....	115	2	29	3	15	4	62	177	(1)	22	5	17	4	128
Atlanta.....	173		55		20	9	89	303		38		22	26	217
Chicago.....	224	1	26	4	75	9	109	789	(1)	26	5	163	29	567
St. Louis.....	129	1	31	3	57	2	35	295	(1)	39	5	102	(2)	142
Minneapolis.....	131		9	1	60	4	57	223		6	(2)	87	31	97
Kansas City.....	334	1	39	2	70	4	218	573	(1)	17	(2)	73	6	478
Dallas.....	294	4	14		36	7	233	784	(1)	3		54	40	687
San Francisco.....	106		3	1	6	5	91	681		(1)	(1)	4	28	649

**APPENDIX TABLE 6—TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000, IPC**

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)						Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)					
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
		NUMBER OF BANKS							MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks.....	1,016	159	336	17	157	27	320	2,864	15	63	9	209	60	2,509
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):														
Less than 10.....	339	79	129	2	54	6	69	80	4	11	(1)	21	(1)	44
10-50.....	384	59	133	7	63	10	112	198	5	22	1	46	9	114
50-100.....	87	8	28	2	17	1	31	157	1	18	5	47	4	82
100-500.....	134	10	39	4	17	5	59	367	2	10	1	84	7	263
500 and over.....	72	3	7	2	6	5	49	2,063	3	3	1	11	39	2,005
F.R. district:														
Boston.....	68		15	1	6	3	43	369		2	(1)	12	3	352
New York.....	189	19	69	8	26	4	63	739	3	7	2	50	3	674
Philadelphia.....	177	66	59	2	28	6	16	60	5	7	1	6	30	11
Cleveland.....	108	24	55		12	1	16	55	1	18		16	(1)	19
Richmond.....	106	19	45		15	1	26	90	4	6		4	(1)	76
Atlanta.....	53	2	21	1	11		18	16	(1)	3	(1)	3		9
Chicago.....	100	15	21	3	29	6	26	1,336	1	9	5	106	11	1,205
St. Louis.....	36	8	16		8		4	22	(1)	7		7		8
Minneapolis.....	5	1			1		3	10	(1)			(1)		9
Kansas City.....	22	3	5		3		11	10	(1)	(1)		1		8
Dallas.....	89	2	23		12	3	49	66	(1)	3		2	(1)	60
San Francisco.....	63		7	2	6	3	45	92		(1)	(1)	1	13	77

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-9 see p. 1499.

APPENDIX TABLE 7—NEGOTIABLE CD'S IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100,000 OR MORE, IPC

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)								Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)							
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
		NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS							
All banks.....	923	6	66	11	142	53	379	81	185	13,884	3	103	14	185	185	2,403	8,832	2,159
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10.....	169	4	20	3	30	8	67	7	30	36	1	3	1	5	2	17	1	7
10-50.....	374	1	27	4	69	18	174	9	72	244	(1)	10	3	32	12	98	8	80
50-100.....	103		4		16	4	47	6	26	239		2		19	12	109	9	89
100-500.....	189	1	13	3	24	21	65	25	37	1,665	(2)	41	5	55	76	581	458	447
500 and over.....	88		2	1	3	2	26	34	20	11,701		(2)	(2)	74	(2)	1,598	8,356	1,536
F.R. district:																		
Boston.....	54		2	1	8	6	20	8	9	734		(1)	(2)	64	78	92	479	18
New York.....	114	1	5	1	18	6	41	21	21	5,664	(1)	2	(2)	11	8	88	5,252	297
Philadelphia.....	24				10	2	8	3	1	305				3	(2)	155	127	(2)
Cleveland.....	44		6		12	1	15	5	5	857				4	(2)	109	333	410
Richmond.....	59	1	10	2	10	4	23	1	8	218	(2)	9	(2)	7	13	54	(1)	133
Atlanta.....	78		17		8	4	32	4	13	356		30		12	24	67	54	169
Chicago.....	109		5	3	21	8	47	13	12	1,725		3	3	24	15	179	1,471	31
St. Louis.....	43	1	8		15	2	12	3	2	198	(1)	49		9	(2)	8	124	(2)
Minneapolis.....	48	1		1	15	4	14	2	11	234	(1)		(1)	7	6	41	(2)	171
Kansas City.....	101	1	4	2	6	4	49	7	28	386	(1)	7	(1)	6	4	164	(6)	139
Dallas.....	171	1	8		16	9	75	5	57	1,139	(1)	1		23	25	435	21	634
San Francisco.....	78		1	1	3	3	43	9	18	2,067		(1)	(1)	16	3	1,011	898	138

APPENDIX TABLE 8—NONNEGOTIABLE CD'S IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100,000 OR MORE, IPC

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)								Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)							
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
		NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS							
All banks.....	1,000	15	64	8	250	52	446	62	103	3,355	10	32	3	277	74	2,054	653	253
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10.....	163	6	17	1	47	6	64	6	16	37	1	3	(1)	11	1	14	2	4
10-50.....	467	5	33	7	135	25	194	16	52	252	2	11	2	68	12	101	11	46
50-100.....	150	2	3		41	6	70	11	17	241	(1)	2		59	5	92	25	57
100-500.....	157	2	9		23	12	80	16	15	610	(2)	13		77	41	254	115	104
500 and over.....	63		2		4	3	38	13	3	2,214		(2)		63	15	1,593	500	42

F.R. district:	32	1	1	6	2	12	3	7	80	(1)	(1)	25	(2)	12	28	9	
Boston.....	32	1	1	6	2	12	3	7	80	(1)	(1)	25	(2)	12	28	9	
New York.....	88	4	8	7	5	35	16	11	749	7	2	3	2	224	458	53	
Philadelphia.....	65	1	5	30	8	17	2	2	91	(1)	2	16	5	63	(2)	(2)	
Cleveland.....	79	10	21	10	31	6	1	126	11	11	9	18	56	25	(2)		
Richmond.....	72	2	5	13	2	37	5	7	206	(1)	1	13	2	111	53	27	
Atlanta.....	105	11	1	19	6	42	11	15	224	4	(1)	39	31	99	28	21	
Chicago.....	194	1	10	3	70	9	82	8	449	(1)	4	1	119	7	236	52	29
St. Louis.....	72	5	5	37	1	18	2	4	91	2	2	27	(2)	51	(2)	6	
Minneapolis.....	63	2	23	2	35	1	69	(2)	9	(1)	57	(2)	3	20	(2)		
Kansas City.....	82	1	10	4	50	3	14	95	(1)	4	65	3	3	20	(2)		
Dallas.....	101	1	6	13	1	55	3	22	126	(1)	2	9	(1)	75	2	39	
San Francisco.....	47	1	1	1	2	32	3	8	1,050	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,005	1	39	

**APPENDIX TABLE 9—TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT, IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100,000 OR MORE, IPC**

Maximum Interest Rates Paid by Member Banks on July 31, 1967

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)								Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)							
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50		3.50 or less	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
		NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS							
All banks.....	335	23	82	7	43	17	108	19	36	1,587	6	32	12	50	10	560	495	424
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10.....	45	8	20	1	9	1	6			7	2	3	(2)	1	1			
10-50.....	95	8	31	1	11	8	24	1	11	44	1	12	(1)	5	5	17	(2)	4
50-100.....	46	3	11	1	5	2	13	1	10	25	2	5	(1)	2	(2)	9	(2)	6
100-500.....	87	4	17	1	14	6	31	7	7	110	1	8	(1)	14	5	41	29	12
500 and over.....	62		3	3	4		34	10	8	1,402		4	10			493	464	402
F.R. district:																		
Boston.....	14	1	2	1	2	7	1			99	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	74	(2)		
New York.....	69	3	9	3	10	2	22	11	9	1,010	2	3	6	10	(2)	137	464	388
Philadelphia.....	40	8	11	1	3	3	12	2		122	1	3	(2)	4	1	88	(2)	
Cleveland.....	22	2	10	3	6	1				20	(2)	6	3		5	(2)		
Richmond.....	28	9	4	1	12	2				34		4	1	(1)	17		(2)	
Atlanta.....	24	4	6	1	2	4				16	1	2	(2)	(2)	6			6
Chicago.....	42	3	10	1	9	2	13	1	3	42	1	4	(1)	2	(2)	30	(2)	1
St. Louis.....	20		15	3	1					15		7	1		(2)			(2)
Minneapolis.....	3		1	1						1		(1)	(1)					(1)
Kansas City.....	12	2	2	2	2	2				8	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)			1
Dallas.....	37	6	5	2	13	1	10			32		1		3	(2)	11	(2)	16
San Francisco.....	24	1	1	1	3	16	2	1		189		(1)	(1)	1	184	(2)	(2)	(2)

Notes to Appendix Tables 1-9:

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted to avoid individual bank disclosure.

NOTE.—Excludes banks that reported no interest rate paid on the survey date. Also excludes a few banks that had discontinued issuing these instruments but still had some deposits outstanding on July 31, 1967.

Time deposits, open account, exclude Christmas savings and other special fund accounts. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

In the headings of these tables under "Maximum rate paid (per cent)" the rates shown are those being paid by nearly all reporting banks. However, for the relatively few banks that reported a rate in between those shown, the bank was included in the next higher rate.



**APPENDIX TABLE 10—MINIMUM DENOMINATION AND SHORTEST MATURITY ON WHICH HIGHEST RATE WAS PAID BY MEMBER BANKS ON CONSUMER-TYPE TIME DEPOSITS ON JULY 31, 1967**  
(Number of banks)

Size of bank and maximum rate	All denominations	Minimum denomination (in dollars)						All maturities	Shortest maturity (in months)					
		100 & under	101-500	501-1,000	1,001-5,000	5,001-25,000	Over 25,000		3 or less	4-6	7-12	13-24	25-60	Over 60
<b>SAVINGS BONDS</b>														
Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$)														
All banks.....	175	116	16	31	10	2	175	81	14	25	4	51		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	96	73	10	12	1		96	40	10	12	2	32		
Over 4.50%.....	79	43	6	19	9	2	79	41	4	13	2	19		
Under 10.....	40	23	5	7	3	2	40	12	6	7	1	14		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	19	11	4	3	1		19	3	5	4		7		
Over 4.50%.....	21	12	1	4	2	2	21	9	1	3	1	7		
10-50.....	81	55	8	15	3		81	39	6	9	1	26		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	50	40	3	7			50	21	4	6	1	18		
Over 4.50%.....	31	15	5	8	3		31	18	2	3		8		
50-100.....	11	8	1	1	1		11	8			1	2		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	8	7	1				8	6				2		
Over 4.50%.....	3	1		1	1		3	2			1			
100-500.....	25	18	1				25	13	1	6	1	4		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	13	10	1	2			13	7	1	2	1	2		
Over 4.50%.....	12	8		4			12	6		4		2		
500 and over.....	18	12	1	2	3		18	9	1	3		5		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	6	5	1				6	3				3		
Over 4.50%.....	12	7		2	3		12	6	1	3		2		
<b>SAVINGS CERTIFICATES</b>														
Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$)														
All banks.....	1,514	515	379	408	170	38	4	1,514	510	431	512	22	39	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	708	286	237	138	39	8		708	180	215	280	13	20	
Over 4.50%.....	806	229	142	270	131	30	4	806	330	216	232	9	19	
Under 10.....	770	288	222	180	56	24		770	201	236	316	8	9	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	441	175	157	81	22	6		441	89	142	199	6	5	
Over 4.50%.....	329	113	65	99	34	18		329	112	94	117	2	4	
10-50.....	491	156	113	148	60	12	2	491	191	121	153	11	15	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	196	72	66	42	14	2		196	55	61	70	5	5	
Over 4.50%.....	295	84	47	106	46	10	2	295	136	60	83	6	10	
50-100.....	69	22	16	16	14	1		69	34	20	12		3	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	21	12	6	2	1			21	12	4	3		2	
Over 4.50%.....	48	10	10	14	13	1		48	22	16	9		1	
100-500.....	120	29	22	42	26		1	120	56	35	22	2	5	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	35	17	8	8	2			35	18	7	7	1	2	
Over 4.50%.....	85	12	14	34	24		1	85	38	28	15	1	3	
500 and over.....	64	20	6	22	14	1	1	64	28	19	9	1	7	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	15	10		5				15	6	1	1	1	6	
Over 4.50%.....	49	10	6	17	14	1	1	49	22	18	8		1	
<b>OTHER NONNEGOTIABLE CD'S—LESS THAN \$100,000</b>														
Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$)														
All banks.....	13,034	831	632	979	382	177	33	3,035	941	980	1,061	34	19	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	1,450	572	396	343	85	46	8	1,451	342	490	603	11	5	
Over 4.50%.....	1,584	259	236	636	297	131	25	1,584	599	490	458	23	14	
Under 10.....	1,535	496	365	482	119	67	6	1,535	365	499	641	16	14	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less.....	839	355	239	186	36	20	3	839	152	287	387	8	5	
Over 4.50%.....	696	141	126	296	83	47	3	696	213	212	254	8	9	

10-50	11,115	274	217	374	176	63	11	1,116	405	353	338	16	4
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	496	180	136	122	39	16	3	497	148	164	182	3	4
Over 4.50%	619	94	81	252	137	47	8	619	257	189	156	13	4
50-100	170	24	24	59	39	19	5	170	72	60	37		1
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	62	19	12	21	4	5	1	62	21	24	17		1
Over 4.50%	108	5	12	38	35	14	4	108	51	36	20		
100-500	162	27	22	50	39	17	7	162	72	52	37	1	
Maximum rate: 4.50%	45	14	8	13	5	4	1	45	16	14	15		
Over 4.50%	117	13	14	37	34	13	6	117	56	38	22	1	
500 and over	52	10	4	14	9	11	4	52	27	16	8	1	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	8	4	1	1	1	1		8	5	1	2		
Over 4.50%	44	6	3	13	8	10	4	44	22	15	6	1	

NEGOTIABLE CD'S—LESS THAN \$100,000

Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$)													
All banks	1,907	522	327	618	234	158	48	1,907	764	564	562	8	9
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	762	328	152	193	53	31	5	762	241	215	299	3	4
Over 4.50%	1,145	194	175	425	181	127	43	1,145	523	349	263	5	5
Under 10	895	313	181	296	69	33	3	895	249	296	339	4	7
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	445	214	100	96	24	10	1	445	92	145	202	2	4
Over 4.50%	450	99	81	200	45	23	2	450	157	151	137	2	3
10-50	640	151	107	227	89	50	16	640	292	178	167	2	1
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	230	88	37	75	17	11	2	230	90	57	83		
Over 4.50%	410	63	70	152	72	39	14	410	202	121	84	2	1
50-100	116	23	13	33	29	12	6	116	72	27	16		1
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	32	11	7	9	3	2		32	21	6	5		
Over 4.50%	84	12	6	24	26	10	6	84	51	21	11		1
100-500	177	25	23	50	34	32	13	177	108	39	28	2	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	41	9	7	12	8	4	1	41	25	6	9	1	
Over 4.50%	136	16	16	38	26	28	12	136	83	33	19	1	
500 and over	79	10	3	12	13	31	10	79	43	24	12		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	14	6	1	1	1	4	1	14	13	1			
Over 4.50%	65	4	2	11	12	27	9	65	30	23	12		

TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT—LESS THAN \$100,000

Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$)													
All banks	1,016	423	102	272	105	93	21	1,015	622	250	138	2	3
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	669	374	46	137	50	53	9	668	399	183	85		1
Over 4.50%	347	49	56	135	55	40	12	347	223	67	53	2	2
Under 10	339	171	37	86	26	16	3	339	187	92	57	1	2
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	264	157	22	59	12	12	2	264	144	81	38		1
Over 4.50%	75	14	15	27	14	4	1	75	43	11	19	1	1
10-50	384	163	40	101	38	37	5	384	243	89	51	1	
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	262	149	17	52	19	22	3	262	159	69	34		
Over 4.50%	122	14	23	49	19	15	2	122	84	20	17	1	
50-100	87	31	8	24	12	11	1	87	56	16	14		1
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	55	27	4	9	7	7	1	55	35	10	10		
Over 4.50%	32	4	4	15	5	4		32	21	6	4		1
100-500	134	44	12	40	15	15	8	133	92	33	8		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	70	34	2	16	8	7	3	69	50	17	2		
Over 4.50%	64	10	10	24	7	8	5	64	42	16	6		
500 and over	72	14	5	21	14	14	4	72	44	20	8		
Maximum rate: 4.50% or less	18	7	1	1	4	5		18	11	6	1		
Over 4.50%	54	7	4	20	10	9	4	54	33	14	7		

<sup>1</sup> Excludes one bank for which no information was available.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11—MEMBER BANKS CHANGING MAXIMUM RATES PAID ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, APRIL 28, 1967, TO JULY 31, 1967**

(Number of banks)

Group	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate					Reduced rate	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate					Reduced rate	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate					Reduced rate
			Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)				Total				Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)				Total				Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)				Total	
			3.00 or less	3.01-3.50	3.51-4.00	4.00 or less					4.01-4.50	4.51-5.00	Over 5.00	4.00 or less					4.01-4.50	4.51-5.00	Over 5.00			
<b>SAVINGS DEPOSITS</b>			<b>SAVINGS CERTIFICATES</b>					<b>NONNEGOTIABLE CD'S—LESS THAN \$100,000</b>																
All banks	5,809	5,711	70	1	14	55	28	1,511	1,216	263	40	69	154	32	3,024	2,466	482	56	136	290	76			
Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$):																								
Under 10	3,126	3,056	54	1	12	41	16	768	602	151	28	54	69	15	1,529	1,250	245	37	82	126	34			
10-50	2,020	1,995	16		2	14	9	490	401	78	6	15	57	11	1,111	918	161	16	46	99	32			
50-100	275	272					3	69	59	9	3		6	1	170	145	20		4	16	5			
100-500	294	294						120	104	12	3		9	4	162	127	30	1	2	27	5			
500 and over	94	94						64	50	13			13	1	52	26	26	2	2	22				
F. R. district:																								
Boston	224	221	3				3	25	23	2			2		79	52	17		3	14	10			
New York	381	378	2				1	87	69	14	5	1	8		191	147	37	5	4	28	7			
Philadelphia	377	369	6		2	4	2	81	63	14	1	5	8	4	227	182	39	3	20	16	6			
Cleveland	483	482					1	211	185	23	5	5	13	3	196	155	34	3	8	23	7			
Richmond	390	384	6		1	5		90	64	26	9	5	12		195	139	54	15	14	25	2			
Atlanta	525	522					3	150	133	14	3	3	8	3	272	235	30	2	4	24	7			
Chicago	955	933	12		6	6	10	237	178	54	6	25	23	5	598	500	84	10	33	41	14			
St. Louis	434	426	6			6	2	93	75	16	2	10	4	2	244	211	29	9	11	9	4			
Minneapolis	487	475	8		3	5	4	211	168	42	1	9	32	1	239	188	49	2	18	29	2			
Kansas City	786	777	5		2	3	4	143	118	20	4	3	13	5	403	333	61	5	15	41	9			
Dallas	561	539	21	1		20	1	120	86	29	3	3	23	5	273	234	31	2	6	23	8			
San Francisco	206	205	1			1		63	54	9	1		8		107	90	17			17				

Group	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate				Reduced rate	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate				Reduced rate	Banks with deposits	No change in rate	Raised rate					Reduced rate			
			Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)							Total	Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)						Total	Maximum rate on July 31 (per cent)					Total		
			4.00 or less	4.01-4.50	4.51-5.00	4.00 or less					4.01-4.50	4.51-5.00	Over 5.00					4.00 or less	4.01-4.50	4.51-5.00	Over 5.00				
<b>SAVINGS BONDS</b>			<b>NEGOTIABLE CD'S—LESS THAN \$100,000</b>					<b>NEGOTIABLE CD'S—\$100,000 OR MORE</b>																	
All banks	175	150	22	3	5	14	3	1,900	1,488	361	40	78	243	51	921	491	333	26	55	149	103	97			
Size of bank (total deposits, mil. \$):																									
Under 10	40	31	9		3	6		891	738	137	29	49	59	16	168	93	60	9	16	21	14	15			
10-50	81	69	10	3	2	5	2	637	525	96	6	21	69	16	373	217	114	14	30	52	18	42			
50-100	11	10					1	116	89	21	1	1	19	6	103	67	27	2	3	15	7	9			
100-500	25	25						177	109	57	1	3	53	11	189	93	70	1	5	37	27	26			
500 and over	18	15	3			3		79	27	50	3	4	43	2	88	21	62		1	24	37	5			



**APPENDIX TABLE 12—AVERAGE INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT MEMBER BANKS ON JANUARY 31, 1967**

Federal Reserve district and size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars)	All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits			All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits				
				Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's				Time deposits, open account	Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account
All size groups.....	4.33	4.16	3.91	4.87	4.88	4.94	4.83	4.88	4.90	5.24	5.25	5.19	4.31	4.15	3.91	4.83	4.85	4.93	4.79	4.84	4.87	5.19	5.21	5.17	5.12	
Less than 10.....	4.10	4.09	3.68	4.69	4.65	4.79	4.69	4.72	4.54	4.82	4.91	4.80	4.26	4.07	4.06	4.61	4.57	4.77	4.62	4.66	4.48	4.75	4.87	4.70	4.21	
10-50.....	4.12	4.10	3.79	4.77	4.77	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.60	5.03	5.10	4.98	4.85	4.09	4.08	4.70	4.71	4.75	4.69	4.75	4.54	4.90	5.00	4.83	4.67	
50-100.....	4.19	4.13	3.88	4.83	4.84	4.83	4.82	4.91	4.63	5.23	5.35	5.08	5.02	4.17	4.12	3.88	4.82	4.83	4.77	4.83	4.60	5.09	5.20	4.95	4.93	
100-500.....	4.27	4.16	3.95	4.92	4.93	4.85	4.90	4.95	4.80	5.33	5.37	5.19	5.23	4.24	4.13	3.92	4.89	4.91	4.84	4.87	4.94	5.23	5.29	5.05	5.05	
500 and over.....	4.48	4.21	3.99	4.97	4.97	4.98	4.97	4.99	4.98	5.23	5.22	5.31	5.20	4.47	4.21	3.99	4.97	4.96	4.98	4.95	4.98	5.20	5.20	5.26	5.14	
<b>Boston:</b>																										
Total.....	4.35	4.12	3.97	4.97	4.97	4.99	4.92	4.95	4.98	5.23	5.22	5.20	5.46	4.33	4.11	3.95	4.93	4.99	4.87	4.91	4.98	5.18	5.16	5.15	5.44	
Less than 10.....	4.06	4.05	3.93	4.87	4.88	4.61	4.81	4.83	4.93	5.18	5.25	4.80	5.25	4.03	4.01	3.90	4.81	4.72	4.72	4.77	4.91	5.16	5.24	4.80	5.25	
10-50.....	4.13	4.08	3.93	4.93	4.96	4.61	4.95	4.90	4.94	5.25	5.27	5.24	5.08	4.12	4.08	3.93	4.87	4.88	4.61	4.91	4.76	4.93	5.12	5.12	5.12	
50-100.....	4.05	3.94	3.87	4.88	4.00	.....	4.57	4.90	4.96	5.28	5.34	5.11	5.17	4.02	3.98	3.87	4.82	4.00	.....	4.44	4.83	4.93	4.96	5.02	4.89	
100-500.....	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.98	5.00	.....	5.00	4.99	4.12	5.42	5.41	5.50	4.19	4.16	4.06	3.95	4.97	5.00	.....	4.97	4.97	4.11	5.29	5.27	5.47	
500 and over.....	4.60	4.23	4.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97	5.00	5.21	5.20	5.50	4.58	4.23	4.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97	5.00	5.17	5.16	5.13	5.50	
<b>New York:</b>																										
Total.....	4.46	4.13	3.96	4.98	5.00	5.00	4.97	4.98	4.91	5.18	5.16	5.16	4.44	4.10	3.94	4.96	5.00	4.99	4.94	4.93	4.90	5.15	5.17	5.09	5.11	
Less than 10.....	4.03	4.01	3.94	4.72	4.76	.....	4.84	4.88	4.35	5.12	5.37	5.10	4.36	4.01	4.00	3.94	4.62	4.75	.....	4.70	4.77	4.31	4.98	5.37	4.85	
10-50.....	4.05	4.03	3.93	4.90	4.86	4.99	4.92	4.96	4.53	5.15	5.21	5.07	5.05	4.02	4.01	3.92	4.83	4.85	4.99	4.89	4.71	4.45	5.04	5.14	4.86	
50-100.....	4.05	4.01	3.90	4.93	5.00	4.40	4.99	4.89	4.47	5.19	5.12	5.32	5.08	4.04	4.00	3.90	4.86	5.00	4.40	4.79	4.89	4.31	5.16	5.12	5.29	
100-500.....	4.16	4.06	3.92	4.98	5.00	4.96	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.34	5.39	5.25	5.30	4.08	3.98	3.83	4.95	5.00	4.92	4.86	4.98	4.93	5.26	5.32	5.18	
500 and over.....	4.64	4.20	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	5.17	5.15	5.15	4.63	4.20	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.98	5.14	5.16	5.08	
<b>Philadelphia:</b>																										
Total.....	4.10	3.98	3.70	4.72	4.74	4.87	4.69	4.67	4.66	5.24	5.31	4.98	5.20	4.08	3.96	3.69	4.68	4.72	4.86	4.64	4.64	4.60	5.19	5.30	4.84	
Less than 10.....	3.72	3.72	3.47	4.49	4.50	4.50	4.52	4.45	3.88	3.94	4.33	4.74	3.29	3.70	3.70	3.46	4.45	4.44	4.50	4.50	4.32	3.83	3.94	4.33	4.74	
10-50.....	3.83	3.82	3.52	4.60	4.59	4.99	4.60	4.65	4.16	4.76	4.50	4.88	4.36	3.80	3.79	3.50	4.53	4.54	4.80	4.53	4.63	4.02	4.66	4.50	4.75	
50-100.....	3.95	3.94	3.77	4.66	4.76	4.45	4.69	4.50	4.37	4.92	4.76	5.07	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.73	4.61	4.76	4.45	4.61	4.50	3.99	4.54	4.76	4.64	
100-500.....	4.04	3.98	3.76	4.75	4.69	4.62	4.81	4.71	4.57	5.16	5.27	5.00	4.98	4.02	3.96	3.75	4.70	4.62	4.62	4.75	4.69	4.36	5.01	5.19	4.71	
500 and over.....	4.58	4.34	4.00	4.91	4.84	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.99	5.28	5.32	5.00	5.25	4.57	4.34	4.00	4.91	4.84	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.99	5.25	5.32	5.00	
<b>Cleveland:</b>																										
Total.....	4.21	4.10	3.93	4.83	4.84	4.92	4.79	4.91	4.30	5.19	5.22	5.00	4.74	4.19	4.08	3.93	4.73	4.75	4.91	4.65	4.90	4.24	5.15	5.21	4.86	
Less than 10.....	3.89	3.89	3.64	4.52	4.47	4.82	4.63	4.36	4.24	4.60	5.02	4.59	4.03	3.86	3.85	3.63	4.41	4.40	4.67	4.47	4.33	4.07	4.56	4.85	4.59	
10-50.....	4.02	4.01	3.78	4.69	4.72	4.49	4.73	4.55	4.27	4.81	4.72	4.87	4.24	3.98	3.97	3.78	4.55	4.57	4.48	4.55	4.55	4.25	4.68	4.70	4.69	
50-100.....	4.13	4.10	3.98	4.74	4.65	.....	4.78	4.93	4.13	5.03	5.40	5.05	4.22	4.13	4.10	3.98	4.73	4.65	.....	4.78	4.86	4.13	4.89	5.40	4.89	
100-500.....	4.18	4.12	3.99	4.96	4.98	4.36	4.92	5.00	4.00	5.27	5.44	4.91	4.00	4.16	4.11	3.99	4.84	4.77	4.36	4.87	4.98	4.00	5.14	5.34	4.73	
500 and over.....	4.36	4.18	4.00	4.96	5.00	5.00	4.88	5.00	4.58	5.19	5.20	5.11	4.89	4.35	4.17	4.00	4.90	4.97	5.00	4.70	5.00	4.43	5.18	5.20	5.04	



**APPENDIX TABLE 13—AVERAGE INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT MEMBER BANKS ON APRIL 29, 1967**

Federal Reserve district and size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars)	All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits				All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits			
				Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account				Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account
All size groups.....	4.23	4.17	3.91	4.82	4.85	4.89	4.80	4.74	4.87	4.61	4.58	4.68	4.68	4.19	4.15	3.91	4.77	4.83	4.88	4.75	4.66	4.83	4.45	4.42	4.55	4.48
Less than 10.....	4.13	4.12	3.70	4.70	4.66	4.76	4.71	4.72	4.54	4.75	4.84	4.75	4.25	4.10	4.09	3.69	4.64	4.60	4.75	4.65	4.67	4.47	4.60	4.66	4.64	4.13
10-50.....	4.14	4.12	3.79	4.77	4.78	4.80	4.75	4.82	4.60	4.94	5.04	4.89	4.68	4.11	4.10	3.78	4.72	4.74	4.77	4.76	4.56	4.82	4.90	4.78	4.51	
50-100.....	4.20	4.15	3.89	4.81	4.84	4.87	4.78	4.86	4.73	5.04	5.16	4.57	4.60	4.17	4.13	3.88	4.77	4.83	4.87	4.75	4.76	4.70	4.83	4.92	4.78	4.44
100-500.....	4.22	4.15	3.93	4.84	4.87	4.90	4.84	4.76	4.81	4.89	4.91	4.85	4.78	4.18	4.12	3.92	4.78	4.85	4.84	4.76	4.69	4.79	4.69	4.69	4.70	4.60
500 and over.....	4.29	4.21	3.99	4.88	4.91	4.89	4.89	4.58	4.93	4.53	4.50	4.58	4.68	4.25	4.20	3.99	4.85	4.91	4.89	4.86	4.44	4.90	4.38	4.36	4.46	4.48
<b>Boston:</b>																										
Total.....	4.18	4.13	3.96	4.85	4.94	5.00	4.78	4.52	4.99	4.43	4.36	4.61	4.84	4.16	4.12	3.96	4.81	4.88	5.00	4.67	4.41	4.99	4.32	4.26	4.43	4.84
Less than 10.....	4.06	4.05	3.94	4.85	4.81	...	4.74	4.83	4.92	4.87	4.97	4.73	4.94	4.03	4.01	3.91	4.78	4.61	...	4.69	4.76	4.89	4.81	4.97	4.59	4.94
10-50.....	4.12	4.08	3.93	4.88	4.87	5.00	4.83	4.80	4.97	5.05	4.98	5.18	4.88	4.10	4.06	3.93	4.79	4.71	4.66	4.75	4.65	4.97	4.89	4.79	5.01	4.88
50-100.....	4.08	4.04	3.93	4.87	4.00	...	4.50	4.70	4.98	4.89	5.02	4.75	4.00	4.06	4.03	3.93	4.76	4.00	...	4.21	4.39	4.98	4.71	4.88	4.50	4.00
100-500.....	4.11	4.04	3.96	4.66	5.00	...	4.89	4.55	4.88	4.77	4.76	4.83	4.97	4.07	4.03	3.96	4.59	5.00	...	4.67	4.48	4.85	4.46	4.45	4.50	4.97
500 and over.....	4.28	4.25	4.00	4.88	5.00	5.00	4.25	4.24	5.00	4.34	4.28	4.27	4.84	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.87	5.00	5.00	4.21	4.15	5.00	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.84
<b>New York:</b>																										
Total.....	4.22	4.12	3.95	4.88	4.96	4.87	4.81	4.80	4.87	4.47	4.38	4.72	4.72	4.16	4.10	3.94	4.81	4.96	4.87	4.65	4.54	4.77	4.33	4.29	4.42	4.48
Less than 10.....	4.03	4.02	3.95	4.71	4.84	4.50	4.64	4.84	4.66	4.70	4.87	4.75	3.90	4.01	4.00	3.94	4.62	4.84	4.50	4.50	4.79	4.61	4.49	4.65	4.50	3.90
10-50.....	4.06	4.04	3.95	4.87	4.90	4.98	4.89	4.82	4.64	4.99	4.99	4.98	5.04	4.03	4.02	3.93	4.82	4.89	4.98	4.86	4.68	4.59	4.82	4.85	4.71	4.95
50-100.....	4.05	4.03	3.92	4.92	5.00	4.50	4.96	4.74	4.86	4.63	4.86	4.91	4.12	4.04	4.02	3.92	4.89	5.00	4.50	4.92	4.72	4.66	4.49	4.81	4.88	3.77
100-500.....	4.10	4.04	3.88	4.92	5.00	4.97	4.89	4.75	4.91	4.82	4.77	4.90	4.80	4.04	3.99	3.82	4.87	5.00	4.97	4.71	4.67	4.90	4.67	4.62	4.74	4.74
500 and over.....	4.30	4.20	4.00	4.87	4.94	4.85	4.74	4.85	4.88	4.44	4.35	4.68	4.73	4.23	4.18	4.00	4.79	4.94	4.85	4.55	4.30	4.74	4.31	4.27	4.35	4.48
<b>Philadelphia:</b>																										
Total.....	4.04	4.00	3.70	4.71	4.76	4.85	4.68	4.52	4.30	4.44	4.35	4.85	4.42	4.01	3.98	3.69	4.66	4.74	4.84	4.61	4.49	4.13	4.36	4.31	4.72	4.29
Less than 10.....	3.74	3.74	3.49	4.51	4.45	4.25	4.57	4.54	3.83	4.42	4.00	4.59	4.30	3.71	3.71	3.47	4.45	4.42	4.25	4.51	4.45	3.75	4.42	4.00	4.59	4.30
10-50.....	3.85	3.84	3.51	4.64	4.61	4.99	4.65	4.64	4.34	4.66	4.64	4.72	4.53	3.82	3.81	3.50	4.58	4.54	4.63	4.60	4.64	4.09	4.61	4.64	4.68	4.43
50-100.....	3.97	3.96	3.77	4.66	4.88	4.50	4.66	4.50	4.03	4.90	4.50	5.02	3.75	3.94	3.93	3.75	4.61	4.88	4.50	4.58	4.50	3.89	4.69	4.50	4.77	3.75
100-500.....	4.05	4.01	3.75	4.75	4.67	4.81	4.84	4.47	4.56	4.84	4.78	5.14	4.58	4.01	3.98	3.74	4.66	4.64	4.81	4.65	4.36	4.39	4.56	4.50	4.83	4.33
500 and over.....	4.34	4.34	4.00	4.80	4.90	4.87	4.72	4.22	4.35	4.29	4.71	4.40	4.33	4.33	4.00	4.79	4.90	4.90	4.87	4.70	4.21	4.21	4.31	4.28	4.67	4.28
<b>Cleveland:</b>																										
Total.....	4.12	4.09	3.93	4.69	4.71	4.90	4.69	4.54	4.37	4.50	4.48	4.63	4.35	4.10	4.07	3.93	4.62	4.66	4.90	4.61	4.46	4.20	4.37	4.36	4.48	4.09
Less than 10.....	3.92	3.92	3.65	4.57	4.54	4.39	4.66	4.45	4.45	4.18	4.82	4.25	3.57	3.89	3.89	3.65	4.47	4.44	4.39	4.58	4.37	4.07	4.13	4.62	4.25	3.57
10-50.....	4.03	4.02	3.78	4.70	4.71	4.50	4.74	4.58	4.42	4.77	4.78	4.76	4.62	4.01	4.00	3.78	4.61	4.60	4.49	4.66	4.58	4.39	4.73	4.76	4.71	4.62
50-100.....	4.13	4.09	3.92	4.71	4.83	...	4.68	4.84	4.04	5.17	5.30	5.18	4.25	4.12	4.09	3.92	4.70	4.83	...	4.65	4.63	4.03	4.96	4.99	4.98	4.25
100-500.....	4.14	4.11	4.00	4.71	4.74	4.35	4.79	4.57	4.00	4.68	4.74	4.60	4.00	4.12	4.10	4.00	4.67	4.72	4.35	4.75	4.49	3.92	4.44	4.57	4.23	3.21
500 and over.....	4.19	4.14	4.00	4.70	4.74	5.00	4.61	4.49	4.57	4.44	4.44	4.40	4.40	4.16	4.12	4.00	4.63	4.72	5.00	4.46	4.38	4.12	4.33	4.33	4.38	4.26





**APPENDIX TABLE 14—AVERAGE INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT MEMBER BANKS ON JULY 31, 1967**

Federal Reserve district and size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars)	All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits			All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings deposits	Consumer-type time deposits						Business-type time deposits				
				Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's				Time deposits, open account	Total	Savings certificates	Savings bonds	Other nonnegotiable CD's	Negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account	Total	Negotiable CD's	Nonnegotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF HIGHEST RATES PAID (per cent)													WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF MOST COMMON RATE PAID (per cent)													
All size groups.....	4.34	4.19	3.92	4.87	4.90	4.95	4.84	4.86	4.92	5.14	5.18	5.01	5.11	4.29	4.18	3.91	4.83	4.87	4.95	4.79	4.77	4.87	4.89	4.90	4.85	4.80
Less than 10.....	4.14	4.13	3.69	4.71	4.68	4.88	4.71	4.73	4.64	4.76	4.90	4.77	4.05	4.11	4.11	3.68	4.66	4.62	4.84	4.66	4.68	4.53	4.68	4.81	4.69	3.94
10-50.....	4.16	4.14	3.79	4.79	4.82	4.74	4.77	4.84	4.71	4.93	5.04	4.88	4.64	4.14	4.12	3.78	4.74	4.76	4.74	4.72	4.79	4.67	4.80	4.89	4.76	4.57
50-100.....	4.23	4.18	3.89	4.82	4.87	4.85	4.81	4.87	4.68	5.04	5.13	5.00	4.56	4.21	4.17	3.89	4.80	4.87	4.85	4.77	4.80	4.67	4.88	4.94	4.85	4.51
100-500.....	4.25	4.17	3.93	4.90	4.90	4.89	4.89	4.93	4.80	5.08	5.13	4.98	4.93	4.21	4.14	3.92	4.84	4.89	4.87	4.81	4.81	4.71	4.83	4.86	4.76	4.70
500 and over.....	4.48	4.24	3.99	4.97	4.98	4.98	4.97	4.93	4.99	5.16	5.19	5.03	5.16	4.40	4.23	3.99	4.94	4.97	4.98	4.95	4.76	4.94	4.90	4.91	4.89	4.82
<b>Boston:</b>																										
<b>Total.....</b>	4.35	4.16	3.96	4.95	4.98	5.00	4.86	4.89	4.98	5.07	5.10	4.96	4.88	4.27	4.14	3.95	4.86	4.94	5.00	4.72	4.70	4.91	4.78	4.77	4.75	4.87
<b>Less than 10.....</b>	4.06	4.05	3.93	4.81	4.76	4.86	4.74	4.71	4.91	4.93	4.98	4.90	4.03	4.02	3.90	4.77	4.71	4.71	4.66	4.65	4.91	4.74	4.89	4.67	4.89	4.67
<b>10-50.....</b>	4.14	4.10	3.94	4.94	4.98	5.00	4.90	4.91	4.96	5.05	4.90	5.26	4.90	4.11	4.08	3.94	4.83	4.81	5.00	4.79	4.71	4.95	4.71	4.59	4.84	4.70
<b>50-100.....</b>	4.14	4.10	4.00	4.81	4.81	4.85	4.53	4.85	4.80	4.91	4.98	4.76	4.11	4.08	4.00	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.27	4.35	4.80	4.64	4.63	4.68	4.68	4.68
<b>100-500.....</b>	4.15	4.05	3.93	4.93	5.00	4.92	4.92	4.91	4.97	5.09	5.13	4.92	4.88	4.05	3.99	3.91	4.62	5.00	4.75	4.80	3.74	4.56	4.53	4.67	4.88	4.88
<b>500 and over.....</b>	4.58	4.30	4.00	4.98	5.00	5.00	4.83	4.86	5.00	5.07	5.11	4.90	4.88	4.49	4.29	4.00	4.96	5.00	5.00	4.54	4.67	5.00	4.82	4.81	4.76	4.88
<b>New York:</b>																										
<b>Total.....</b>	4.46	4.15	3.95	4.96	4.97	5.00	4.96	4.87	4.94	5.19	5.20	5.10	5.22	4.35	4.12	3.94	4.90	4.97	5.00	4.84	4.72	4.82	4.89	4.91	4.83	4.82
<b>Less than 10.....</b>	4.02	4.02	3.95	4.80	4.90	4.50	4.85	4.82	4.65	4.54	4.74	4.41	4.20	4.02	4.01	3.95	4.74	4.90	4.00	4.77	4.76	4.58	4.38	4.56	4.36	3.93
<b>10-50.....</b>	4.06	4.04	3.95	4.88	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.89	4.76	4.97	5.02	4.97	4.83	4.03	4.01	3.92	4.83	4.85	4.95	4.85	4.83	4.68	4.85	4.95	4.73	4.73
<b>50-100.....</b>	4.07	4.05	3.92	4.90	4.90	4.98	4.97	4.83	4.60	4.80	5.04	4.93	4.01	4.06	4.04	3.92	4.84	4.88	4.98	4.86	4.74	4.50	4.73	4.99	4.84	4.00
<b>100-500.....</b>	4.13	4.05	3.88	4.90	4.90	4.97	4.92	4.95	4.83	5.10	5.18	4.97	5.08	4.06	4.00	3.83	4.85	4.90	4.97	4.78	4.79	4.81	4.78	4.80	4.75	4.83
<b>500 and over.....</b>	4.64	4.23	4.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.82	4.99	5.20	5.20	5.14	5.24	4.51	4.22	4.00	4.93	5.00	5.00	4.87	4.63	4.84	4.90	4.91	4.85	4.82
<b>Philadelphia:</b>																										
<b>Total.....</b>	4.12	4.04	3.71	4.77	4.85	4.95	4.69	4.66	4.53	5.02	5.09	4.90	4.91	4.08	4.02	3.70	4.73	4.83	4.95	4.63	4.59	4.42	4.78	4.82	4.78	4.67
<b>Less than 10.....</b>	3.75	3.74	3.48	4.49	4.46	4.25	4.53	4.50	3.85	4.25	4.50	4.51	3.81	3.72	3.72	3.46	4.43	4.44	4.25	4.47	4.40	3.70	4.24	4.50	4.49	3.81
<b>10-50.....</b>	3.88	3.87	3.53	4.64	4.67	4.98	4.65	4.60	4.38	4.66	4.76	4.72	4.49	3.85	3.84	3.52	4.59	4.64	4.98	4.58	4.59	4.28	4.50	4.76	4.48	4.38
<b>50-100.....</b>	3.97	3.95	3.66	4.69	4.96	4.50	4.68	4.50	4.31	4.93	4.50	5.01	4.00	3.96	3.94	3.66	4.65	4.96	4.50	4.62	4.50	4.31	4.60	4.50	4.63	4.00
<b>100-500.....</b>	4.05	4.00	3.78	4.72	4.76	4.83	4.65	4.72	4.59	5.04	5.18	4.87	4.87	4.02	3.98	3.77	4.67	4.70	4.83	4.60	4.66	4.44	4.81	4.87	4.77	4.65
<b>500 and over.....</b>	4.55	4.43	4.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97	4.74	5.04	5.08	5.00	4.96	4.50	4.42	4.00	4.97	5.00	4.99	4.67	4.63	4.63	4.80	4.82	4.93	4.70
<b>Cleveland:</b>																										
<b>Total.....</b>	4.22	4.11	3.93	4.80	4.81	4.94	4.79	4.82	4.48	5.20	5.26	4.91	4.64	4.17	4.10	3.93	4.72	4.76	4.93	4.69	4.63	4.32	4.93	4.96	4.79	4.43
<b>Less than 10.....</b>	3.92	3.92	3.65	4.56	4.53	4.55	4.69	4.38	4.45	4.30	4.82	4.34	3.71	3.89	3.89	3.65	4.47	4.44	4.09	4.59	4.31	4.05	4.28	4.76	4.34	3.71
<b>10-50.....</b>	4.04	4.03	3.77	4.70	4.72	4.70	4.73	4.57	4.46	4.68	4.83	4.61	4.34	4.02	4.01	3.77	4.62	4.60	4.70	4.66	4.57	4.43	4.65	4.83	4.58	4.34
<b>50-100.....</b>	4.15	4.12	3.94	4.73	4.80	4.50	4.77	4.52	4.04	5.05	4.69	5.11	4.26	4.14	4.12	3.94	4.72	4.80	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.03	4.91	4.49	4.97	4.26
<b>100-500.....</b>	4.18	4.13	3.99	4.91	4.86	4.34	4.95	4.98	4.71	5.07	5.19	4.85	4.12	4.14	4.11	3.99	4.78	4.84	4.34	4.78	4.70	4.69	4.75	4.84	4.67	3.48
<b>500 and over.....</b>	4.36	4.18	4.00	4.89	4.92	5.00	4.82	4.85	4.72	5.24	5.27	4.96	4.90	4.30	4.16	4.00	4.82	4.90	5.00	4.70	4.64	4.27	4.97	4.98	4.86	4.78



**APPENDIX TABLE 15—CONSUMER-TYPE TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY MEMBER BANKS ON JULY 31, 1967, BY SIZE OF BANK AND BY MAXIMUM RATE PAID ON ANY ONE TYPE**

Group	Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)					Total	Maximum rate paid (per cent)				
		4.00 or less	4.01-4.25	4.26-4.50	4.51-4.75	4.76-5.00		4.00 or less	4.01-4.25	4.26-4.50	4.51-4.75	4.76-5.00
		NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS <sup>1</sup>				
All banks.....	5,727	880	64	1,686	149	2,948	29,945	641	91	4,867	635	23,711
Size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10.....	3,080	601	39	1,027	63	1,350	3,391	280	30	1,298	57	1,726
10-50.....	1,991	236	19	557	61	1,118	7,021	238	30	2,118	196	4,439
50-100.....	271	17	2	64	9	179	2,500	11	(2)	687	57	1,730
100-500.....	291	23	4	35	14	215	5,430	79	16	551	233	4,552
500 and over.....	94	3	.....	3	2	86	11,603	34	.....	212	(2)	11,264
F.R. district:												
Boston.....	188	32	3	31	15	107	681	5	(2)	14	28	635
New York.....	345	73	7	44	8	213	3,344	11	2	61	10	3,260
Philadelphia.....	352	70	8	170	15	89	1,906	53	8	581	124	1,141
Cleveland.....	454	145	6	129	15	159	2,019	104	8	317	131	1,460
Richmond.....	355	100	12	57	9	177	1,379	69	5	97	11	1,197
Atlanta.....	522	105	.....	85	22	310	2,091	109	.....	265	79	1,638
Chicago.....	961	102	13	437	21	388	6,605	96	40	1,774	118	4,577
St. Louis.....	440	78	6	228	9	119	1,757	122	21	637	27	950
Minneapolis.....	492	23	3	223	11	232	2,317	28	5	783	54	1,447
Kansas City.....	804	90	4	197	7	506	1,902	33	1	222	10	1,636
Dallas.....	614	55	.....	80	14	465	1,591	11	.....	115	43	1,423
San Francisco.....	200	7	2	5	3	183	4,351	2	(2)	1	2	4,346

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small amount of deposits outstanding on July 31, 1967, in banks that no longer issue certain consumer-type instruments and are not included in the number of issuing banks.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted to avoid individual bank disclosure.

NOTE.—Consumer-type time deposits includes the following instruments issued in denominations of less than \$100,000: savings certificates, savings bonds, other negotiable and nonnegotiable CD's, and time deposits, open account. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Revision of Bank Credit Series

The seasonally adjusted series for bank credit and its major components have been revised to reflect changes in seasonal factors and adjustments to benchmarks for December 1966. In addition, special adjustments have been made for the period 1959 to date to take account of fluctuations associated with variations in calendar dates of the last Wednesday of each month. Until now the latter type of adjustment had been made only in figures for U.S. Government securities and for total loans and investments and only for the month of March. Seasonally adjusted data incorporating these revisions, as well as unadjusted data, are shown for the period 1948 to date on pages 1514 to 1517, and a table showing estimated seasonal factors for 1967 is published on page 1517.

## EFFECTS OF REVISIONS

The largest revisions in the seasonally adjusted series were concentrated in data for the latest 3 years, but the over-all pattern of expansion was altered only slightly. According to the revised series, bank credit continues to show relatively rapid growth during 1965 and the first half of 1966 although both series reflect a slowing in the rate of growth. In the revised series, however, the slowing is more consistent after the first half of 1965 than it was in the unrevised series.

NOTE.—The revised series were prepared by Edward R. Fry and Mary F. Weaver of the Banking Section of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. For a description of the sources of the basic data and of the adjustment procedures, see notes on p. 1513.

In the second half of 1966 the rate of credit expansion was reduced substantially, as monetary policy exerted restraint on the banking system, although the rate of expansion is slightly greater for this period on the revised basis. Since 1966 bank credit expansion has accelerated to a relatively rapid rate, reflecting the shift to an expansionary monetary policy. However, the revision reduced the annual rate of expansion in the first half of 1967 by about one percentage point—from 10.6 to 9.5 per cent.

## INCREASES IN COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

(Seasonally adjusted annual rate of change, in per cent)

Period	Former series	Revised series
1965.....	10.2	10.2
1st half.....	10.9	10.4
2nd half.....	9.0	9.5
1966.....	5.7	5.7
1st half.....	9.8	9.2
2nd half.....	1.6	2.2
1967		
1st half.....	10.6	9.5
January-August.....	13.2	13.0

This smoothing of the pattern of credit expansion reflects mainly adjustments for increases in the volume of seasonal demands for credit that have developed in the April-July period in connection with changing schedules of business tax payments to the U.S. Treasury. Such increases in bank financing for tax payments are particularly evident in April and June, months in which the changing pattern of corporate income tax payments has increased total credit

demands of businesses substantially. Acceleration of remittances of employee tax withholdings, which is changing the pattern of these payments throughout the year, also has increased business needs for credit in April and July.

These seasonal bulges in bank financing for tax payments are reflected both directly in loans to businesses and indirectly through loans to nonbank financial institutions and securities dealers, as well as in bank acquisitions of U.S. Government securities. The net result of these changes in tax payments has been to shift the seasonal distribution of bank lending and investing activities over the year. Seasonal factors for the 5 months April through August are now generally higher than before and those for most other months are generally lower.

These changes in seasonal patterns are most evident in loans and in investments in U.S. Government securities, but some changes occurred also in factors for investments in other securities, mainly State and local government securities. Changes in these factors follow a pattern similar to those for loans and investments in U.S. Government securities, but the changes are much less pronounced—reflecting the considerably smaller role of such investments as sources of financial liquidity.

#### **NEW ADJUSTMENTS FOR CALENDAR VARIATION**

Special adjustments for the effects of calendar variation in the date on which the last Wednesday of the month fell were introduced in the July 1966 revision of the bank credit series. At that time adjustments were provided in the seasonal factors for March to take account of the tendency of bank holdings of U.S. Government securities to

decline the nearer to April 1 the Wednesday reporting date falls.<sup>1</sup> This decline in bank holdings of Government securities at the end of March, which reflects sales to bank depositors seeking to avoid certain local taxes, is the largest source of credit fluctuation associated with calendar variation, and adjustments were made in the July 1966 revision only for this one month.

In the current revision this type of adjustment has been introduced for all other months except June and December, for which data are always for the last day of the month. The effects on the various credit components of variations in last-Wednesday dates for these additional months are more difficult to measure than those for March, because they are mixed with substantial changes in seasonal patterns over the years and with the effects of large Treasury cash financings in some cases.

However, the estimated effects of last-Wednesday variation have been separated from these other influences through analysis of daily changes in deposits of all member banks around the end of the month and of weekly changes in various categories of earning assets reported each Wednesday by large commercial banks. Adjustments derived from these data have been incorporated in the seasonal factors for total loans and investments, loans adjusted, and other securities. Adjustments for last-Wednesday variations in holdings of U.S. Government securities are included in the seasonal factors for total bank credit, since the seasonally adjusted data for such holdings are derived by subtracting loans and other investments from total bank credit, as in the past.

In general, the pattern of adjustments for

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<sup>1</sup> See "Revisions of Bank Credit Series" in the BULLETIN for July 1966, pp. 951-55.

last-Wednesday variations reflects a tendency for bank credit to rise at the end of the month. Thus, when Wednesday falls on the last day of the month, bank credit tends to be noticeably higher than when the Wednesday falls a few days earlier. For example, in May 1967, which ended on a Wednesday, the seasonal factor for total bank credit is 2 percentage points, or \$600 million, higher than it would have been if the last Wednesday had fallen earlier. This end-of-May expansion is attributed in part to increases in bank holdings of U.S. Government securities and in loans to securities dealers associated with the regular month-end Treasury bill auction. In addition, loans to non-bank financial institutions normally increase at the end of each month. In contrast to the upward adjustment that occurred in May

this year, an early Wednesday date—such as occurred in February—results in downward adjustment of the seasonal factor for some months.

Adjustments for last-Wednesday variation differ by month and by component of bank credit. Month-end movements in bank credit are most noticeable in loans to nonbank financial institutions, loans to securities dealers, and holdings of U.S. Government securities. Business loans and holdings of other securities contribute to the month-end variation in some months, although movements in the various component series are partially offsetting in some cases. Most of the adjustments for variations in Wednesday dates have smoothed monthly fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted series to a significant degree.

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#### NOTES

1. The basic data for the bank credit series are the end-of-month estimates of major balance sheet items for all commercial banks, which are published regularly in the BULLETIN and in the Board's J.4 release, "Assets and Liabilities of All Banks in the United States." However, loans to other commercial banks are excluded from total loans and from total loans and investments. Estimates are for the last Wednesday of each month except for June and December, when condition report data are available for all banks as of the last day of the month.

2. First approximations of the monthly seasonal factors are derived by the Census X-9 computer method; these are modified in some instances on the basis of procedures similar to those described in "Adjustment for Seasonal Variation," Federal Reserve BULLETIN, June 1941, pp. 518-28. For a summary description of the Census X-9 method, see *Business Cycle Developments*, Department of Commerce, Sept. 1963, p. 67.

The basic seasonal factors have been modified further to take account of fluctuations in bank credit that arise because the last-Wednesday reporting date for a given month varies from year to year. Effects of this calendar variation have been estimated by analysis of deviations from average movements of deposits and bank credit components in relation to the date on which the last Wednesday falls. Adjustments for these effects have been expressed in percentage terms and are combined with the basic seasonal factors. The resulting factors, which adjust both for average seasonal variation and for calendar variation of the reporting dates, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

3. Benchmark adjustments are made on the basis of semiannual condition reports of all commercial banks. These data are used to correct monthly estimates of bank credit, principally of nonmember banks, for which current reporting is not available.

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1948-67

(In billions of dollars)

Month <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2</sup>	Securities		Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2</sup>	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other			U.S. Govt.	Other
1948—Jan.	115.2	37.7	68.4	9.1	116.4	38.0	69.4	9.0
Feb.	115.4	38.2	68.0	9.1	115.2	38.4	67.9	9.0
Mar.	115.1	38.5	67.4	9.2	113.4	38.7	65.5	9.3
Apr.	115.4	39.0	67.2	9.2	114.1	38.7	66.3	9.2
May	115.4	39.8	66.4	9.2	114.4	39.3	65.9	9.2
June	114.7	40.1	65.4	9.2	113.7	39.7	64.8	9.2
July	115.0	40.6	65.2	9.2	114.5	39.8	65.3	9.3
Aug.	114.5	40.7	64.5	9.2	114.8	40.3	65.1	9.4
Sept.	113.2	41.1	62.8	9.2	113.3	41.4	62.5	9.4
Oct.	113.1	41.3	62.6	9.2	113.9	41.4	63.3	9.2
Nov.	113.0	41.4	62.4	9.2	114.0	42.1	62.8	9.1
Dec.	113.0	41.5	62.3	9.2	114.2	42.4	62.6	9.2
1949—Jan.	113.3	42.0	62.2	9.1	114.3	42.3	63.0	9.1
Feb.	113.2	41.6	62.3	9.3	113.1	41.7	62.2	9.1
Mar.	113.8	41.9	62.7	9.2	112.2	42.1	60.9	9.3
Apr.	113.5	41.4	62.8	9.2	112.2	41.0	62.0	9.2
May	114.2	41.1	63.6	9.4	113.1	40.6	63.2	9.3
June	114.6	41.3	63.7	9.6	113.7	40.9	63.2	9.5
July	115.0	41.0	64.3	9.7	114.5	40.2	64.4	9.8
Aug.	117.3	41.3	66.1	9.9	117.6	40.9	66.7	10.0
Sept.	118.2	41.2	67.0	10.0	118.3	41.5	66.7	10.2
Oct.	118.5	41.5	66.9	10.1	119.3	41.6	67.6	10.1
Nov.	118.4	41.8	66.4	10.2	119.5	42.5	66.9	10.1
Dec.	118.7	42.0	66.4	10.3	120.1	42.9	67.0	10.2
1950—Jan.	120.0	42.4	67.1	10.4	120.9	42.6	68.0	10.3
Feb.	120.4	42.8	67.1	10.6	120.3	42.8	67.1	10.4
Mar.	121.1	43.3	67.0	10.8	120.1	43.5	65.8	10.8
Apr.	121.4	43.8	66.6	11.0	120.0	43.5	65.5	11.0
May	122.1	44.4	66.6	11.1	121.0	43.9	66.1	11.0
June	122.4	45.1	66.1	11.2	121.7	44.7	65.8	11.2
July	122.6	46.4	64.9	11.3	122.0	45.7	65.0	11.4
Aug.	122.9	47.4	63.9	11.6	122.9	46.9	64.2	11.8
Sept.	123.1	48.5	62.8	11.9	123.3	48.6	62.5	12.1
Oct.	123.4	49.5	61.8	12.1	124.3	49.7	62.5	12.1
Nov.	123.9	50.3	61.3	12.2	125.0	51.1	61.7	12.1
Dec.	124.7	51.1	61.1	12.4	126.6	52.2	62.0	12.4
1951—Jan.	123.8	52.1	59.2	12.5	124.7	52.3	60.0	12.4
Feb.	124.8	53.0	59.2	12.5	124.5	53.0	59.1	12.4
Mar.	125.7	53.7	59.5	12.5	125.2	53.9	58.8	12.6
Apr.	126.3	54.1	59.6	12.6	124.9	53.9	58.5	12.6
May	126.0	54.6	58.9	12.6	124.7	54.1	58.1	12.5
June	126.5	55.0	58.8	12.7	125.9	54.7	58.5	12.7
July	126.2	54.9	58.7	12.7	125.6	54.1	58.7	12.8
Aug.	126.7	55.2	58.9	12.6	126.4	54.6	59.1	12.7
Sept.	128.1	55.5	59.8	12.7	128.1	55.5	59.7	12.9
Oct.	128.9	55.9	60.1	12.9	129.8	56.1	60.9	12.9
Nov.	129.6	55.8	60.8	13.1	131.2	56.6	61.6	13.0
Dec.	130.2	56.5	60.4	13.4	132.5	57.6	61.5	13.3
1952—Jan.	131.1	56.6	61.1	13.4	132.0	56.7	62.0	13.3
Feb.	131.8	57.1	61.2	13.5	131.5	56.9	61.3	13.4
Mar.	132.3	57.3	61.4	13.5	132.1	57.4	61.1	13.6
Apr.	133.4	58.1	61.7	13.7	131.9	57.8	60.5	13.7
May	134.0	58.5	61.7	13.9	132.6	58.0	60.7	13.8
June	135.0	59.3	61.7	14.0	134.3	59.1	61.2	14.0
July	137.0	59.9	63.1	14.1	136.4	59.3	62.9	14.1
Aug.	136.2	60.3	61.7	14.2	136.0	59.6	62.0	14.4
Sept.	136.4	60.6	61.6	14.2	136.4	60.5	61.6	14.3
Oct.	137.9	61.6	62.1	14.2	138.8	61.8	62.9	14.2
Nov.	139.3	62.3	62.8	14.2	141.3	63.0	64.1	14.2
Dec.	139.1	62.8	62.2	14.2	141.5	64.0	63.3	14.1
1953—Jan.	139.3	63.3	61.7	14.3	140.3	63.4	62.8	14.2
Feb.	139.7	63.7	61.8	14.2	139.4	63.4	61.9	14.1
Mar.	139.6	64.3	61.0	14.3	139.2	64.4	60.5	14.3
Apr.	139.5	64.9	60.2	14.3	137.9	64.7	58.9	14.4
May	138.7	65.0	59.4	14.4	137.2	64.5	58.3	14.4
June	138.5	64.9	59.4	14.2	137.8	64.9	58.6	14.3

For notes see end of table.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1948-67—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

Month <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2</sup>	Securities		Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2</sup>	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other			U.S. Govt.	Other
1953—July.....	143.5	65.6	63.6	14.3	142.8	65.2	63.2	14.3
Aug.....	142.8	66.0	62.4	14.4	142.5	65.4	62.6	14.5
Sept.....	142.6	66.0	62.2	14.4	142.6	65.9	62.2	14.5
Oct.....	142.2	66.3	61.4	14.5	143.2	66.3	62.3	14.5
Nov.....	142.9	65.9	62.4	14.6	144.9	66.7	63.7	14.6
Dec.....	143.1	66.2	62.2	14.7	145.5	67.4	63.4	14.7
1954—Jan.....	143.8	66.0	63.0	14.8	144.8	66.0	64.2	14.7
Feb.....	144.4	66.4	63.0	15.0	144.0	66.0	63.0	15.0
Mar.....	144.8	66.7	63.1	15.0	142.5	66.8	60.7	15.1
Apr.....	145.1	66.5	63.4	15.2	143.6	66.3	62.1	15.2
May.....	146.1	66.6	64.2	15.3	144.8	66.2	63.3	15.3
June.....	146.9	67.0	64.5	15.5	146.2	67.2	63.5	15.5
July.....	147.3	66.8	64.9	15.7	146.6	66.6	64.3	15.7
Aug.....	149.2	66.4	67.1	15.7	148.9	65.9	67.3	15.7
Sept.....	150.1	66.9	67.3	15.9	150.1	66.8	67.3	16.0
Oct.....	152.2	67.1	69.0	16.1	153.3	67.0	70.2	16.1
Nov.....	153.0	68.2	68.6	16.2	155.1	68.9	70.1	16.2
Dec.....	153.1	69.1	67.6	16.4	155.7	70.4	69.0	16.3
1955—Jan.....	154.5	70.0	67.7	16.8	155.5	69.8	69.0	16.7
Feb.....	154.6	70.8	66.9	16.9	153.8	70.2	66.8	16.8
Mar.....	154.7	71.2	66.6	16.9	152.4	71.2	64.2	17.0
Apr.....	155.5	72.1	66.5	16.9	154.4	71.8	65.6	17.0
May.....	155.6	73.2	65.6	16.7	154.5	72.8	65.0	16.7
June.....	155.6	74.3	64.5	16.8	154.8	74.8	63.3	16.8
July.....	156.6	75.5	64.3	16.8	155.8	75.4	63.7	16.7
Aug.....	155.9	76.7	62.4	16.8	155.6	76.2	62.5	16.9
Sept.....	156.4	77.4	62.2	16.7	156.4	77.5	62.0	16.9
Oct.....	157.0	78.5	61.7	16.8	158.1	78.4	62.9	16.8
Nov.....	156.6	79.6	60.3	16.7	158.2	80.2	61.4	16.6
Dec.....	157.6	80.6	60.3	16.8	160.3	82.0	61.6	16.7
1956—Jan.....	158.0	81.4	59.9	16.7	158.3	80.9	60.9	16.5
Feb.....	158.2	82.1	59.4	16.7	157.1	81.2	59.2	16.6
Mar.....	159.6	83.4	59.7	16.6	158.5	83.3	58.6	16.6
Apr.....	159.2	84.2	58.4	16.5	158.7	83.9	58.2	16.6
May.....	159.2	85.1	57.7	16.4	158.4	84.7	57.3	16.4
June.....	159.7	85.4	57.8	16.5	159.3	86.2	56.6	16.5
July.....	159.1	85.9	56.9	16.3	158.3	85.8	56.2	16.3
Aug.....	160.2	86.6	57.1	16.4	159.8	86.3	57.2	16.4
Sept.....	160.7	87.0	57.2	16.5	160.7	87.2	57.0	16.6
Oct.....	160.5	87.7	56.6	16.3	161.3	87.6	57.5	16.3
Nov.....	161.4	87.8	57.3	16.3	162.7	88.2	58.2	16.3
Dec.....	161.6	88.1	57.2	16.3	164.5	89.7	58.6	16.3
1957—Jan.....	161.6	88.5	56.8	16.3	161.6	87.7	57.7	16.2
Feb.....	162.2	88.9	56.9	16.4	161.1	87.9	56.8	16.3
Mar.....	162.5	89.5	56.6	16.4	161.4	89.1	55.7	16.5
Apr.....	163.8	90.1	57.2	16.5	163.8	89.7	57.5	16.7
May.....	164.6	90.3	57.5	16.8	163.8	89.9	57.1	16.8
June.....	164.6	91.1	56.8	16.8	164.3	92.0	55.5	16.8
July.....	164.7	91.0	56.9	16.8	164.1	91.0	56.3	16.8
Aug.....	164.9	91.5	56.5	16.9	164.6	91.5	56.2	16.9
Sept.....	165.1	91.8	56.4	16.9	165.1	92.2	55.9	17.1
Oct.....	165.7	91.7	56.4	17.6	166.5	91.6	57.3	17.6
Nov.....	164.9	91.4	55.9	17.6	165.9	91.5	56.9	17.4
Dec.....	166.4	91.5	56.9	17.9	169.3	93.2	58.2	17.9
1958—Jan.....	166.3	91.4	56.8	18.1	166.2	90.5	57.7	17.9
Feb.....	168.3	91.6	58.3	18.3	167.1	90.6	58.3	18.2
Mar.....	170.8	92.0	59.9	18.8	169.9	91.5	59.6	18.9
Apr.....	174.0	92.1	62.7	19.1	174.0	91.9	62.8	19.3
May.....	174.7	91.8	63.6	19.4	173.8	91.3	63.1	19.4
June.....	178.6	92.7	65.9	19.9	178.2	93.6	64.6	20.0
July.....	176.6	92.2	64.4	19.9	176.2	92.2	64.1	19.9
Aug.....	178.6	92.1	66.4	20.2	178.3	92.1	66.1	20.2
Sept.....	177.9	92.3	65.2	20.4	177.9	92.6	64.7	20.6
Oct.....	179.2	93.5	65.2	20.5	180.1	93.4	66.2	20.5
Nov.....	181.7	94.6	66.7	20.5	182.7	94.7	67.7	20.3
Dec.....	181.2	95.6	65.1	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6

For notes see end of table.



## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1948-67—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

Month 1	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total 2	Loans 2	Securities		Total 2	Loans 2	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other			U.S. Govt.	Other
1959—Jan.	184.0	97.0	66.5	20.5	183.8	95.9	67.5	20.4
Feb.	183.4	97.1	65.8	20.6	181.9	96.0	65.5	20.4
Mar.	182.2	98.3	63.5	20.5	181.1	97.4	63.2	20.6
Apr.	183.7	99.4	63.5	20.8	183.8	99.3	63.6	20.9
May	184.8	100.9	63.2	20.7	183.9	100.5	62.6	20.8
June	184.8	101.7	62.5	20.6	184.2	102.8	60.9	20.6
July	185.7	103.9	61.1	20.6	185.7	103.9	61.1	20.6
Aug.	186.7	105.6	60.5	20.6	186.1	105.3	60.3	20.5
Sept.	185.5	105.8	59.2	20.6	186.3	106.3	59.2	20.7
Oct.	185.8	106.6	58.6	20.6	186.7	106.5	59.6	20.6
Nov.	185.7	107.3	57.9	20.5	186.1	107.3	58.5	20.3
Dec.	185.9	107.5	57.9	20.5	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960—Jan.	185.8	108.5	56.8	20.4	185.6	107.4	58.0	20.3
Feb.	185.5	109.4	55.9	20.2	184.3	108.1	56.2	20.1
Mar.	186.2	109.9	56.3	20.1	183.4	109.1	54.2	20.1
Apr.	186.6	110.8	55.9	19.9	186.2	110.4	55.8	20.0
May	187.0	111.4	55.8	19.8	185.9	110.9	55.1	19.8
June	187.3	111.5	55.9	19.8	186.7	112.6	54.2	19.9
July	188.6	112.0	56.6	20.0	188.6	111.9	56.7	20.0
Aug.	189.4	112.6	56.8	20.0	189.0	112.5	56.6	20.0
Sept.	191.0	113.2	57.8	20.0	191.4	113.5	57.7	20.2
Oct.	193.0	113.2	59.5	20.3	193.8	113.0	60.4	20.4
Nov.	193.1	113.4	59.2	20.5	193.9	113.4	60.2	20.3
Dec.	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Jan.	195.8	114.1	60.7	21.1	195.6	112.8	61.9	20.9
Feb.	198.2	115.6	61.2	21.4	197.0	114.4	61.3	21.3
Mar.	198.0	115.0	61.3	21.6	195.6	114.2	59.7	21.7
Apr.	198.0	115.4	61.0	21.6	197.2	114.7	60.7	21.8
May	199.9	116.0	62.0	21.9	199.1	115.8	61.5	21.9
June	201.3	115.8	63.4	22.0	200.9	117.0	61.8	22.1
July	203.3	116.5	64.5	22.2	203.3	116.3	64.7	22.3
Aug.	204.1	116.8	64.8	22.6	202.9	116.3	64.2	22.5
Sept.	206.9	117.8	66.0	23.1	207.5	118.1	66.1	23.3
Oct.	207.5	118.7	65.7	23.1	208.3	118.5	66.6	23.2
Nov.	208.2	119.2	65.4	23.6	209.1	119.5	66.2	23.4
Dec.	209.6	120.5	65.2	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Jan.	210.7	120.8	65.6	24.3	210.9	119.6	67.2	24.1
Feb.	212.0	121.9	65.4	24.6	211.6	121.1	66.0	24.5
Mar.	213.9	123.4	65.1	25.3	212.4	122.6	64.4	25.4
Apr.	215.7	124.9	64.9	25.9	214.8	124.0	64.7	26.1
May	217.0	125.2	65.6	26.2	215.3	124.8	64.4	26.1
June	218.3	126.2	65.2	26.9	219.2	127.7	64.4	27.0
July	219.1	126.5	65.2	27.4	217.8	126.1	64.2	27.5
Aug.	221.0	128.4	64.9	27.8	219.0	127.3	63.9	27.9
Sept.	222.4	130.1	64.3	28.0	223.1	130.6	64.3	28.2
Oct.	224.1	131.2	64.3	28.6	225.7	131.5	65.6	28.6
Nov.	226.1	132.2	64.8	29.1	226.8	132.3	65.6	28.8
Dec. 2	227.9	134.1	64.5	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Jan.	229.8	134.8	65.2	29.8	229.1	133.4	66.2	29.5
Feb.	231.3	136.3	64.9	30.2	230.4	135.2	65.3	29.9
Mar.	232.3	137.3	64.3	30.7	231.9	136.4	64.8	30.7
Apr.	233.5	137.9	64.4	31.2	232.3	136.9	64.0	31.4
May	235.5	139.3	64.3	31.9	233.6	138.9	63.0	31.7
June	237.2	140.9	64.0	32.3	239.1	143.1	63.5	32.4
July	239.2	142.5	63.9	32.8	237.8	142.4	62.5	32.9
Aug.	239.7	143.6	62.6	33.4	237.1	142.5	60.9	33.7
Sept.	241.0	145.4	61.7	33.9	241.9	146.0	61.8	34.2
Oct.	242.4	146.6	61.5	34.3	242.4	146.0	62.0	34.5
Nov.	244.2	148.4	61.4	34.4	245.0	148.6	62.3	34.1
Dec. 3	246.2	149.7	61.5	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1

For notes see end of table.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1948-67—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

Month <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2,4</sup>	Securities		Total <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>2,4</sup>	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>4</sup>			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>4</sup>
1964—Jan.	247.2	151.1	61.0	35.0	246.2	149.5	62.1	34.6
Feb.	248.7	152.4	60.9	35.3	247.2	150.6	61.5	35.1
Mar.	249.6	153.7	60.3	35.6	249.9	152.8	61.5	35.6
Apr.	251.3	155.0	60.7	35.6	250.6	154.7	60.1	35.8
May	253.5	157.1	60.5	35.9	251.5	156.7	59.1	35.8
June	255.0	158.4	60.4	36.2	257.3	161.6	59.3	36.4
July	256.0	159.8	59.9	36.4	254.2	159.4	58.3	36.5
Aug.	258.7	161.7	60.2	36.8	256.1	160.2	58.8	37.1
Sept.	261.1	162.9	60.8	37.5	262.2	163.7	60.7	37.8
Oct.	262.4	163.8	60.7	37.9	262.4	163.0	61.4	38.0
Nov.	265.8	165.9	61.5	38.5	266.3	165.5	62.7	38.1
Dec.	267.2	167.7	60.7	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
1965—Jan.	269.6	170.6	59.6	39.5	269.1	168.5	61.5	39.1
Feb.	272.6	173.0	59.7	40.0	270.7	170.5	60.5	39.7
Mar.	275.5	175.2	59.8	40.5	273.9	174.5	59.0	40.3
Apr.	276.8	176.7	58.8	41.2	275.9	176.2	58.3	41.4
May	279.1	179.5	58.3	41.3	277.1	178.8	57.2	41.1
June	281.1	181.1	58.1	42.0	283.9	184.9	56.9	42.2
July	282.7	182.7	57.5	42.4	281.2	182.4	56.3	42.6
Aug.	286.1	185.2	57.8	43.1	283.2	184.3	55.5	43.4
Sept.	287.1	186.6	57.0	43.4	286.8	187.0	55.9	43.9
Oct.	290.2	188.8	57.6	43.8	290.2	187.7	58.5	44.1
Nov.	292.0	190.7	57.1	44.2	292.3	189.8	58.8	43.8
Dec.	294.4	192.4	57.3	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
1966—Jan.	297.0	194.6	57.4	45.0	296.7	192.6	59.6	44.4
Feb.	298.6	196.7	56.5	45.5	295.9	193.5	57.3	45.1
Mar.	300.1	198.4	56.0	45.7	298.3	197.4	55.4	45.4
Apr.	302.1	200.6	55.3	46.2	301.5	199.6	55.5	46.5
May	303.7	202.3	54.1	47.3	302.2	201.5	53.6	47.1
June	306.8	203.4	54.9	48.5	310.1	207.9	53.5	48.8
July	307.5	204.5	54.5	48.5	306.9	205.6	52.7	48.6
Aug.	309.9	205.8	56.0	48.0	307.4	205.2	53.7	48.4
Sept.	309.4	206.2	54.9	48.3	308.8	206.4	53.6	48.8
Oct.	308.9	207.2	53.4	48.4	308.0	205.8	53.6	48.8
Nov.	309.3	207.5	53.4	48.4	309.0	206.7	54.4	47.9
Dec.	310.2	207.8	53.7	48.7	317.9	213.0	56.2	48.8
1967—Jan.	314.4	210.4	54.2	49.9	313.8	208.5	56.0	49.4
Feb.	318.0	211.0	55.9	51.1	314.5	207.2	56.6	50.7
Mar.	321.4	211.3	57.8	52.3	320.1	210.3	57.8	52.0
Apr.	323.0	213.3	56.1	53.6	322.3	212.2	56.2	54.0
May	324.3	213.1	56.2	55.1	323.4	212.7	55.9	54.8
June	324.9	213.2	55.9	55.8	328.8	217.9	54.8	56.1
July	332.2	216.5	58.9	56.7	331.5	217.4	57.2	56.9
Aug.	337.1	217.7	61.9	57.5	334.1	216.9	59.3	57.9

<sup>1</sup> Data are for last Wednesday of the month and are partly estimated except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates). Data for June 30, 1967, are estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to exclude interbank loans. Beginning June 9, 1966, about \$1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.

<sup>3</sup> Data are estimates for Dec. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning June 30, 1966, CCC certificates of interest and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participation certificates totaling an estimated \$1 billion are included in "Other" securities rather than in loans.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR 1967

(Per cent)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Loans and investments....	99.8	98.9	99.6	99.8	99.7	101.2	99.8	99.1	99.8	99.7	99.9	102.5
Loans.....	99.1	98.2	99.5	99.5	99.8	102.2	100.4	99.6	100.1	99.3	99.6	102.5
Other securities.....	98.9	99.2	99.5	100.6	99.5	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.0	100.7	99.1	100.2

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# Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations

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*This eleventh joint interim report reflects the Treasury–Federal Reserve policy of making available additional information on foreign exchange operations from time to time. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York acts as agent for both the Treasury and the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System in the conduct of foreign exchange operations.*

*This report was prepared by Charles A. Coombs, Vice President in charge of the Foreign Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Special Manager, System Open Market Account. It covers the period March to early September 1967. Previous reports were published in BULLETINS for September and March of each year beginning with September 1962.*

During the first 4 months of 1967, sterling staged a strong recovery while international financial markets generally moved into better balance as inflationary pressures receded and credit conditions eased. Toward the end of May, unfortunately, the sudden eruption of the Middle East crisis jolted confidence in both the gold and foreign exchange markets. Money immediately flowed in heavy volume to the traditional haven of Switzerland, thereby imposing further strain on the Euro-dollar market from which funds were already being withdrawn in anticipation of midyear liquidity requirements. Sterling also came under pressure, reflecting concern that Britain might prove particularly vulnerable to adverse developments in the Middle East. In the gold market, fears that the Middle East hostilities might develop into a broader conflict briefly, but strongly, intensified speculative buying, already influenced by public discussions of U.S. gold policy, the Treasury's suspension of silver sales, alternating reports of imminent success or failure of negotiations to

increase international liquidity, and tensions in the Far East.

These severe pressures in the gold and exchange markets in early June brought an immediate central bank response. To relieve the stringency in the Euro-dollar market, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) drew \$143 million on its swap line with the System and placed these funds in the market. This BIS operation, which was reversed in July, helped to settle the market and ease the pressures on sterling resulting from the pull of higher Euro-dollar rates. At the same time, the U.S. authorities, in cooperation with the Bank of England, acted to absorb sterling from the market by purchasing spot against forward resale a total of \$112 million equivalent of sterling. In addition, the Bank of England strengthened its own resources by reactivating its swap line with the Federal Reserve through a drawing of \$225 million in June. The Federal Reserve made even heavier drawings on its Swiss franc swap lines to absorb the flow of dollars to Switzerland, while the

gold pool kept the London gold market price under firm control.

Although the immediate disturbances in the gold and exchange markets associated with the Middle East crisis were thus quickly dealt with, international financial markets remained uneasy during succeeding months while short-term funds continued to move across the exchanges in response to differentials in interest rates and credit conditions. Recurrent pressures on sterling, for example, seemed to reflect interest rate differentials marginally unfavorable to London, as well as hedging. At the close of August, the successful conclusion of the Group of Ten discussions on international liquidity brought about some covering of short positions in sterling while also relieving speculative buying pressure on the London gold market.

As in the past, dollar rates in the exchange

markets were influenced both by the U.S. balance of payments deficit and the backwash from large shifts of funds among third countries. The Federal Reserve swap lines, after having reverted fully to a standby basis last February, were once again activated in May when the System began a series of drawings on its swap line with the Belgian National Bank in order to absorb a continuing influx of dollars into Belgium. Such drawings of Belgian francs rose to \$120 million equivalent by the end of August, while drawings of \$20 million equivalent of Dutch guilders were also required to absorb dollar acquisitions by the Netherlands Bank. By far the largest operation, however, was undertaken in Swiss francs in order to absorb \$390 million that poured into the Swiss National Bank during May and June. There were only very limited opportunities to reverse these operations during the summer months, and at the end of August System swap drawings outstanding totaled \$513 million (see Table 2). Subsequently, in early September, the Federal Reserve drew an additional \$5 million under its arrangement with the National Bank of Belgium and \$10 million from the Netherlands Bank.

During the period under review, the Federal Reserve swap network was expanded and further strengthened. In May new swap facilities were negotiated with the central banks of Denmark and Norway in the amount of \$100 million each and with the Bank of Mexico for \$130 million. Then in July, against the background of the Middle East problem, the System negotiated increases in: (1) its Swiss franc swap lines with the Swiss National Bank and the BIS (each facility being increased by \$50 million to \$250 million), and (2) its swap line with the BIS providing for swaps of dollars

TABLE 1  
FEDERAL RESERVE RECIPROCAL CURRENCY  
ARRANGEMENTS, AUGUST 31, 1967  
(In millions of dollars equivalent)

Institution	Amount of facility
Austrian National Bank.....	100
National Bank of Belgium.....	150
Bank of Canada.....	500
National Bank of Denmark.....	100
Bank of England.....	1,350
Bank of France.....	100
German Federal Bank.....	400
Bank of Italy.....	600
Bank of Japan.....	450
Bank of Mexico.....	130
Netherlands Bank.....	150
Bank of Norway.....	100
Bank of Sweden.....	100
Swiss National Bank.....	250
Bank for International Settlements:	
Swiss francs/dollars.....	250
Other European currencies/dollars.....	300
Total.....	5,030

TABLE 2

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
UNDER RECIPROCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS, MARCH 1962-AUGUST 1967

(In millions of dollars)

Institution	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		Total	Drawings outstanding, Aug. 31, 1967
	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	July-Aug.		
Austrian National Bank														
Drawings		50.0											50.0	
Repayments			50.0										50.0	
National Bank of Belgium														
Drawings		30.5	10.0	15.0	145.0	65.0	85.0	30.0	37.5	92.5	510.5	120.0	510.5	120.0
Repayments		15.5	25.0		15.0	100.0	50.0	110.0	35.0	30.0	10.0		390.5	
Bank of Canada														
Drawings			20.0										20.0	
Repayments			20.0										20.0	
Bank of England														
Drawings	50.0		25.0	10.0									85.0	
Repayments		50.0	25.0	10.0									85.0	
Bank of France														
Drawings	50.0			21.5									71.5	
Repayments		50.0		12.5	9.0								71.5	
German Federal Bank														
Drawings			150.0	136.0	55.0	50.0	15.0		140.0				546.0	
Repayments				226.0	115.0		65.0			140.0			546.0	
Bank of Italy														
Drawings		50.0					250.0	100.0	325.0				725.0	
Repayments			50.0				82.0	168.0	100.0	310.0	15.0		725.0	
Netherlands Bank														
Drawings	10.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0		25.0		65.0		20.0		420.0	20.0
Repayments		50.0	10.0	70.0	80.0		100.0	25.0	30.0	35.0			400.0	
Swiss National Bank														
Drawings		50.0		80.0	25.0		150.0		75.0	185.0	33.0		598.0	173.0
Repayments			50.0	5.0	100.0		90.0	60.0	60.0	43.0	17.0		425.0	
Bank for International Settlements														
Drawings		80.0		150.0	100.0				75.0	185.0	15.0		605.0	200.0
Repayments		25.0	55.0	5.0	145.0		60.0	40.0		75.0			405.0	
All banks														
Drawings	110.0	310.5	235.0	532.5	80.0	395.0	480.0	210.0	710.0	407.5	160.5		3,631.0	513.0
Repayments		190.5	265.0	348.5	464.0	100.0	447.0	403.0	135.0	430.0	318.0	17.0	3,118.0	

against other European currencies (this facility rising from \$200 million to \$300 million). Thus, the Federal Reserve swap network now comprises bilateral agreements with 14 central banks plus the BIS which provide mutual credit facilities totaling \$5,030 million.

In April and May the U.S. Treasury issued to the BIS certificates of indebtedness denominated in Swiss francs, the proceeds of which (\$60.2 million equivalent) were used to reduce third-currency swaps negotiated with the BIS last February to liquidate previous Swiss franc drawings by the System.

In July the Treasury issued the first of four scheduled 4½-year \$125 million notes, denominated in German marks. These latest security issues, partly offset by redemption at maturity of Belgian franc-denominated bonds totaling \$30.2 million, brought to \$1,015.5 million total outstanding issues of U.S. Treasury foreign currency obligations (see Table 3).

**STERLING**

During the first quarter of 1967, funds that had fled from sterling during the summer of 1966 began moving back at an accelerated

TABLE 3  
U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES, FOREIGN  
CURRENCY SERIES  
(In billions of dollars equivalent)

Issued to—	1966		1967			Out- stand- ing Aug. 31
	Out- stand- ing Jan. 1	Net change during year	Issues, or redemptions (-)			
			I	II	July and Aug.	
Austrian National Bank.....	100.7	-50.3				50.3
National Bank of Belgium.....	30.2			-30.2		
German Federal Bank.....	602.1	-251.5			125.5	477.0
Bank of Italy.....	124.8					124.8
Swiss National Bank.....	257.3	-46.2				210.8
Bank for Interna- tional Settle- ments <sup>1</sup> .....	92.6			60.2		152.7
Total.....	1,207.8	-348.0	30.0	125.5		1,015.5

<sup>1</sup> Denominated in Swiss francs.  
NOTE.—Discrepancies in amounts are due to valuation adjustments,  
refundings, and rounding.

pace. By early March, these inflows had enabled the Bank of England to liquidate completely the swap drawings from the Federal Reserve and to repay fully other sizable special credits from the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury. (At their peak in August of last year, credits from the United States had reached \$750 million. By the end of September they had been reduced \$575 million through substitution of other credit facilities.) Announcement of these repayments confirmed to the market the degree of recovery that had already taken place and triggered a spurt of buying that gained momentum as the month progressed.

Other developments during March contributed to a surge of covering of short positions. These included announcements of (1) renewal of the credit lines from nine central banks and the BIS, (2) unexpectedly good fourth-quarter balance of payments figures, (3) a cut in the discount rate of the Bank of England from 6½ to 6 per cent, which was

taken as a sign of confidence, and (4) the British Government's decision to continue strict control over price and wage increases through July 1968. In addition to having repaid early in March its swap with the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England later in the month used most of its record reserve gains to repay other short-term central bank debts. Thus, within a 6-month period, the Bank of England had repaid \$575 million to the U.S. authorities and \$720 million to other parties. Remaining central bank credits linked specifically to changes in overseas sterling balances were liquidated early in the second quarter.

The influx of short-term capital continued in April and early May, though at a diminishing rate. The British authorities were able to announce a reserve increase of \$145 million in April, as foreign short-term interest rates continued to fall and the U.K. budget message met with a generally favorable reception. As early as April, however, some market concern was beginning to be expressed about the trend in the trade figures, and by early May covered interest rate comparisons that had tended to favor London earlier in the year started to turn adverse. Shortly after the announcement on May 4 of the third cut in the discount rate of the Bank of England this year, from 6 to 5½ per cent, Euro-dollar rates began to firm, despite subsequent steps toward further monetary ease by several continental countries. Moreover, the announcement on May 11 that the British trade deficit had jumped from \$36 million in March to \$115 million in April was followed a few days later by President de Gaulle's sharply negative comments at a press conference on Britain's application to join the Common Market. By mid-May the combination of these adverse factors had led to the first net selling

of sterling this year. Nevertheless, the British authorities proceeded with their plans to prepay \$405 million on May 25 to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—more than half of the amount due this December under the 1964 drawing—together with the whole amount (\$80 million) borrowed in 1964 from Switzerland, thus further reestablishing available credit facilities.

On June 1, market expectations of an imminent outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East sparked a burst of selling of sterling. Such apprehension of war affected sterling not only directly but also indirectly through the Euro-dollar market, where precautionary withdrawals of funds combined with the usual pressures associated with midyear window-dressing to create a sudden squeeze and a sharp hike in rates. These dual pressures were immediately met by a coordinated central bank response in both the exchange and Euro-currency markets. On June 1 the U.S. authorities, in consultation with the Bank of England, purchased a total of \$92.7 million of sterling in the New York market on a swap basis, buying spot against forward sales. That same day the BIS began placing in the Euro-dollar market new dollar funds drawn under its Swap arrangement with the Federal Reserve. By June 7, when a cease-fire resolution by the United Nations served to reduce tensions somewhat, the BIS had drawn a total of \$143 million from the System and had placed these dollars, together with funds received from other central banks, in the Euro-dollar market. Meanwhile, the U.S. authorities had temporarily taken another \$20 million of sterling out of private hands through additional swap purchases in New York. With the cessation of actual hostilities, covering by the market of short positions in sterling boosted the spot rate from a low of \$2.7900 on June 6 to \$2.7932 on

June 7 while permitting the Bank of England to recoup much of the exchange that had been used during the preceding few days.

As the month progressed, however, rumors that Arab countries might withdraw sterling balances revived market anxieties while the announcement at midmonth of disappointing trade figures for May had a further disturbing effect. Finally, the pull of foreign interest rates, particularly during a brief squeeze in the Euro-dollar market at the end of June, exerted further pressure. To cushion the reserve impact of these adverse developments, the Bank of England drew \$225 million during June under its \$1,350 million swap arrangement with the Federal Reserve.

#### SWISS FRANC

During the first half of 1967, Swiss interest rates declined less rapidly than rates outside Switzerland. Indeed, during much of this period, the Swiss credit market remained relatively tight, and there was on the whole more incentive for foreigners to pay off previous Swiss franc borrowings than there was for Swiss residents to place new funds abroad. Even in the early months of the year, the reflux to foreign markets of funds repatriated by Swiss residents at the year-end was less than might have been expected on the usual seasonal pattern. As a result, the Federal Reserve was unable to acquire through the market sufficient francs to pay off completely earlier drawings under its swap lines with the Swiss National Bank and the BIS. To liquidate the residual balance of \$75 million in Swiss francs due to the BIS, the U.S. authorities in February used \$75 million equivalent of sterling balances to acquire Swiss francs from the BIS on a temporary swap basis. Subsequently, when the Swiss National Bank released to

the Swiss commercial banks part of their deposits that had been blocked since 1961, the banks bought BIS Swiss franc promissory notes in the amount of \$60.2 million equivalent. The BIS placed these francs at the disposal of the U.S. Treasury, which in exchange issued certificates of indebtedness denominated in Swiss francs. The Swiss franc proceeds of these issues were used to reduce the commitment under the sterling/Swiss franc swap to \$14.3 million equivalent.

In order to forestall a rapid rise in the Swiss franc rate during March, when Swiss banks repatriated funds for liquidity requirements, the Swiss National Bank announced early in the month that it would provide Swiss francs against dollars for end-of-quarter needs through short-term swaps with the Swiss commercial banks. This was

the first time that the Swiss authorities had offered this facility other than at midyear and at the year-end. During the final weeks of March the central bank took in \$221 million on this basis and immediately re-invested the money in the Euro-dollar market to assist in moderating pressures in that market.

Following the end of the quarter, interest rates on sterling and dollar investments continued to decline, while the unwinding of the Swiss National Bank swaps with its commercial banks tended to tighten the Swiss market once again. Foreigners, particularly Italians, began to bid for Swiss francs to repay indebtedness previously incurred and started shifting their borrowings to currencies that were being lent more cheaply, notably German marks, while in addition there may have been some net repatriation

TABLE 4

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS  
UNDER RECIPROCAL CURRENCY AGREEMENTS, MARCH 1962-JUNE 1967

(In millions of dollars)

Institution	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	Total	Drawings outstanding, June 30, 1967
	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H	2d H	1st H		
National Bank of Belgium													
Drawings.....			35.0	10.0								45.0	
Repayments.....			25.0	20.0								45.0	
Bank of Canada													
Drawings.....	250.0									17.6		267.6	
Repayments.....		250.0								17.6		267.6	
Bank of England													
Drawings.....			25.0		15.0	1,355.0	1,215.0	550.0	175.0	450.0	225.0	4,010.0	225.0
Repayments.....				25.0		1,170.0	1,055.0	435.0	475.0	275.0	350.0	3,785.0	
Bank of Italy													
Drawings.....				50.0	100.0							150.0	
Repayments.....					150.0							150.0	
Bank of Japan													
Drawings.....					50.0	30.0						80.0	
Repayments.....						80.0						80.0	
Bank for International Settlements <sup>1</sup>													
Drawings.....									285.0		225.0	510.0	143.0
Repayments.....									85.0		282.0	367.0	
All banks													
Drawings.....	250.0		60.0	60.0	165.0	1,385.0	1,215.0	550.0	175.0	752.6	450.0	5,062.6	368.0
Repayments.....		250.0	25.0	45.0	150.0	1,250.0	1,055.0	435.0	475.0	377.6	632.0	4,694.6	

<sup>1</sup> Drawings of dollars against European currencies other than Swiss francs, including—in addition to drawings in connection with Euro-dollar operations—drawings to meet temporary cash requirements. During the first 6 months of 1967 drawings to meet cash requirements totaled \$82 million.



of funds by Swiss banks. As a result, the spot rate moved up from \$0.2307½ at the beginning of April to the effective ceiling of \$0.2317½ by April 26, at which point the Swiss National Bank became a buyer of dollars for the first time in 1967. With credit conditions remaining tight and some nervousness developing about sterling and the prospects of a Middle East clash, the rate held at or close to the effective ceiling through most of May, and the Swiss National Bank added some \$180 million to its reserves. The prepayment by the Bank of England in May of the \$80 million credit extended to it in December 1964 resulted in equivalent dollar acquisitions by the Swiss National Bank.

During the first days of June the rumor, and then actual outbreak, of hostilities in the Middle East precipitated a heavy flow of funds to Switzerland. The dollar holdings of the Swiss National Bank, already swollen by the inflows in May, jumped by \$212 million in the first week of June. In order to absorb these dollar flows, the Federal Reserve on June 2 and June 8 drew a total of \$370 million equivalent of Swiss francs in equal amounts under its swap arrangements with the Swiss National Bank and the BIS; in addition, the Swiss National Bank purchased \$30 million of gold from the U.S. Treasury. Although only a part of the shift of funds to Switzerland during this period represented transfers directly out of sterling, the Swiss authorities were prepared to cooperate with the Bank of England in countering the effects of such shifts. One by-product of this cooperation was the acquisition by the Federal Reserve of \$28 million equivalent of Swiss francs, which were used on June 16 to repay an equivalent amount of its drawings on the Swiss National Bank.

Following the cease fire in the Middle

East, the demand for francs abated, only to pick up again on a moderate scale just before midyear. Once again, the Federal Reserve drew on its swap arrangements to absorb these inflows; it added \$33 million to its drawings on the Swiss central bank and \$15 million to its drawings on the BIS—bringing the total of Swiss franc drawings outstanding on July 3 to \$390 million, out of credit lines then totaling \$400 million. The drawing on the Swiss National Bank was reduced on July 28 to \$180 million, when the Swiss National Bank purchased \$10 million from the System against Swiss francs to meet Swiss official requirements. In view of continuing uncertainties in financial markets and unsettled conditions in the Middle East during the summer, it was agreed in mid-July that the Federal Reserve swap lines in Swiss francs with the Swiss National Bank and the BIS should be expanded by \$50 million each to a new combined total of \$500 million. (At the same time, the \$200 million swap facility with the BIS in European currencies other than Swiss francs was increased by \$100 million equivalent to \$300 million.)

The capital inflows in May and especially in June led to increased liquidity in Switzerland and eliminated the need for any special measures, such as short-term swaps, to meet midyear needs. Indeed, there was some easing in Swiss interest rates. In order to reinforce this trend, the Swiss central bank on July 10 reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, explaining that the move was “likely to facilitate the reestablishment of interest rate differences existing normally between Switzerland and foreign countries and thus also the reflux abroad of the excess liquidity registered in the past two months.” Following this move, and as Euro-dollar rates became relatively more attractive, some movement of funds out of Switzerland began

to develop, and by late August the franc had eased considerably. When the rate reached \$0.2304 $\frac{1}{8}$ , the Swiss National Bank began selling dollars to the market. The Bank subsequently purchased \$7 million from the System, which used the Swiss franc counterpart to reduce its outstanding drawings in Swiss francs. Such Federal Reserve drawings thus amounted to \$373 million as of the end of August.

#### GERMAN MARK

The German economy has been operating at less than capacity this year, and the slack in domestic activity has been reflected in a substantial drop in imports and buoyant exports. As a result, the German trade surplus nearly quadrupled from \$555 million in the first half of 1966 to \$2.2 billion in the first half of this year. Had it not been for the very large outflows of short-term funds stimulated by the significant easing in German monetary policy, this trade surplus could have created severe strains in international credit markets and the foreign exchange market. Thus, the series of reductions in the discount rate and in reserve requirements during the first 8 months of this year, while designed primarily to stimulate the flagging domestic economy, were very helpful from an international standpoint as well.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, there was a substantial reflow of funds from Germany just after the year-end, and the Federal Reserve was able to acquire in the market and through special transactions sufficient marks to liquidate by mid-February the \$140 million drawn on the swap line with the German Federal Bank in December 1966. During March and April the spot rate generally held close to its upper limit but the central bank did not add significantly to its reserves. By mid-May, however, the

mark began to ease as the cumulative influence of easy money policy induced heavy outflows of commercial bank funds. At the same time, German firms that had taken up sizable amounts of funds abroad began making repayments as credit became more readily available in Germany.

The easing trend in spot marks became more pronounced toward the end of June, when the German Federal Bank announced the fourth reduction in reserve requirements this year. To encourage retention in Germany of this newly released bank liquidity, the German Federal Bank at the same time altered its pattern of exchange market activity. For several months the central bank had been concerned that its policy of active ease had been more successful in stimulating outflows of funds than in reducing domestic interest rates. By widening the margin between its announced buying and selling rates and permitting a rapid fall in the spot rate, the central bank sought to increase the degree of uncertainty about future rate movements, particularly for those who were investing abroad at very short term on an uncovered basis. As the spot rate dropped sharply in early July to just below par, investors immediately began to purchase forward cover to avoid the risk of a future rise in the rate, and the cost of such cover back into marks jumped from about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum for 3-month maturity, for example, to over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and remained close to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent through August.

During the period under review, there were discussions between Germany and the United States, together with the United Kingdom, concerning military forces in NATO and the balance of payments consequences of U.S. and U.K. troop deployments in Germany. In early May the U.S. authorities released an exchange of letters growing

out of these discussions between the President of the German Federal Bank, Karl Blessing, and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William McChesney Martin, Jr., in which the former indicated that the Federal Bank intended to continue its practice of not converting dollars into gold as part of a policy of international monetary cooperation. This statement was made with the agreement of the German Federal Government, which at the same time took note of the Federal Bank's intention to purchase \$500 million of U.S. Government medium-term securities in four equal quarterly instalments beginning in July. The first \$125 million equivalent German-mark security was issued on July 3.

#### DUTCH GUILDER

During the early part of 1967, the guilder came on offer as the Dutch trade balance moved into deficit, primarily due to slackening demand by some of its major trading partners. At the same time the recovery of sterling attracted additional outflows of guilder funds. Under the circumstances the Netherlands Bank released dollars to the market and further reduced its dollar reserves by converting into dollars the guilder tranche of a multicurrency drawing from the IMF by Spain. The Netherlands Bank then replenished its dollar reserves by buying \$35 million from the Federal Reserve against guilders. The Federal Reserve used the guilders to repay by the end of January the remaining commitment under a \$65 million swap drawing made during the summer of 1966.

The Dutch economy continued to ease, and in mid-March the Netherlands Bank reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. (The rate had been raised to 5 per cent in May 1966 in order to damp down the

then overheated economy.) The move also brought interest rates in the Netherlands more nearly into line with those in other centers. At the same time, the Netherlands Bank removed the penalty deposit requirement for banks exceeding credit ceilings. Despite these moves, money market conditions in the Netherlands remained tighter than abroad, and Dutch banks withdrew funds from other markets. Under the circumstances the Dutch authorities began to rely increasingly on swap transactions in the exchange market—that is, the purchase of dollars spot against forward delivery—as a regular method of relieving money market pressures. Dollars taken in by the central bank on a swap basis reached fairly substantial levels beginning in May and rose to a peak of \$150 million in early June.

In the early summer, the backwash of the hostilities in the Middle East and renewed pressures on sterling dominated the foreign exchange markets. As additional funds moved into Amsterdam, the guilder rose sharply and the Netherlands Bank took in dollars both outright and on a swap basis. Accordingly, at the end of July the Federal Reserve drew \$20 million of guilders under its \$150 million swap line with the Netherlands Bank and used the proceeds to absorb an equivalent amount of dollars on the books of the Dutch central bank. Following a further flow of funds into the Netherlands, in early September the Federal Reserve made an additional drawing of \$10 million equivalent.

#### CANADIAN DOLLAR

During the early part of 1967 movements in the Canadian dollar rate were influenced by fluctuations in the volume of new Canadian bond flotations in the New York market and by short-term capital flows. A flurry of

new issues in January, together with the take-down of proceeds of previous issues and the repatriation of funds from the United States, more than offset adverse seasonal factors, and the Canadian dollar moved above par (\$0.9250), where it held through mid-February. At the end of February, as the rate of new external issues abated and adverse seasonal factors asserted themselves, the rate moved below par and remained there during the rest of winter and early spring.

The Canadian dollar began moving into a period of seasonal strength late in the spring as grain shipments started up again. Then in June an increase in bond issues lent further strength to the Canadian dollar, pushing it above par. An additional—although quite temporary—boost was given to the spot rate when unfounded rumors of an increase in the Canadian-Russian wheat agreement were prompted by the arrival in Canada of a Russian trade delegation. During the summer, tourist receipts were unusually large, as the success of EXPO 67 drew an exceptional number of visitors to Canada. Consequently, the Canadian dollar remained quite strong during July and August—fluctuating in a narrow range around \$0.9300. Official gold and foreign exchange reserves nevertheless declined moderately during the first 7 months of the year (by \$53.3 million), with the decline in large part (\$31.8 million) the result of purchases by the Canadian authorities of Canadian Government debt held by residents of the United States.

#### **BELGIAN FRANC**

The Belgian franc moved above par in January as slightly slackening activity in the Belgian economy contributed to a more than seasonal drop in imports, and the current account shifted from deficit to surplus during

the winter. There was no real pressure in the exchange market, however, and official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were little changed through the first quarter.

In April the franc began to strengthen further as the current account continued in surplus, and from May onward the franc held at or near its upper intervention point. In part, this strength reflected an inflow of short-term capital despite steps by the central bank to ease monetary policy somewhat, including three cuts in the discount rate during the first half of the year. During the rest of the period the National Bank of Belgium was compelled to take in substantial amounts of dollars.

Inflows in late April and early May led the Federal Reserve to absorb \$30 million that had been acquired by the National Bank by utilizing its \$150 million swap line with that Bank. In an unrelated transaction, the U.S. Treasury during May repaid two maturing Belgian-franc-denominated bonds totaling \$30.2 million, originally issued in 1963—using francs it had acquired in late 1966 when the dollar was in demand in Belgium.

The Federal Reserve used an additional \$7.5 million of the swap line in June but shortly thereafter repaid \$10 million by selling dollars to the National Bank to meet Belgian Government needs. In July and August demand for francs was intensified as commercial banks increased their inflow of short-term capital. (The scope for the banks to employ in Belgium the proceeds of foreign borrowings increased with the removal in late June of the credit ceilings that had been previously applied on a voluntary basis.) The renewed pressures on sterling also contributed to the substantial inflow as commercial interests and banks reduced their holdings of sterling. In order to absorb dollars purchased by the National Bank

during this period, the Federal Reserve used a further \$92.5 million under the swap arrangement plus \$3 million of Belgian franc balances. Thus at the end of August, total swap drawings by the Federal Reserve stood at \$120 million. After a further flow of funds into Belgium, in early September the Federal Reserve made an additional drawing of \$5 million equivalent.

#### **ITALIAN LIRA**

The deficit that had emerged in late 1966 in Italy's balance of payments continued during the first 2 months of 1967—reflecting seasonal factors and intensified import demand associated with an expanding economy. In addition, there were sizable exports of capital, partly in anticipation of changes in the Italian tax laws. Under the circumstances, U.S. monetary authorities were able to acquire sufficient lire to repay lira swap commitments totaling \$114 million, of which the final \$15 million portion was liquidated at the beginning of 1967.

In March Italy's balance of payments began to strengthen, although the reemerging surplus was considerably less than during the comparable period a year earlier as import demand expanded further and capital exports continued. As economic expansion generated mounting financial requirements on the part of Italian residents for both foreign exchange and local currency, Italian banks reduced their net claims on foreigners by nearly \$275 million during the first 6 months of the year. During the same period Italian official reserves, including Italy's position in the IMF, increased by \$55 million.

About midyear the Italian payments position moved into the period of seasonal strength, and the demand for lire intensified. The Italian authorities began to acquire sub-

stantial amounts of dollars, though on a lesser scale than in the previous year. The Federal Reserve did not draw upon its \$600 million swap line with the Bank of Italy during the period, but outstanding Federal Reserve and Treasury technical commitments in forward lire were rolled over periodically during 1967.

#### **OTHER CURRENCIES**

During the period under review, there were no System transactions in Austrian schillings, French francs, Japanese yen, Danish kroner, Norwegian kroner, Swedish kronor, or Mexican pesos. Nor were there any drawings by the U.S. Treasury on the IMF. As of the end of August net U.S. indebtedness to the Fund was \$922.2 million.

#### **EURO-DOLLAR MARKET**

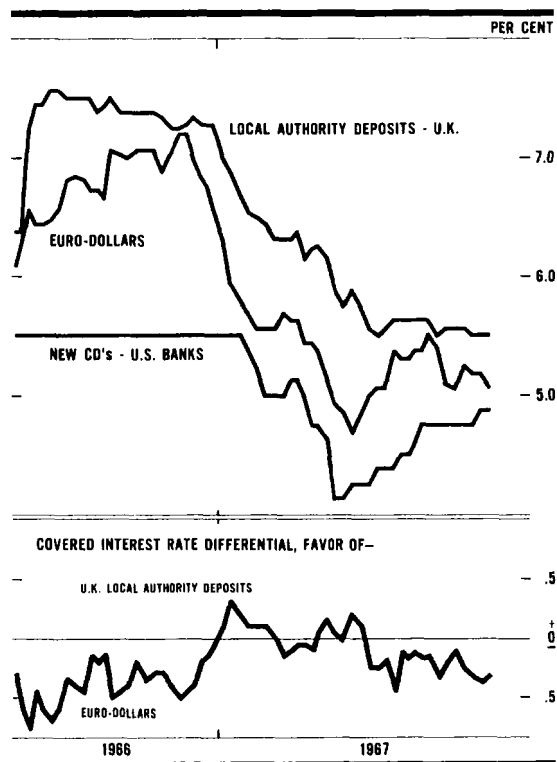
The Euro-dollar market eased considerably during the first four months of 1967, after having been subjected to considerable strain last year. Excessive reliance on monetary policy in a number of countries had pushed domestic interest rates to historically high levels, which affected the international money market as well. U.S. banks in particular turned to the Euro-dollar market in an effort to recoup deposits being lost as certificate of deposit rates reached ceiling levels under Regulation Q and became noncompetitive with commercial paper. Thus, between late June and the peak in mid-December, U.S. banks added some \$2.4 billion to their borrowings through foreign branches. Later, year-end liquidity requirements placed additional demands on the market. In the final weeks of 1966, concerted action was taken by the BIS and a number of central banks to counter these year-end pressures, and the constellation of Euro-dollar rates began to ease. (For a description of

these operations, see the Federal Reserve BULLETIN for March 1967, pages 355-57.)

The decline in rates was even more pronounced after the turn of the year. By late April, 3-month deposits were quoted at  $4\frac{1}{16}$  per cent, lower than at any time in 1966 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percentage points below their peak of late November. This sharp decline in rates reflected, in addition to the usual seasonal pattern, decidedly easier monetary conditions in the United States and Germany and to a lesser extent in other countries. By the end of the first quarter U.S. banks had reduced their liabilities to foreign branches, mainly in London, by some \$1,250 million from the mid-December peak, while German and Swiss institutions had added substantially to their net foreign currency assets abroad. A large part of the foreign funds shifted to London during the early months of the year were converted into sterling—reflecting both the relative attractiveness of sterling-denominated short-term assets and the return of confidence in that currency. As indicated on the accompanying chart, British local authority deposits commanded a modest edge over Euro-dollars early in the year and again in April, even allowing for exchange cover. On an uncovered basis, of course, there had been a substantial interest margin in favor of sterling assets right along, but this incentive became of practical significance in terms of shifts of funds only with the return of confidence.

The trend in interest rate relationships shifted during the second quarter as conditions in the Euro-dollar market began to tighten, partly reflecting a similar movement in U.S. short-term rates. Banks in some countries began to withdraw funds from the Euro-dollar market while those in other countries accelerated the pace of their borrowing. At the same time placement of Ger-

### SELECTED 3-MONTH YIELDS



man funds tapered off, and U.S. banks on balance were no longer repaying previous borrowings. Rates in the Euro-dollar market began to rise in May, and with the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East in June, precautionary withdrawals of funds combined with preparations for the midyear to cause a sharp jump in rates. The increased interest incentive to shift funds from sterling to the Euro-dollar market added a further element of pressure on sterling. Accordingly, as indicated in the section on sterling, the BIS immediately began to place sizable amounts of dollars in the Euro-dollar market—financing \$143 million of such placements by drawing on the swap line with the Federal Reserve. These operations quickly calmed the market, and, with the cessation of fighting, the rapid rise in rates came to a halt.

Apart from a brief period of stringency at

midyear and in early July, Euro-dollar rates have generally tended downward in recent weeks despite renewed borrowings by U.S. banks through their branches that have brought these liabilities back to a level approaching last December. Some new funds have come into the market as a result of the

U.S. payments deficit as well as from short-term outflows from Germany and Switzerland. In addition, there has been a shift of funds out of sterling, partly because the covered incentive between sterling and Euro-dollar investments has favored the latter for several months now.

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# Statements to Congress

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*Statement of George W. Mitchell, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. Senate, on S. 1306 "To Authorize Commercial Banks to Underwrite Revenue Bonds," August 28, 1967.*

I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on S. 1306, a bill which, broadly speaking, would repeal the provisions of Federal law that now prohibit commercial banks from underwriting or dealing in revenue bonds. At the request of the chairman of this subcommittee, the Board's staff recently undertook a study of the interest cost effects of commercial bank underwriting of revenue bonds, and the results of this study were transmitted to the subcommittee on July 21 of this year. After the study was completed, the Board had the benefit of two oral presentations, one by commercial bankers supporting the bill and one by investment bankers in opposition to it. Having carefully reviewed its position on bank underwriting of revenue bonds, the Board recommends that S. 1306 be enacted.

Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes now provides that a national bank "shall not underwrite any issue of securities," and other provisions of law apply this prohibition to State banks as well. However, section 5136 further provides that the prohibition of underwriting (as well as "dealing" in) securities "shall not apply to obligations of the United States, or general obligations

of any State or of any political subdivision thereof."

Besides issuing "general obligations," States and many local governments, particularly cities and special purpose governmental authorities of various kinds, also issue securities that do not have the same "full faith and credit" backing. As examples, a State may issue bonds that are to be repaid solely from tolls paid for use of a bridge, tunnel, or turnpike, or from a particular State tax source such as a motor fuel, sales, or severance tax. A city may issue bonds payable solely from the income of its water system or parking facilities.

In many cases a State, instead of issuing its own bonds payable solely out of a designated revenue source, will create a Roads Commission or Turnpike Authority, with power to raise necessary funds by selling its own bonds to the public. Bonds of that kind ordinarily are not binding on, or backed by, the State itself. Such bonds may completely obligate the Commission or Authority that issues them, but since that body does not possess general taxing power they have the same status as equivalent bonds issued by the State but payable only from one or more particular sources of State income. In other words, all of these securities are in the category of "revenue" bonds and may not be underwritten or dealt in by commercial banks.

As their capital needs have increased, States and localities have been turning to such revenue issues in increasing numbers. This alternate method of financing increases the flexibility and scope through which



State and local governments can raise necessary funds.

Some large commercial banks, both national and State, have departments that underwrite bonds that are "general obligations" under section 5136. Either individually or as members of syndicates, they submit offers for new issues of municipal "GO's," as they are called, and if the offer is accepted, they distribute the securities by selling them to the investing public, including institutional investors. Many of such banks also act as dealers—that is, they buy and sell GO's that are already outstanding and maintain inventories of such bonds for sale.

These underwriting and dealing functions must be distinguished, of course, from banks' investments in securities. Under section 5136 and the Investment Securities Regulation of the Comptroller of the Currency, a bank may purchase for investment (the statute uses the expression "purchase for its own account") securities of any kind, including corporate securities and revenue bonds, that are "marketable" and meet prescribed standards of quality. The pending bill does not relate to such investments, but rather to the authority of banks to underwrite and deal in securities. (For brevity, I shall refer hereafter only to "underwriting," but "dealing" should also be understood.)

Under section 5136, banks may underwrite GO's without any statutory restriction as to amount or requirement as to quality. Questions respecting quality and amount are taken care of by the examination process.

S. 1306, on the other hand, would permit banks to underwrite only such revenue bonds as "are at the time eligible for purchase by a national bank for its own account"—that is, securities that are of "bank quality" and therefore already eligible for

bank investment. The bill also forbids a bank to hold revenue bonds of any one issuer as a result of underwriting, dealing, or purchasing for its own account in a total amount exceeding at any one time 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus. In other words, if a bank already held bonds of the X Turnpike Authority in its investment portfolio in an amount equal to 6 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus, it could not, as underwriter (or in any other capacity otherwise than as fiduciary), buy bonds of a new issue of that Authority in an amount exceeding 4 per cent of such capital and surplus.

Specific prohibitions are included in S. 1306 against bank underwriting of obligations payable solely from the proceeds of special assessments and industrial development obligations—that is, obligations to finance the development of property and payable solely from rentals received from leasing the property to private manufacturers. In addition, provisions are included to reduce potential conflicts of interests. A bank participating in an underwriting syndicate could not purchase any revenue bonds for its trust department from any member of the syndicate until the syndicate had closed as to underwriting. Nor could it purchase such bonds for its trust department from itself as an underwriter or dealer unless directed to do so by court order. And if the bank sold any such obligations to any depositor, borrower, or correspondent bank, it would have to disclose that it was selling as an underwriter or dealer.

Over the years the controversy surrounding proposals to authorize bank underwriting of revenue bonds has developed a variety of pro and con arguments, most of which concern subjective judgments that cannot be quantified. It may be helpful to

your committee to summarize these arguments, as we understand them.

#### **ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF S. 1306**

##### **1. Economies in Government financing.**

The main argument favoring extension of bank underwriting to revenue bonds is that it would save governmental issuers money on what has become a major instrument of municipal finance. It is argued that revenue bond borrowing costs would decline, reflecting reductions in underwriting costs and in the yields necessary to attract investors. Reoffering yields would fall because (1) the market for revenue bonds would broaden as banks offered them to investors not previously reached, (2) the secondary market would improve as a result of bank operations as dealers in such bonds, and (3) the very fact that revenue bonds were accorded statutory treatment more nearly equal to GO's would increase investor receptivity. Lower underwriting costs, of course, would be expected to derive from increased competition in the bidding for new issues.

The Federal Reserve staff study submitted to you in July concludes that there is a small but significant difference in borrowing costs between GO's and revenue bonds, after allowing for differences in the characteristics of the two type of issues, and that the potential saving resulting from bank underwriting of revenue bond issues might amount to 1 to 2 per cent of the total interest cost. Specifically, on the \$3 billion of new revenue bonds of investment grade issued last year, the study indicates that the total annual borrowing cost actually incurred (\$113 million) might have been reduced by \$1.9 million. Since their average maturity was 18 years, this would amount to about \$34 million over the full life of the bonds. But it must be recognized that there is a considerable element of judgment in

this conclusion, despite its quantitative appearance. It is possible that the residual difference in borrowing costs is due entirely to factors other than the absence of commercial bank underwriting. And even if bank underwriting did improve the revenue bond market, some of the investor interest attracted thereby might be diverted from other tax-exempt investments, thus creating a partial offset in the form of a worsening in the market for GO's.

**2. Improved market efficiency.** It is also asserted that bank underwriting of revenue bonds would improve the breadth and continuity of these markets. Not only would there be a large increase in the number of market-makers for individual revenue bond issues, but also the issuers would have the added assistance of commercial bank underwriters in preparing the statistical and other information needed to assure that the market would give proper quality ratings to their revenue issues. Moreover, it is argued that the banks—since they are better capitalized and have multiple long-run interests at stake—would continue to underwrite and deal in revenue bonds in both good and bad times. Nonbank underwriters, it is asserted, tend to withdraw from the market when interest rates are rising and there has been a series of underwriting losses. Our staff study did show a substantially larger rise in underwriting spreads on revenue than on GO bonds in 1966, and it is alleged that this tendency was accentuated in the summer of 1966, when pressure on money markets was particularly strong.

The difference in underwriting eligibility produces a noneconomic bias in favor of the issuance of GO's, it is argued, even when a revenue issue might be more appropriate. Thus, a smaller municipality might use its general borrowing power to finance a revenue-producing project solely

(or largely) because its commercial bank contracts are not permitted to underwrite revenue issues, even though revenue bonds would have the advantage of placing the burden of financing the project exclusively on the users.

### **3. Consistency in underwriting function.**

In many cases revenue bonds and GO's may be used interchangeably by the issuing authority; in all cases, presumably the financing represents a public need to be served. Moreover, since both types of bonds carry exemption from Federal income taxes, the characteristics of the two markets are quite similar. Thus it may be argued that bank underwriting of revenue bonds would make possible a better structuring of institutional arrangements to market realities, would permit a more rational choice between GO's and revenue bonds as financing vehicles, and would provide greater support for State and local financing requirements should the trend toward increased use of revenue bonds continue.

## **ARGUMENTS AGAINST S. 1306**

**1. Conflicts of interests.** Commercial banks occupy a central and influential role in the financial community, as advisers to a variety of customers on financial matters and as investors of their own and other people's money. Given these functions, permitting the banks to underwrite and deal in securities obviously poses problems of conflicts of interests. Therefore, it may be argued that such activities should be permitted only where there is an overriding public interest that clearly outweighs the risks of abuse.

At least three potential conflict of interest areas must be recognized:

First is the possibility that banks will be undesirably influenced in their dealings with

correspondent banks and other customers. There would be a natural tendency, it is asserted, to promote the sale of bonds in which the bank is involved as underwriter or dealer, even though such bonds might not be as suitable (or well priced) as others in meeting the customer's needs.

Second is the problem of handling the investments of trust accounts administered by the bank. If, as trustee, the bank buys bonds in which it is interested as underwriter or dealer, its responsibilities as trustee might be subordinated to the objectives of its bond department. If, on the other hand, the bank trustee refrains from such purchases in order to avoid that risk, it may be depriving its trusts of the most suitable investment available at the moment.

Third is the conflict in function between the bank as underwriter and as investor. There is danger, it is asserted, that some banks would be tempted to hide their underwriting mistakes, and avoid immediate losses, by taking "sticky" securities into their own investment accounts. Conversely, it is argued that the underwriting banks might have an unfair investment advantage over other investors, since as underwriters they could earmark the most attractive issues (or segments of issues) for their own portfolios.

**2. Risk of market concentration.** Aside from the conflict of interests problem, some opponents of bank underwriting of revenue bonds question whether the long-run result might not be a decrease, rather than an increase, in underwriting competition. It is argued that there is a demonstrable tendency towards concentration in this field—6 of the 10 leading managing underwriters of municipal bond offerings already are banks, even though the banks may now underwrite only GO's—and that a broadening of bank

authority would tend to drive some nonbank underwriters out of the business. It is argued that banks have an inherent competitive advantage—with their broad and varied customer contacts, large capitalization, and cheaper and more certain availability of credit—and that this is already evident in other fields, such as dealing in U.S. Government securities. If nonbank underwriters were to withdraw from the business, the end result might be higher rather than lower borrowing costs.

As this review of the arguments may have demonstrated, persuasive reasons may be advanced for and against enactment of S. 1306. In testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee in 1963 and 1965, the Board opposed enactment of bills to authorize commercial banks to underwrite revenue bonds, largely because of concern over conflicts of interests. The Board continues to believe that the principle of separation of commercial banks from investment banking, which was recognized and adopted by the Congress in the Banking Act of 1933, is a sound and significant one. This separation tends to minimize possible conflicts of interests that might otherwise impair the ability of commercial banks to devote themselves single-mindedly to their primary function of serving their depositors, borrowers, correspondents, and trust accounts.

Nevertheless, the Congress has concluded that some exceptions to the general rule are warranted, among them being an exception for the general obligations of States and their political subdivisions. To the best of my knowledge, no one is seriously proposing that the authority of commercial banks to underwrite GO's should be repealed, even though the possible conflicts of interests are the same as for revenue bonds. And we

have no evidence that bank underwriting of GO's has resulted in abuses that call for legislative correction. Rather, the question before you now is whether, given the fact that banks are allowed to underwrite most municipal obligations, they should nevertheless be prohibited from underwriting a particular kind of municipal obligation, which was of little consequence in 1933 but which is now of major importance. Today revenue bonds account for roughly 40 per cent of outstanding long-term State and local debt. We see no reason to conclude that the risks inherent in bank underwriting of revenue bonds are any greater than those involved in GO's. Nor can we see any other reason to prohibit underwriting of revenue bonds that would not apply equally to GO's. We therefore recommend favorable action on S. 1306.

This should not, in our view, constitute a precedent for later authorization of commercial bank underwriting of corporate bonds or other securities of private borrowers. The case for exempting municipal obligations rests, as we see it, on a special concern for assisting public bodies in borrowing to meet public needs. We strongly believe that any further expansion of bank underwriting—for example, to assist in financing private utility companies—would be unwarranted.

Although we have discovered no very reliable way to quantify the possible benefits of this bill in reducing State and local borrowing costs, we are inclined to believe that greater competition and an increase in the number of underwriters and dealers would lead to lower costs in this field. This implies, of course, that entry of commercial banks into the field will supplement, rather than replace, the existing underwriting of revenue bonds by investment bankers.

In our view there is ample room for both. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, total new issues of municipal obligations amounted to \$13.1 billion, more than double the total for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and continued rapid growth seems assured. This prospect presents a challenging opportunity for both commercial banks and investment banking concerns to contribute in developing and improving this market.

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*Statement of William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, September 14, 1967.*

Thank you for this opportunity of appearing before your committee to urge prompt enactment by the Congress of the tax program recommended by the President. I might note that all Members of the Board concur in this view.

Prudent management of the Government's finances and the economy's welfare calls for restraint in private and public spending in the months ahead, if the vigorous economic expansion now under way is to be sustained without accentuating inflationary pressures. In the absence of the proposed program to reduce expenditures and increase taxes, the Federal deficit for this fiscal year could be the largest since World War II. The stimulus to the economy resulting from such a deficit is simply not warranted by the current and prospective economic situation; indeed, it would be highly damaging to the national objectives of achieving maximum sustainable growth and moving toward equilibrium in our international balance of payments. While deficits

may at times be an unavoidable outcome of fiscal efforts to combat recessions, perpetual deficits—in good times as well as bad—can only undermine the world's confidence in our currency and defeat our efforts to maintain a full employment economy.

There can be little doubt that the economy has resumed vigorous expansion. We have emerged from a temporary pause that, in terms of historical experience, was brief and mild. Within a 6-month period, and with minimal effects on output and employment, our economy has been able to shake off the effects of a marked reduction in consumer willingness to spend and a massive effort by businesses to reduce excessive inventory investment. Last December, business inventories were rising at a \$20 billion annual rate; by June inventories were falling at a \$3 billion annual rate. Yet even with such a major inventory adjustment depressing demands for further production, the drop in industrial output was limited to about 2 per cent, and unemployment never exceeded the 4 per cent level—a level close to our full employment target. This remarkable performance testifies to the fundamental resiliency and strength of our economy, as well as to the efficacy of flexible fiscal and monetary policies.

For its part, monetary policy, which had carried the brunt of the battle to restrain inflationary pressures in 1966, moved promptly toward a position of ease last fall, as soon as it became evident that inflationary pressures were coming under control. Ample reserves were made available to the banking system, and the banking system responded to monetary ease by rapidly expanding its loans and investments. Over the first half of this year, bank credit increased at a 12 per cent annual rate.

Beginning last fall, the cost of borrowed

funds dropped sharply. For example, the rate on 3-month Treasury bills dropped by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a percentage point between September 1966 and the end of that year, and continued to decline by another full percentage point through the winter and the spring of 1967, as the Federal Reserve continued to pursue a stimulative policy.

Long-term interest rates also declined significantly last fall and early this winter. However, the cost of long-term financing in bond markets turned up some months ago, under the pressure of a record volume of security offerings. Corporations had drawn heavily on their liquid assets and lines of credit last year in financing the boom in capital goods expenditures during a period of monetary restraint. With a return to conditions of monetary ease, corporations attempted to restore liquidity, principally by lengthening the maturity of their debts. Moreover, as the size of the potential Federal deficit became clearer and fears of inflation revived, market participants hastened to borrow available loan funds at the longest maturities possible. As one result, an unusually large proportion of corporate financing this year has taken the form of long-term security issues, particularly public offerings of bonds. The volume of bond flotations has exceeded that of any prior period by a sizable margin.

Despite the consequent rise in the yields available on corporate bonds, the flow of savings into depository institutions has continued to mount rapidly. In the first 6 months of the year, net flows into mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations, and into time and savings deposits at commercial banks, reached record levels. Large inflows have continued this summer, reaching record growth at mutual savings banks in July, and the largest July inflow in 8 years for savings and loan associations.

In turn, these institutions have been able to provide a greatly enlarged volume of funds for the financing of residential construction. By the second quarter of the year, mortgage debt was expanding at an annual rate of \$20 billion, up a third from the rate of increase in the fourth quarter of last year. And outstanding commitments for future mortgage lending by the major institutional suppliers of such funds were nearly one-third larger in July than at the beginning of 1967.

Accompanying monetary ease was a strongly stimulative fiscal policy. Government expenditures, spurred by rising defense outlays, increased rapidly. Furthermore, some of the Government funds impounded in the fall of 1966 to reduce inflationary pressures were released, and tax incentives to encourage business investment in new equipment were reinstated. The Federal deficit increased on the basis of all three methods of budget-keeping. As measured by the national income accounts budget, the deficit increased from a \$3 billion annual rate in the final quarter of 1966 to almost \$15 billion in the spring of this year.

The economy's response to monetary and fiscal stimulation is apparent in the current flood of statistics showing resumption of vigorous expansion. Retail sales have been rising strongly since spring; gains in personal incomes in June and July were more than double the average in earlier months of the year; industrial production rebounded in July and preliminary data indicate another rise in August; manufacturers' order backlogs have continued to edge up. Business efforts to reduce inventories appear to have ended; indeed, some inventory rebuilding by manufacturers began in July. Further, housing construction is moving up sharply; labor markets have strengthened, and unemployment is drifting down.

Though most measures of economic activ-

ity are registering significant gains, there are—as is usually the case—some exceptions. For example, new orders received by manufacturers dipped in July, following five consecutive months of increase. And a recent survey suggests that the increase in business spending for new plant and equipment over the balance of the year will probably be somewhat smaller than had been forecast by businessmen earlier in the year. But our assessment of the current economic situation is that the strengths far outweigh any weakness, and that, over-all, the economy is moving on a course of rapid expansion.

Along with the welcome evidence of economic resurgence, however, have come disturbing indications of renewed inflationary pressure. Recently, the rise in the cost of living has accelerated. Since spring, the consumers price index has increased at an annual rate of over 4 per cent, compared with less than 1 per cent during the winter. And after an extended period of stability, industrial prices are moving up again under the pressure of rising demand and costs. Increases have been noted for a number of key industrial materials—copper, steel, lumber, other building materials, crude oil—and for a variety of manufactured products: tires, carpets, television sets, appliances, metal working machinery. With markets more buoyant, the costs of materials rising, and labor costs up sharply—unit labor costs rose 5½ per cent from mid-1966 to mid-1967—the incentives and the opportunities to raise prices have been increased.

Distinctions sometimes made between cost-push and demand-pull inflation should not be allowed to obscure the fact that both types feed on each other. The rise in wage costs that gets translated into higher prices feeds back into higher wage demands as price pressures pervade the economy. For a

time, the individual firm may feel it is escaping the consequences of acceding to wage increases greater than gains in productivity by passing on the higher costs to its customers. But in time, it too becomes a customer, and finds a higher materials bill added to its higher wage costs. In the end, inflation hits all. The purpose of economic policy must be to see that demand does not exceed the limits of our resources, and so to make it unlikely that higher prices can be passed through effectively, from one business to another and on to the public at large. In the absence of restraint, excessive demands will appear to validate excessive cost increases and, in the process, encourage even further price rises.

The task for public policy in the months ahead, then, will be to maintain vigorous growth without exceeding the bounds of available resources. Even a cautious appraisal of the future indicates the difficulty of this task. The surge in private spending promises to continue in most sectors of the economy. Consumer spending, which has displayed strength in recent months, will undoubtedly continue to rise as incomes advance rapidly. Indeed, consumers are likely to spend an increasing proportion of their growing incomes, and to finance expenditures on credit more freely.

Businesses appear to have achieved a more satisfactory balance between stocks and sales, and the greater likelihood—barring prolonged strikes—is for some modest rebuilding of stocks in the months ahead. The abundance of funds flowing into thrift institutions is being reflected in a sharp rise in new home construction, and the large volume of funds committed for the future to finance this activity should permit a continued rapid increase in home building. Business investment is not likely to resume the frenzied pace of 1965 and 1966, but the

restoration of tax incentives for these outlays, along with expanding retail markets, should at least sustain business expenditures for new plant and equipment at present high levels.

The auto strike may for a time mask the underlying strength of expansive forces in the economy, but in the past, termination of such strikes has been followed by surges in auto production and sales. And there have already been announcements of price increases for autos, based in part on cost increases anticipated to result from new labor contracts. Thus, looking beyond the strike, expansion in economic activity can be expected to be rapid, and upward pressure on costs and prices to continue, and perhaps to accelerate.

Added to rising private expenditures will be military outlays substantially above the level predicted last January. As Secretary Fowler and Budget Director Schultze have already indicated to this committee, the additional resources to be committed to Vietnam this fiscal year could raise Government spending for defense purposes by \$4 billion above earlier estimates, to a level some \$10 billion higher than such outlays were in fiscal year 1967. And Federal spending outside the defense area might also turn out to be higher than projected in last January's budget, despite administration and congressional efforts to reduce them.

In total, prospective private and public demands appear likely to outstrip the ability to accommodate them at reasonably stable prices. Private demands could become accelerated further if expectations of inflation spread: modest inventory rebuilding could turn into a scramble for goods; the contemplated industrial plant or office building, deferred on today's prospects, could suddenly become undeferrable if construction costs begin to spiral. Further rise in consumer

prices could trigger higher wage demands. And the willingness of investors to acquire fixed-income, longer-maturity securities—mortgages, municipal bonds, Treasury issues—would be eroded.

Our strong and prosperous economy can afford to undertake—and to pay for—many burdens. But it cannot afford inflation. Our domestic objective of *sustained* economic growth cannot be achieved if prospects of inflation lead to unwise private decisions—with respect to inventories, or industrial capacity, or credit—decisions reversible only at great cost both to the individual enterprise and to society generally. The interruption to economic growth in the first quarter of this year can be traced to the excessive accumulation of inventories last year, an accumulation inspired partly by fear that to delay buying would mean paying more later. Unless the business community and the consuming public have confidence that the Government will display the courage and wisdom to prevent inflation, we will be doomed to a dreary cycle of spurts and stops in activity, and to distortions in the structure of production, rather than to sustained and balanced growth.

Certainly we cannot afford the effects of inflation on our balance of payments. Basic to a restoration of equilibrium in our international payments is an improvement in our trade position. This requires that the prices of our products be competitive in world markets, and that we avoid excessive demands at home which induce too large an inflow of imported goods. The experience in 1965 and 1966, when imports moved up much faster than growth in our economy as a whole, demonstrated how quickly our trade position can deteriorate. We must maintain conditions that will avoid such excessive surges in imports, and that will promote a vigorous growth of exports. And in-



creasing our exports is made more difficult than usual, at the moment, by the slack economic situation now prevailing in several of our major export markets. Under these conditions, advances in our price level here would quickly endanger the modest improvement in our trading balance we have managed to achieve thus far this year.

Thus, maintenance of our domestic health and our international solvency both depend importantly on the ability to contain cost and price pressures in a full employment economy. The President's fiscal program, which would defer less essential Federal spending and would moderate the expansion of private spending by a temporary increase in income taxes, is essential if we are to bring aggregate demands into balance with available resources. And it is essential to implement this program promptly, for delay is permitting inflationary forces to gain momentum and enhancing uncertainties in financial markets. Financial markets cannot be insulated from the laws of supply and demand; market participants realize that a Federal deficit of record proportions on top of the loan demands generated by a booming private economy would add up to overall demands for credit far beyond the savings capacity of the economy. The resultant pressures in financial markets would necessarily be reflected in rising costs of credit, even with continued generous provision of reserves to the banking system.

Inasmuch as long-term interest rates for corporate and municipal borrowers have already moved up, partly in fear of overreliance by the Government on monetary restraint, confirmation of that fear could stimulate a scramble for funds that would drive interest rates to unprecedented levels. The major institutions financing the housing industry, whose ability to compete for savings is limited both by the structure of

their portfolios and by regulation, would once more find their inflows of funds curtailed and be unable to sustain the growth in home construction. Rigidities and imperfections in our financial structure, which channeled so much of the burden of monetary restraint onto the housing sector in 1966, have not yet been remedied, and there is no reason to think that the same unfortunate consequence would not again result from overreliance on one tool of stabilization policy. It would be unjust, as well as unwise economically, to put so much of the burden of restraint on the housing industry again. We are fighting a war, and we should not expect one sector of the economy to bear a disproportionate share of the cost.

Of course none of us can foresee the future with certainty. But in my judgment a tax increase is needed to avoid consequences that would be even more unpleasant. Today these troubles can be seen developing. If tomorrow they have come to pass, the opportunity to move against them will be gone. It seems to me that we have already clear and compelling evidence of a resurgence in inflationary pressures which, if unchecked, would curtail our domestic expansion, aggravate an already serious balance of payments problem, and bring severe strains in the markets for credit, particularly the mortgage market. In my opinion, it would be grossly imprudent not to take timely action against these dangers. Accordingly, I favor prompt enactment of the tax program proposed by the President.

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*Statement of J. L. Robertson, Vice Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, on H. R. 12754, September 14, 1967.*

The first section of H. R. 12754 would extend for two additional years the authority provided by Public Law 89-597, enacted September 21, 1966. Unless extended, this statute will expire 1 week from today. In addition to provisions raising the statutory ceiling on reserve requirements applicable to time deposits for member banks and authorizing open market operations by Federal Reserve Banks in direct or fully guaranteed obligations of Federal agencies, Public Law 89-597 confers upon supervisory agencies flexible authority to establish maximum rates of interest that may be paid by commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and similar institutions that are Federally insured or members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

If Public Law 89-597 should expire, the Federal Reserve System's legal authority would be modified in three ways. First, the Board's authority to establish maximum rates payable by member banks on time and savings deposits would continue, but would be less flexible, and consultation with the FDIC and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board would no longer be required. The imposition of rate ceilings on time and savings deposits would be mandatory rather than discretionary, and the bases for differentiating among classes of deposits would be more rigid. The Board would no longer be authorized to differentiate on the basis of amount of deposit—which it found advisable to do immediately after the 1966 amendments became law. The statutory range within which reserve requirements on time and savings deposits may be fixed by the Board of Governors would be narrowed, by lowering the statutory maximum from 10 per cent to 6 per cent. And the Federal Reserve Banks would no longer be authorized to engage in open market operations in all obligations that are issued or

guaranteed by agencies of the United States.

The Board favors extension of Public Law 89-597 as provided in H. R. 12754. Fortunately, the need for the authority provided in the Act is not quite so pressing as it was a year ago. Thus far in 1967 there has been a strong flow of savings funds into commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations, in contrast to the difficulties experienced in the comparable period of 1966. In consequence, total outstanding mortgage commitments at savings and loan associations climbed from a low of \$2.7 billion at the end of 1966 to \$5.1 billion at the end of July 1967; the comparable figures for all reporting lenders are \$10.5 billion and \$13.7 billion (estimated). And in the first 8 months of 1967, commercial banks have also been able to attract sizable inflows into certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more, reversing the outflows that occurred in 1966, and eliminating their incentives to offset these losses by offering higher rates on smaller, consumer CD's.

In the first 4 months of 1967 many of the larger commercial banks—which hold more than half of the time deposits under \$100,000—reduced their highest offering rates below the 5 per cent ceiling. But this tendency was reversed between the end of April and the end of July, as the offered rates moved back to the ceiling at virtually all of the banks involved. This development parallels movements in interest rates on various types of credit market instruments that have occurred despite a stimulative monetary policy.

As of the end of July nearly four-fifths of all commercial banks with total deposits of \$100 million or more and one-half of all smaller banks were offering the 5 per cent ceiling rate on time deposits under \$100,000. Nine-tenths of the larger banks and almost two-thirds of the smaller ones were paying

the 4 per cent ceiling on savings deposits. Interest rates offered on longer-maturity CD's of \$100,000 or more are generally higher, with a few money market banks recently having offered the 5½ per cent ceiling rate. Thus if the authority granted last year to the FDIC and the Board to differentiate on the basis of *amount* of deposit in establishing maximum rates were allowed to expire, we could face much the same dilemma we faced last year in relating ceilings to the different markets for these different types of deposit.

Under these circumstances, extension of Public Law 89-597 would be useful in the event of a possible recurrence of some of the stresses experienced a year ago, even though we may hope that with a better balance of monetary and fiscal policies these stresses will not recur. And since this statute provides the basis for establishment of ceiling rates for savings and loan associations, its continuation would provide assurance that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the FDIC, and the Board of Governors could continue to work together to cope with any developing threat of unsound competition for savings.

Section 2 of H. R. 12754 provides for an annual audit of the Board of Governors and the Reserve Banks by the General Accounting Office. This provision would reverse a decision made by the Congress in 1933, when the only part of the System ever subject to GAO audit—the Board of Governors—was freed from such audit in order, in the words of the House and Senate Committee reports on that legislation, to leave “to the Board the determination of its own internal management policies.”

Over the years, spokesmen for the Board and the Reserve Banks have tried in varying ways to express the reasons why we believe audit of the System by the General Account-

ing Office would be unwise. A former Chairman of the Board, Marriner Eccles, in a letter to your Chairman in 1952 referred to GAO audit as “the kind of encroachment which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would ultimately hamstring and destroy the independence of judgment and action by the Reserve System.” In the course of hearings presided over by Mr. Patman in that same year, the late Malcolm Bryan, then President of the Reserve Bank of Atlanta, put it this way:

Now, the Federal Reserve System in its management of the Nation's money supply is the repository of what is probably the greatest trusteeship in the world's history. It has certainly the greatest fiduciary responsibility ever granted by the Congress. If this System, established and articulated with scrupulous care, which itself possesses the highest sense of money accountability, with auditors and independent counter auditors checking each other, cannot now be trusted in the management of its privy purse, so that it must be set upon by still further auditing, then we have, in a sickening plunge, descended from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The subject was examined again in 1964 by the Subcommittee on Domestic Finance of this committee. Excluding the testimony of Federal Reserve and GAO officials, most of the witnesses who addressed themselves to the subject at those hearings opposed GAO audit of the System. In the thought that it may be helpful to the many members of this committee who did not participate in those hearings, excerpts from this testimony are shown on page 1545.

Let me try briefly now to set forth the present procedures for audit and examination of the Board and the Reserve Banks, and add a few comments as to why section 2 of H. R. 12754 is unnecessary and unwise.

Manifestly, Federal Reserve operations should be conducted with maximum efficiency and economy. To that end Congress has placed upon the Board of Governors, an arm of the Congress, direct responsibility for general supervision and periodic exami-

nation of the Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Act also provides that each Reserve Bank shall have a board of nine directors chosen from its district. They are outstanding in their community; many have had broad experience in business and professional life, and are therefore able to apply to the Reserve Banks the high standards of efficiency prevalent in private enterprise. Thus the Federal Reserve combines advantages of governmental control with advantages of private business management.

Since 1952, the Board has been audited annually by independent public accounting firms, and their audit reports have been submitted to the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress. We have endeavored to select topflight auditing firms for this work. The firms selected have been Arthur Andersen & Co., Price Waterhouse & Co., Haskins & Sells, and, most recently, Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery.

The Federal Reserve Act provides that the Board "shall, at least once a year, order an examination of each Federal Reserve bank." The Board maintains a staff of examiners who devote themselves exclusively to this work. The Board's instructions to its examiners require, briefly, that the examination shall look to (a) each bank's financial condition through appraisal of its assets and verification of its assets and liabilities; (b) its proper discharge of all its responsibilities; and (c) its compliance with all applicable provisions of law and regulations. Each year, an outside commercial auditing firm (Haskins & Sells for 1967) is engaged to accompany the Board's examiners on their examination of one of the Reserve Banks, to review, observe, and submit recommendations for improving the examination procedures. Also, each Reserve Bank has a resident auditor, responsible directly to the

Bank's board of directors and not dependent on any of the Bank's officers for security of position. Throughout the year, he and his staff make comprehensive audits of all phases of the Bank's operations, reporting directly to the board of directors of the Bank. Copies of these reports are reviewed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

In sum, then, we have in each Reserve Bank an internal audit program conducted the year round by the Bank's resident auditor and his staff, who, by a deliberately established plan of organization, are directly responsible to the board of directors and independent of the Bank's operating management. In addition, a staff of examiners directly employed by the Board of Governors in Washington examines each Bank every year and reports directly to the Board of Governors. We have the statements of certified public accountants of national repute that the examination procedures employed by the Board's staff conform to generally accepted auditing standards. This combination of internal and external scrutiny provides an objective audit coverage of the Reserve Banks that is unexcelled in any other organization.

In addition, the System is subject to congressional scrutiny, a responsibility which this committee and its distinguished chairman take very seriously indeed, as you know. But some of the newer members of the committee may not fully appreciate how thoroughly the committee and its staff, including the capable and conscientious investigators who have been on loan to the committee from GAO in recent years, have examined into expenditures by the Reserve Banks. Not only have the reports of examination of the Reserve Banks been furnished to these investigators, but when they asked to see the working papers used in the course

of the examinations these, too, were furnished, including the contents of our examiners' locked work trunks. Detailed breakdowns of expenditures in each of four categories were requested and furnished, together with descriptive material and justifications for thousands of items selected from these categories by the committee's investigators. They have visited several of the Reserve Banks, where, they reported, they "were courteously received and given all reasonable cooperation by bank personnel in accomplishing [their] work." (The quotation is from page 317 of this committee's 1964 Hearings on the Federal Reserve System After Fifty Years.)

The Board of Governors, then, stands ready to provide any information you seek concerning expenditures by the System. We take our responsibilities seriously, too, as the Government agency designated by the Congress to make sure that the Reserve Banks are carrying out efficiently the duties assigned to them by law. Direct expenditures for audit and examination of the Reserve Banks in 1966 totalled approximately \$4 million. What GAO does for the Post Office, we do for the Reserve Banks, reporting directly to you. This seems to us a sensible arrangement, since we have the particular expertise related to Reserve Bank operations. If another arm of Congress were directed to do the same job, the end result would be duplication and overlapping of responsibilities, with attendant increases in costs and deterioration in operating effi-

ciency and no apparent offsetting benefits.

Let me add a few comments about the wording of section 2. It provides that GAO "shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the entities being audited, including reports of examinations of member banks." This provision raises serious questions about whether the System would be able to maintain relationships such as those presently in effect with foreign central banks, which depend on our ability to assure others that we can maintain confidentiality when they request it. As to one particular aspect of this problem, section 2 is crystal clear: it specifically requires that we make available to GAO the reports of examination of member banks. As I have indicated before, the System stands ready to answer any question about its own expenditures. But we believe that the long-established tradition that reports of examination of commercial banks should be kept confidential is not only essential to maintain effective supervision, but also to protect the privacy of customers of the member banks in their personal and business affairs.

The Board therefore believes there are compelling reasons to omit section 2 from the bill. This is particularly true because Public Law 89-597 is scheduled to expire in a few days. Consequently there is insufficient time for consideration of the issues involved by this committee, and no time at all for hearings by the Senate committee.

## COMMENTS ON GAO AUDIT BY ECONOMISTS DURING HEARINGS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE AFTER FIFTY YEARS

“. . . I am not clear as to whether the purpose of the proposed audit is to uncover possible waste or subject the system to more congressional pressure. I feel certain the waste, if any, is trivial, so that I would oppose an audit for this purpose unless perhaps GAO audits are applied uniformly to all Government expenditures, including those of congressional committees. As I have already made clear that I do not believe that the Congress is well equipped to make short-run decisions on economic policy in general or monetary policy in particular, I am also opposed to more congressional pressure on the system either indirectly through a GAO audit or directly by insisting on annual appropriations, as is provided in H.R. 9685.” (Statement of Prof. Henry H. Villard, College of the City of New York, pp. 1022-23 of Hearings)

“I believe the present arrangements for audit of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks are satisfactory, and I do not favor provision for audit by the General Accounting Office, as proposed in section 4.” (Statement of Harold Barger, Chairman, Department of Economics, Columbia University, *ibid.*, p. 1355)

“Section 4 would make the Federal Reserve banks subject to audit by the General Accounting Office. It is my conviction that the American central bank should have a certain freedom of expenditure not vouchsafed to other Government agencies, the reason being that its officers must necessarily entertain both businessmen and foreign dignitaries in a traditional and customary manner. It is my personal observation that Federal Reserve banks are managed with restraint and great con-

sciousness of the necessity to conserve resources.

“I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the work of this committee has certainly impressed upon the several Reserve banks the necessity for watching expenditures and in my opinion there is no excessive expenditure at the moment. Moreover, officers of the Federal Reserve System are invariably men of the highest integrity. Finally, I can vouch for the fact that the accounting departments of the several Reserve banks are as apprehensive of a Federal Reserve audit as they would be of an audit by the General Accounting Office. It is my judgment that the Federal Reserve need not be made subject to official scrutiny of its affairs by the Comptroller General.” (Statement of Ross M. Robertson, Professor of Business Economics and Public Policy, Graduate School of Business, Indiana University, *ibid.*, p. 1360)

“The issue as to whether there should be an audit from within the Government seems to be an issue of principle. My answer is I do not believe there should be for the following reason: In establishing the Federal Reserve in its present form the Congress has said to the Fed, we want a group of men who stand apart from the day-to-day pressures of the Congress, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury. To establish an audit in the sense that I believe you are suggesting would, it would seem to me, be an entering wedge to remove that degree of separateness of degree of independence that I think the Congress wanted to establish in the Fed.” (Statement of Dr. G. L. Bach, Stanford University and Carnegie Institute of Technology, *ibid.*, p. 1421)

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# Record of Policy Actions

## of the Federal Open Market Committee

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Records of policy actions taken by the Federal Open Market Committee at each meeting, in the form in which they will appear in the Board's Annual Report, are now being released approximately 90 days following the date of the meeting and are subsequently being published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN.

The record for each meeting includes the votes on the policy decisions made at the meeting as well as a résumé of the basis for the decisions. The summary descriptions of economic and financial conditions are based on the information that was available to the Committee at the time of the meeting, rather than on data as they may have been revised since then.

Policy directives of the Federal Open Market Committee are issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—the Bank selected by the Committee to execute transactions for the System Open Market Account.

Records of policy actions for the first four meetings held in 1967 were published in the BULLETIN for July, pages 1115-51. The record for the meeting held on May 2, 1967, was published in the BULLETIN for August, pages 1326-32, and the record for the meeting held on May 23, 1967, follows:

**MEETING HELD ON MAY 23, 1967****1. Authority to effect transactions in System Account.**

The latest reports on recent economic developments were somewhat less favorable than earlier. Nevertheless, staff projections continued to suggest some rise in real GNP in the second quarter and a more rapid advance in the third.

Retail sales data for February had been revised downward, and figures for March revealed that the expansion in sales then had been smaller than had been indicated by the earlier advance estimate. The Commerce Department's estimate of GNP for the first quarter had been reduced somewhat, as a downward revision in consumer expenditures on nondurable goods was only partly offset by upward revisions in defense outlays and net exports. The new estimates indicated that real GNP had declined slightly in the first quarter rather than remaining stable.

In April total retail sales were about unchanged, according to the advance estimate, although sales of new automobiles rose moderately. Industrial production declined slightly, and employment in manufacturing fell further. On the other hand, housing starts in April—while moderately below the first-quarter average—were sufficiently high to suggest that the large rise in starts usual in the spring season was likely to occur this year.

The rate of business inventory accumulation, which had declined sharply in February, fell slightly further in March and for the first quarter as a whole it was only one-third the extraordinarily high rate of the fourth quarter of 1966. Staff projections now suggested the possibility of small net inventory liquidation in the second quarter and some further decumulation in the third. While inventory adjustments were retarding industrial activity currently, by the third quarter their depressant influence was expected to be considerably reduced.

Final sales had expanded substantially in the first quarter, with

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increases in outlays by Federal, State, and local governments accounting for an unusually high proportion—about half—of the rise in the total. It appeared likely that expansion in final sales would remain substantial in the second and third quarters, with defense expenditures continuing to exceed earlier estimates, State and local government outlays expanding sharply further, and consumer expenditures rising somewhat faster than earlier in the year. Prospects continued to favor expansion in residential construction but little change in fixed capital outlays by business.

Despite upward pressures on unit labor costs in manufacturing, average industrial prices had been stable since early in the year. Recent sharp reductions in prices of farm products and foods had resulted in a decline in the total wholesale price index and an appreciable slowing in the rate of increase in average consumer prices. The earlier marked expansion in output of livestock products had begun to taper off, however, and by summer or autumn supplies of many livestock products were expected to return to about their levels of a year earlier. As a result, it seemed likely that average wholesale prices of farm products and foods would stabilize or rise soon, and that retail food prices would advance more than seasonally by summer.

The deficit in the U.S. balance of payments in the first quarter was officially estimated at \$540 million on the “liquidity” basis, compared with \$450 million in the fourth quarter of 1966. A substantial increase in the merchandise trade surplus was more than offset by the combination of an unusually large rise in outflows of private U.S. capital into foreign securities and the absence of official debt prepayments in the first quarter. Tentative estimates suggested that the rate of deficit increased in April.

The deficit on the “official reserve transactions” basis had been enlarged in recent months as a result of repayments by U.S. banks of earlier borrowings through their foreign branches. In the first quarter the official settlements deficit was estimated at a record \$1.8 billion, compared with a level close to zero in the

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fourth quarter of 1966, and it apparently continued very large in April. These high deficits had a substantial counterpart in the improved position of sterling.

On May 4 the Bank of England reduced its discount rate for the third time in 1967, to 5½ per cent, and on May 11 the German Federal Bank made the fourth such reduction, to 3 per cent. The National Bank of Belgium also had recently lowered its discount rate further.

In the recently completed Treasury refunding, \$3.4 billion of publicly held securities maturing in May and June and \$1.3 billion of securities maturing in August were exchanged for \$2.0 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, of the new 15-month and 5-year notes. The redemptions of May and June maturities for cash were somewhat larger than had been generally expected, but the volume of August maturities exchanged for the 5-year note also was greater than anticipated.

System open market operations since the preceding meeting of the Committee had been directed at maintaining an "even keel" in the money market during the Treasury financing. At member banks average free reserves were somewhat larger in the first 3 weeks of May than in April, and borrowings were moderately smaller. Federal funds traded in a narrow range around the 4 per cent discount rate, about the same as in April, while interest rates on most types of short-term market instruments moved lower. Demands for Treasury bills remained strong and the rate on 3-month bills declined 25 basis points further, to 3.50 per cent. On the other hand, major banks raised their offering rates on large-denomination CD's, particularly on those of longer maturity.

Yields on long-term securities continued to rise, under the influence of heavy current and prospective offerings of new issues and—despite some dampening of the earlier marked optimism—investor confidence that economic expansion would become more vigorous later in the year. Treasury, corporate, and municipal

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bond yields reached new highs for 1967, and some long-term rates were approaching the peaks recorded in the summer of 1966.

The decline in mortgage yields slowed in April despite continuing large inflows of funds to depositary-type institutions, and in early May there were scattered reports of slight rises in secondary-market yields on Federally underwritten mortgages on homes. Although interest rates on mortgages had fallen considerably since turning down in November 1966, they were still high relative to the level from which their advance had started in the summer of 1965.

At commercial banks growth in business loans had slowed markedly since the mid-April tax date. The volume of large-denomination CD's outstanding declined over the same period. As a result of further growth in other types of time and savings deposits, however, the total of such deposits was continuing to expand rapidly; new staff projections suggested that from April to May time and savings deposits would rise almost as fast as they had from March to April. As before, the projections for May allowed for a sharp decline in Government deposits and sizable increases in private demand deposits and the money supply. For total member bank deposits—the bank credit proxy—the range of expected growth in May had been narrowed somewhat, to an annual rate between 3 and 4 per cent. In June the proxy was projected to rise at an annual rate in the 4 to 7 per cent range if money market conditions were unchanged. Growth in time and savings deposits was expected to be maintained at its recent pace. Further sharp declines in Government deposits and sharp increases in private demand deposits and the money supply were anticipated.

In the course of the Committee's discussion it was noted that, while prospects favored resumption of economic expansion later in the year, the current situation was characterized by various cross currents and uncertainties. The Committee concluded that

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under these circumstances it would be desirable to maintain prevailing conditions in the money market.

A considerable amount of concern was expressed in the discussion about the recent marked increases in long-term interest rates. Some members noted that further rises might result in slowing the expected economic upturn, especially in the housing sector. The Committee concluded, although some reservations on the matter were voiced, that a constructive influence might be exercised by more extensive resort to purchases of longer-term Government securities in meeting part of the needs for bank reserves that were expected to arise in the next several weeks. In particular, it was believed that some purchases of coupon issues, if and when feasible in the course of reserve-supplying operations in the coming period, could serve to lighten somewhat the market supplies of Government securities in the maturity ranges in which such supplies were the heaviest. It was also noted that this substitution of purchases of coupon issues for bill purchases could be important for balance of payments reasons, as a means of reducing downward pressures on bill rates. The Committee members made clear that such purchases of coupon issues should not be directed at maintaining any particular level or maturity pattern of interest rates.

The following current economic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The economic and financial developments reviewed at this meeting suggest that renewed economic expansion later in the year is in prospect. Output is still being retarded by adjustments of excessive inventories, but growth in final demands, particularly Government, continues strong. Average wholesale prices have declined recently, but unit labor costs in manufacturing have risen further. Bank credit expansion has slowed in recent weeks from its earlier rapid rate. Long-term interest rates have continued to rise under the influence of heavy securities market financing, but short-term yields have declined further. Some further reductions have been made in foreign central bank discount rates. The balance of payments deficit has remained substantial despite some improvement in the foreign trade surplus. In this situation, it is the Federal Open Market

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Committee's policy to foster money and credit conditions, including bank credit growth, conducive to renewed economic expansion, while recognizing the need for progress toward reasonable equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining the prevailing conditions in the money market, while utilizing operations in coupon issues in supplying part of reserve needs.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Brimmer, Daane, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, Sherrill, Swan, Wayne, and Treiber. Vote against this action: Mr. Francis.

In dissenting from this action, Mr. Francis expressed the view that monetary policy had been highly stimulative thus far in 1967, that fiscal policy was providing an increasing stimulus, and that the economy was responding relatively quickly. On the grounds that a marked increase in demands for goods and services was likely later in the year and that monetary policy actions had their main effects after some time lag, he thought some firming in the money market should be sought now to guard against the development later of excessive demands and associated inflationary pressures.

## **2. Ratification of amendments to authorization for System foreign currency operations.**

At this meeting the Committee ratified actions taken by the members on May 12, 1967, amending paragraphs 1A and 2 of the authorization for System foreign currency operations, effective May 17, 1967. The first of these paragraphs was amended to add Danish kroner, Norwegian kroner, and Mexican pesos to the list of foreign currencies in which System operations were authorized. The second paragraph was amended to expand the list of foreign banks with which reciprocal currency (swap) arrangements were authorized to include the National Bank of

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Denmark and the Bank of Norway, with each of which standby arrangements of \$100 million equivalent were authorized, and the Bank of Mexico, with which a standby arrangement of \$130 million equivalent was authorized. Maximum periods of 12 months were specified for all three new swap arrangements. With these amendments, the affected paragraphs read as follows:

1A. To purchase and sell the following foreign currencies in the form of cable transfers through spot or forward transactions on the open market at home and abroad, including transactions with the U.S. Stabilization Fund established by Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, with foreign monetary authorities, and with the Bank for International Settlements:

Austrian schillings  
Belgian francs  
Canadian dollars  
Danish kroner  
Pounds sterling  
French francs  
German marks  
Italian lire  
Japanese yen  
Mexican pesos  
Netherlands guilders  
Norwegian kroner  
Swedish kronor  
Swiss francs

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2. The Federal Open Market Committee directs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain reciprocal currency arrangements ("swap" arrangements) for System Open Market Account with the following foreign banks, which are among those designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Section 214.5 of Regulation N, Relations with Foreign Banks and Bankers, and with the approval of the Committee to renew such arrangements on maturity:

Foreign bank	Amount of arrangement (millions of dollars equivalent)	Maximum period of arrangement (months)
Austrian National Bank	100	12
National Bank of Belgium	150	12
Bank of Canada	500	12
National Bank of Denmark	100	12
Bank of England	1,350	12
Bank of France	100	3
German Federal Bank	400	6
Bank of Italy	600	12
Bank of Japan	450	12
Bank of Mexico	130	12
Netherlands Bank	150	3
Bank of Norway	100	12
Bank of Sweden	100	12
Swiss National Bank	200	6
Bank for International Settlements:		
System drawings in Swiss francs	200	6
System drawings in authorized European currencies other than Swiss francs	200	6

Votes for ratification of these actions: Messrs. Martin, Brimmer, Daane, Francis, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, Sherrill, Swan, Wayne, and Treiber. Votes against ratification of these actions: None.

The Committee had considered the possibility of expanding the System's network of swap arrangements to include the central banks of Denmark, Norway, and Mexico at a number of recent meetings, and it had authorized the Special Manager of the System Open Market Account to hold discussions with officials of those central banks looking toward the negotiation of arrangements between their banks and the Federal Reserve. Committee members had approved the amendments to the authorization indicated above following receipt of advice from the Special Manager that the discussions had been satisfactorily completed.

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# Law Department

*Administrative interpretations, new regulations, and similar material*

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## **ANTITRUST EXEMPTION FOR VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS OR PROGRAMS**

By Act of Congress, approved August 9, 1967 (Public Law 90-62), the standby authority for providing procedures to assist in safeguarding the balance of payments position of the United States, contained in the Act of September 9, 1965 and published in the November 1965 Federal Reserve BULLETIN at page 1540, was extended to June 30, 1969. The text of the Act reads as follows:

### **AN ACT**

To extend the authority for exemptions from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the balance-of-payments position of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 6 of the Act of September 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 674; 31 U.S.C., Supp. I, 936) is amended by striking out "twenty months after it becomes law" and inserting in lieu thereof "on June 30, 1969".

## **ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

The Board of Governors issued the following Orders and Statement approving the requests by bank holding companies for determinations that the activities planned by proposed subsidiary non-banking organizations are not prohibited:

### **OTTO BREMER COMPANY, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

*In the matter of the application of Otto Bremer Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 for determinations re the proposed Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co. Dockets Nos. BHC-75, BHC-76, BHC-77, BHC-78, BHC-79.*

### **ORDER GRANTING DETERMINATIONS UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

Otto Bremer Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, a

bank holding company within the meaning of section 2(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. § 1841(a)), filed requests for determinations by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that the activities planned to be undertaken by its proposed subsidiaries, Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co., are of the kind described in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 222.5(b) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 222.5(b)), so as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of section 4(a) of the Act, respecting the ownership of shares in nonbanking companies, to apply in order to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 4(c)(8) of the Act, and in accordance with the provisions of sections 222.5(b) and 222.7(a) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR §§ 222.5(b), 222.7(a)), a hearing was held on these matters on January 20, 1966. Applicant requested that the Report and Recommended Decision of the Hearing Examiner be waived, which request was granted, and attendant thereupon Applicant waived the right to file exceptions permitted by section 263.12(a) of the Board's Rules of Practice for Formal Hearings (12 CFR § 263.12(a)). For the reasons set forth in the Statement of this date, and on the basis of the entire record,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the activities planned to be undertaken by each of the proposed companies, Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co., are determined to be so closely related to the business of banking or of managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto and as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of section 4(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to apply in order to carry out the purposes of the Act; provided, however, that each of these determinations is subject to revocation if the facts upon



which it is based should cease to obtain in any material respect.

Dated at Washington, D. C. this 23rd day of August, 1967.

By order of the General Counsel of the Board of Governors, acting on behalf of the Board pursuant to delegated authority.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Otto Bremer Company, St. Paul, Minnesota (sometimes hereinafter referred to as "Applicant"), a bank holding company within the meaning of section 2(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. § 1841(a)) (the "Act"), has requested determinations by the Board that the activities planned to be undertaken by its proposed subsidiaries, Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co., are of the kind described in section 4(c)(8)<sup>1</sup> of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 222.5(b) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 222.5(b)) so as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of section 4(a)(1) of the Act to apply in order to carry out the purposes of the Act. On December 22, 1965, the Board ordered that a hearing be held on the aforesaid request pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Act and sections 222.5(b) and 222.7(a) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR §§ 222.5(b), 222.7(a)), of which notice was published in the Federal Register on December 30, 1965 (30 F.R. 16286).

Pursuant to the aforesaid order and notice,<sup>2</sup> a hearing was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 20, 1966, before a duly selected and designated hearing examiner. Applicant and the Board, the latter appearing in a nonadvisory capacity, were represented at the hearing by counsel and were afforded the opportunity to be heard, to

<sup>1</sup> Prior to the enactment of Pub. L. 89-485 this section was designated as 4(c)(6).

<sup>2</sup> The name of the Carrington Credit Co., was omitted from the order and notice and an amendment was published on June 10, 1966 (31 F.R. 8195) inviting interested persons to request the opportunity to give testimony concerning that company.

examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to file briefs and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, Applicant requested that the report and recommended decision of the hearing examiner be waived, which request was granted by the Board, and attendant thereupon Applicant waived the right to file exceptions under section 263.12(a) of the Board's Rules of Practice for Formal Hearings (12 CFR § 263.12(a)).

Section 4(a)(1) of the Act forbids a bank holding company to ". . . acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting shares of any company which is not a bank. . . ." By virtue of section 4(c)(8) of the Act [and of section 222.5(b) of the Board's Regulation Y], this prohibition does not apply to "shares of any company all the activities of which are or are to be of a financial, fiduciary, or insurance nature . . . so closely related to the business of banking or of managing or controlling banks [as conducted by the applicant bank holding company or by its banking subsidiaries] as to be a proper incident thereto and as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of this section to apply in order to carry out the purposes of . . . [the] Act."

*Proposed insurance subsidiaries.* The purpose of three of the five proposed subsidiaries is to incorporate the insurance agency business now conducted by each of three of the Applicant's subsidiary banks on their respective premises, through their officers or employees acting as agents, and thus to protect each of the banks from liabilities arising out of their insurance operations. It is planned that the stock of each of these three proposed subsidiaries will be offered to the respective stockholders of the related banks in the same proportion as they hold stock in the banks, and that the officers and directors of each subsidiary will be the same as those of the related bank.

Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc. ("Farmers Agency") is a proposed North Dakota corporation which it is planned will engage exclusively in the business of a general insurance agency on the premises of the Farmers State Bank of Richardton, Richardton, North Dakota ("Farmers Bank"), a subsidiary of Applicant. Farmers Agency will be authorized by its articles of incorporation to issue, and it plans to issue, 750

<sup>3</sup> Applicant's proposed findings are adopted in substance.

shares of capital stock with a par value of \$10 per share; the Applicant has been allocated, and proposes to purchase, 425 shares, or about 57 per cent of the total authorized capital stock.

Farmers Bank has conducted an insurance agency operation on its premises, through certain of its officers or employees acting as agents, since 1935. For the calendar year 1965,<sup>4</sup> this operation generated gross premium income as follows:

<i>Type of insurance</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>
Fire and extended coverage	\$ 25,000
Hail	51,000
Automobile	15,000
Accident and health	29,000
Credit life	9,500
Total	<u>\$129,500</u>

The extent to which the insurance business of Farmers Bank is related to its lending activities and otherwise derived from bank customers, is reflected in the following table with respect to operations in 1964:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Insurance written for borrowers on loan collateral	\$ 4,438	3.4
Insurance written for borrowers, but not on loan collateral	107,698	83.2
Insurance written for nonborrowing bank customers	15,662	12.1
Insurance written for nonbank customers	1,702	1.3
Total	<u>\$129,500</u>	<u>100.0</u>

American Insurance Agency, Inc. ("American Agency") is a proposed North Dakota corporation which it is planned will engage exclusively in the business of a general insurance agency on the premises of American State Bank of Minot,

<sup>4</sup> The figures with respect to the insurance agency operation of each bank were represented as reflecting, in all material respects, the insurance activities planned to be conducted by the three proposed insurance subsidiaries.

Minot, North Dakota ("American Bank"), a subsidiary of Applicant. American Agency will be authorized by its articles of incorporation to issue, and it plans to issue, 5,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of \$1 per share; the Applicant has been allocated, and proposes to purchase, 4,337 shares, or about 87 per cent of the total authorized capital stock.

American Bank has conducted an insurance agency operation on its premises, through certain of its officers or employees acting as agents, since it was chartered in 1936. For the calendar year 1964, this operation generated gross premium income as follows:

<i>Type of insurance</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>
Hail	\$ 7,203
Fire	28,118
Automobile	9,850
Total	<u>\$45,171</u>

The extent to which the insurance business of American Bank is related to its lending activities, and otherwise derived from bank customers, is reflected in the following table with respect to operations in 1964:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Insurance written for borrowers on loan collateral	\$ 23,489	52.0
Insurance written for borrowers, but not on loan collateral	15,358	34.0
Insurance written for nonbank customers	6,324	14.0
Total	<u>\$ 45,171</u>	<u>100.0</u>

International State Insurance Agency, Inc. ("State Agency") is a proposed Minnesota corporation which it is planned will engage exclusively in the business of a general insurance agency on the premises of International State Bank, International Falls, Minnesota ("State Bank"), a subsidiary of Applicant. State Agency will be authorized by its articles of incorporation to issue, and it plans to issue, 5,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of \$1 per share; the Applicant has been allocated, and proposes to pur-

chase 3,530 shares, or about 71 per cent of the total authorized capital stock.

State Bank has conducted an insurance agency operation on its premises, through certain of its officers or employees acting as agents, since it was chartered in 1908. For the calendar year 1965, this operation generated gross premium income as follows:

<i>Type of insurance</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>
Fire	\$16,303
Automobile	9,999
Marine	1,763
Credit life, accident and health	10,000
Travel, miscellaneous	23,363
	Total
	\$61,428

The extent to which the insurance business of State Bank is related to its lending activities, and otherwise derived from bank customers, is reflected in the following table with respect to operations in 1965:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Gross premiums</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Insurance written for borrowers on loan collateral	\$ 38,086	62.0
Insurance written for borrowers, but not on loan collateral	18,428	30.0
Insurance written for nonbank customers	4,914	8.0
	Total	100.0
	\$ 61,428	

The classification by customer-type of the premiums derived by each bank from its insurance agency operation indicates that the bulk of the insurance written is in each case for persons who are regular banking-services customers of the bank. The record shows that it is common practice for State banks in Minnesota and North Dakota to conduct insurance agency operations.<sup>5</sup> The law in Minnesota and North Dakota prohibits lenders from requiring that insurance on loan collateral or financed property be procured from a particular source. Each of the Applicant's three

<sup>5</sup> See also *Otto Bremer Company*, 49 Fed. Reserve BULLETIN 1389, 1391 (1963).

proposed subsidiaries would carry on an insurance agency business in all substantial respects as its affiliated bank now conducts such business. The subsidiaries would have no separate quarters or employees, but each would pay a fee to its affiliated bank for the use of space on the bank's premises and for the services of bank personnel.

*Proposed agricultural credit company subsidiaries.* It is planned that the two remaining proposed subsidiaries will be agricultural credit companies, each affiliated with one of Applicant's subsidiary banks. Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc. ("Farmers Credit") and Carrington Credit Co. ("Carrington Credit") are proposed North Dakota corporations which would engage exclusively in the business of making agricultural loans and discounting agricultural loan paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The subsidiaries would have no separate quarters or employees, but each would pay a fee to its affiliated bank for the use of space on the bank's premises and for the services of bank personnel. Each company would have an initial capitalization of \$100,000; it is planned that the stockholders of Farmers Credit will be the same as those of Farmers Bank and that the stockholders of Carrington Credit will be the same as those of Foster County State Bank, Carrington, North Dakota, the stockholders of each bank being offered stock in the proposed affiliated credit company in the same proportions as they hold stock in the banks. The Applicant owns more than 50 per cent of the stock of each of these banks.

The purpose of the agricultural credit companies is to provide a needed additional source of agricultural loans for the farmers in the areas served by the subsidiary banks of Applicant that would be affiliated with the credit companies. The evidence shows that each bank makes agricultural loans and frequently has demands for such loans well in excess of its legal lending limit. A Federal Intermediate Credit Bank is permitted to purchase agricultural loan paper from, and to discount such paper, for National and State banks, but the limitations on the amount that may be so acquired from a bank are considerably greater than in the case of an agricultural credit company. (12 U.S.C. § 1032)

Several State banks in the Ninth Federal Reserve District are affiliated with agricultural credit companies. Applicant already owns one agricul-

tural credit company and the reasons forming the basis for the Board's approval of that acquisition are generally applicable to the proposed acquisitions here."

*Conclusions.* It appears that the activities of Applicant's five proposed subsidiaries would be of an insurance or financial nature and so closely related to the business of banking as conducted by Applicant's subsidiary banks as to be a proper incident thereto and as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of section 4 to apply in order to carry out the purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act. Accordingly, it is concluded that the applications should be approved. As indicated in the attached Order, if the facts upon which approval of any one of the applications is based should cease to obtain in any material respect, such approval may be revoked.

OTTO BREMER COMPANY AND OTTO  
BREMER FOUNDATION, ST. PAUL,  
MINNESOTA

*In the matter of the application of Otto Bremer Company and Otto Bremer Foundation, St. Paul, Minnesota, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 for determinations re the proposed Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co. Dockets Nos. BHC-75, BHC-76, BHC-77, BHC-78, BHC-79.*

ORDER GRANTING MOTION AND AMENDING  
ORDER GRANTING DETERMINATIONS UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Otto Bremer Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, a bank holding company within the meaning of section 2(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. § 1841(a)), filed requests for determinations by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that the activities planned to be undertaken by its proposed subsidiaries, Farmers Insurance Agency, Inc., American Insurance Agency, Inc., International State Insurance Agency, Inc., Farmers Agricultural Credit Co., Inc., and Carrington Credit Co., are of the kind described in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843 (c)(8)) and section 222.5(b) of

the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 222.5(b)), so as to make it unnecessary for the prohibitions of section 4(a) of the Act, respecting the ownership or control of shares in nonbanking companies, to apply in order to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Following appropriate notice, a hearing on the applications was duly held and, by Order of August 23, 1967, the General Counsel of the Board, acting pursuant to delegated authority, granted the requested determinations for the reasons set forth in the Statement that accompanied the Order.

By motion of August 25, 1967, in which Board Counsel joined, it was requested that the applications, as well as the Order granting the determinations and other appropriate documents of record, in these proceedings be amended, *nunc pro tunc*, to name the Otto Bremer Foundation as an additional applicant authorized to acquire voting shares of each of the proposed subsidiaries. The Otto Bremer Foundation, which owns all of the outstanding voting shares of the Otto Bremer Company, became a bank holding company within the purview of the Bank Holding Company Act as a result of amendments thereto during the pendency of these proceedings. By virtue of its status as a bank holding company, the Otto Bremer Foundation will be deemed to own or control indirectly the voting shares of the five proposed subsidiaries planned to be acquired by the Otto Bremer Company. In addition, as the record shows, the Otto Bremer Foundation has planned from the inception of these proceedings to acquire directly voting shares in these proposed subsidiaries.

The factual and legal considerations that are determinative of the question whether the activities planned to be undertaken by the proposed subsidiaries meet the requisites of section 4(c)(8) of the Act and section 222.5(b) of the Board's Regulation Y are the same whether the applicant be the Otto Bremer Company, the Otto Bremer Foundation, or both. Persons desiring to give testimony respecting this question have been afforded the opportunity to do so. The granting of the motion would satisfy a procedural requirement without impairing the rights of any person and would be consistent with the purposes of the Act. For good cause shown,

<sup>11</sup> See *Otto Bremer Company*, 47 Fed. Reserve BULLETIN 23 (1961).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the motion is granted.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of September, 1967.

By order of the General Counsel of the Board of Governors, acting on behalf of the Board pursuant to delegated authority.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

[SEAL]

**ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

The Board of Governors issued the following Orders and Statements in connection with actions approving applications by bank holding companies for acquisition of voting shares of banks and applications for permission for corporations to become bank holding companies:

**THE FIRST VIRGINIA CORPORATION,  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA**

*In the matter of the application of The First Virginia Corporation, Arlington, Virginia, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Bank of Craigsville, Inc., Craigsville, Virginia.*

**ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.4(a)(3) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(3)), an application by The First Virginia Corporation, Arlington, Virginia, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Bank of Craigsville, Inc., Craigsville, Virginia.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Virginia of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner advised that he had no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 16, 1967 (32 Federal Register 7305), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments

and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of August, 1967.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Daane.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

[SEAL]

**STATEMENT**

The First Virginia Corporation, Arlington, Virginia ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Bank of Craigsville, Inc., Craigsville, Virginia ("Bank"). Applicant presently controls 13 banks, which operate 76 offices with total deposits of \$305 million.<sup>1</sup> Bank's single office has \$1.1 million in total deposits.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Virginia Commissioner of Banking of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation thereon. The Commissioner expressed no objection to approval of the application.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the

<sup>1</sup> Banking data are of December 31, 1966, unless otherwise noted, and reflect acquisitions and mergers approved by appropriate supervisory authorities to date.

Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly, or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve any other proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* There are five bank holding companies operating in Virginia, all of which are among the State's nine largest banking organizations (those having \$100 million or more in deposits). These nine organizations hold about 62 per cent of the total deposits in the State. The five holding companies control 36 per cent of these deposits, of which 5.7 per cent is attributable to Applicant. Consummation of the proposed transaction would not change Applicant's present position as the fourth largest holding company and sixth largest banking organization operating in Virginia. The \$1.1 million in deposits held by Bank would increase Applicant's control of total deposits in the State by less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Bank's single office is located in Craigsville, Augusta County. Its primary service area<sup>2</sup> encompasses Craigsville and the adjoining agricultural area along State Route 42 for about eight miles to the southwest and four miles to the northeast. The estimated population of Craigsville is 800, and that of Bank's primary service area about 4,200. There are no other banks in Bank's service area. There are eight other banks, with a total of 16 offices, located in Augusta County. One of

these eight is Staunton Industrial Bank, Staunton (\$6 million of deposits), a subsidiary of Applicant, located about 25 miles east of Craigsville. Acquisition of Bank would increase Applicant's control of deposits in Augusta County as of June 30, 1966, from 6 to 7.5 per cent. As of the same date, two nonholding company banks headquartered outside, but operating offices within, Augusta County control combined deposits representing 54 per cent of the total deposits held by all banks in Augusta County. The National Valley Bank of Staunton holds approximately 22 per cent of such deposits. In the Board's judgment, consummation of Applicant's proposal, viewed with respect to the State as a whole, within Augusta County, and within Bank's primary service area, would not significantly change the existing concentration of banking offices and deposits. Nor would Applicant's control of banking offices and deposits be of such size or character as to preclude approval of its proposed acquisition of Bank.

Considering the probable effect of Bank's acquisition by Applicant on existing and potential competition, the Board concludes that such considerations do not bar approval of the proposal. Applicant's subsidiary nearest to Bank, Staunton Industrial Bank (\$6 million of deposits), offers negligible competition to Bank. Considering the distance separating these banks, their respective sizes, and the presence in Staunton of four banks larger than Applicant's bank, it is reasonably concluded that no significant potential competition between Bank and Staunton Industrial Bank would be foreclosed by this acquisition.

The two largest banks in the State, each with deposits of approximately \$535 million, operate two offices apiece in Staunton that derive business from Bank's service area. Applicant's operation of Bank will, in the Board's judgment, increase Bank's ability to compete more effectively with the larger Staunton banks for business that Bank presently is either unable to handle, or has chosen not to solicit.

In summary, the Board concludes, on the basis of the record presented, that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area of the State. The Board further concludes that Applicant's acquisition of Bank would not sub-

<sup>2</sup> The area from which Applicant estimates that Bank derives 95 per cent of its total deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC deposits").

stantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor operate in restraint of trade in any relevant area.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant's financial condition and prospects, viewed in the light of the sound condition of prospects of its subsidiary banks, are considered satisfactory. Its management, and the management of its subsidiary banks, are considered capable and experienced.

Bank's financial resources and condition are reasonably satisfactory. However, there are some aspects of its operation which would be improved by affiliation with Applicant. Bank's management, while qualified and competent, is highly conservative. In addition to its chief executive officer, age 65, Bank has but one other seasoned operating officer. Applicant is in a position to provide Bank with experienced personnel, some of whom would be potential executive timber, all of whom could assist Bank with respect to its external and internal operations. Considering the little likelihood that Bank, continuing as an independent institution, could attract management and operating personnel of the character apparently needed, Applicant's ability and stated intention to fill this need lend weight to approval of its application.

*Convenience and needs of the community involved.* Bank's service area is primarily agricultural in nature, although the immediate Craigsville area is largely dependent on four rather small industrial operations offering limited employment potential. In general, while the economy of the Bank's service area as a whole seems reasonably favorable, that of the town of Craigsville appears static. While the banking needs of the area involved appear to be served, such service is, in large measure, provided by banks outside the area. Applicant's proposal offers a potential for expanded local service and for provision of resources, capital, and experienced management that could constitute a catalyst for economic development in the Craigsville area. These considerations weigh toward approval of this application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

SOUTHEAST BANCORPORATION INC.,  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

*In the matter of the application of Southeast Bancorporation Inc., Miami, Florida, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of voting shares of three banks located in or near Miami, Florida.*

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)), and section 222.4(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), an application by Southeast Bancorporation Inc., Miami, Florida, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Miami; Coral Way National Bank, Miami; and Curtiss National Bank of Miami Springs, all in Florida.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to, and views and recommendation requested of, the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller submitted a strong recommendation for expeditious approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1967 (32 Federal Register 10893), which provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of the Order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 29th day of August, 1967.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Vice Chairman Robertson. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Southeast Bancorporation Inc., Miami, Florida ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of the following banks located in or near Miami, Florida: The First National Bank of Miami, Miami ("First National"); Coral Way National Bank, Miami ("Coral Way Bank"); and Curtiss National Bank of Miami Springs, Miami Springs ("Curtiss Bank"), herein at times referred to as "Applicant's Group". As of December 31, 1966,<sup>1</sup> First National had deposits of \$510 million; Coral Way Bank had deposits of approximately \$4 million; and Curtiss Bank had deposits of \$20 million. Applicant proposes to acquire all of the voting shares, except for directors' qualifying shares, of First National and Coral Way Bank. The latter's shares are now held, and have been since 1966, by a wholly-owned subsidiary of First National. Applicant proposes to purchase for cash 80 per cent or more of the voting stock of Curtiss Bank for a total purchase price equal to a premium of 8.7 per cent of Curtiss Bank's deposits at year-end 1966. As discussed in greater detail hereafter, commencing in April 1967 First National placed members of its operating staff in Curtiss Bank, with the knowledge and encouragement of the Comptroller of the Currency in order to give that bank experienced managerial guidance necessitated by a critical financial condition found by the Comptroller to exist in that bank. Applicant's proposal for bank holding company formation is premised upon the asserted need for continuing managerial guidance, as well as for additional capital contributions to Curtiss Bank, in order to assure the bank's sound operation. First National originally introduced its manage-

<sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of this date unless otherwise noted.

ment into Curtiss Bank in connection with a loan to the bank's majority stockholder, and a related option running to First National to purchase the majority stock tendered by that borrower as collateral to First National's loan. It is Applicant's position that its acquisition of Curtiss Bank, as proposed, constitutes a reasonable step toward an orderly repayment of its loan, and the only reasonable means available to insure the continued sound operation of Curtiss Bank.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to, and views and recommendation requested of, the Comptroller of the Currency. Responding immediately to the Board's request, the Comptroller submitted a strong recommendation for approval of the application and, in addition, urged "that the most expeditious action be taken by the Board . . . in order to remedy the critical situation now prevailing in the Curtiss National Bank". The Comptroller's letter contained the following statements:

"At the outset, it must be recognized that the subject application has been filed in the context of a very serious condition existing in the Curtiss National Bank of Miami Springs. Indeed, applicant states that its proposal has been prompted largely by its desire to remedy that situation. In the opinion of this Office an emergency condition exists in the Curtiss National Bank of Miami Springs making it imperative that there be effected an immediate increase in that bank's capital account by the amounts proposed by the applicant. . . . It is also our opinion that there is no reasonable alternative to remedy said situation other than the proposal made by the applicant in the subject application. \* \* \*

"Assuming that some anticompetitive effects would result from the proposed acquisitions, it is undeniably manifest that such effects are greatly outweighed in the public interest by the pressing need to remedy the condition of Curtiss National Bank. In that connection, we note that the continued operation of Curtiss National Bank is presently sustained by virtue of management provided on a temporary basis by The First National Bank of Miami. Should the proposed acquisition be approved, the substantial managerial resources and expertise of First National Bank would be provided through the applicant on a permanent



basis, and additional capital would be infused into the Curtiss National Bank by the applicant.”

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly, or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effects of proposed transaction.* First National is the largest bank and the second largest banking organization in the State of Florida, as would be Applicant's proposed system. First National's role as a State-wide competitor is reflected in its total deposits of \$510 million, and its \$95 million of interbank deposits—17 per cent of the total of such deposits in the State. First National presently holds approximately 6 per cent of the total deposits held by the 444 insured commercial banks in the State. Since Curtiss National's deposit size (\$20 million) is not insignificant, its affiliation with First National under Applicant's control will increase the existing concentration of banking resources but, in view of First National's leading position among the State's largest banking organizations, perhaps not significantly.

First National holds 27 per cent of the total deposits held by the 63 banks located in Dade County. When the \$20 million of deposits held by Curtiss Bank are included, Applicant would control 28 per cent of total bank deposits in the county—approximately three times the total deposits controlled by the next largest banking group. Applicant's formation as a bank holding company would bring to 77 per cent the total deposits in the county held in the aggregate by

four bank holding companies and eight banking groups.

First National's share of the demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations in Dade County differs in varying degree with respect to both the number of accounts and amount of deposits. At June 30, 1966, First National held 7 per cent of the total of such accounts of less than \$10,000 and 38 per cent of the total of such accounts amounting to \$100,000 or more. In terms of amounts of such deposits held, First National held 10 per cent of the total carried in accounts less than \$10,000 and 45 per cent of those carried in accounts of \$100,000 or more.

It is clear from the foregoing data, that Applicant's proposal, if consummated, would not result in a monopoly in Dade County or in any part of the State. Nor is there evidence in this record to suggest that such acquisition would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize, or to attempt to monopolize, the business of banking in such areas. However, these data reflect with equal clarity, in the Board's judgment, that Applicant's proposed system would increase the dominance presently held by First National, which is already excessive in correspondent bank accounts and with respect to firms or individuals holding demand deposits in excess of \$100,000.

As earlier stated, Applicant proposes to acquire up to 100 per cent of the stock of Curtiss Bank, and will pay for that stock \$36 a share, representing a premium of nearly 9 per cent of Curtiss Bank's total deposits. In the Board's experience, applications involving proposed holding company formations seldom have involved a payment of premium in excess of 2 per cent of the deposits of a proposed subsidiary bank that is in sound operating condition unless the situation included market positions protected from normal competition. Similarly, in merger cases coming before this Board, premiums substantially in excess of 2 per cent have been paid where continuing institutions have acquired either highly desirable office locations, or competitively protected locations. In the present case, Applicant proposes to pay a premium far in excess of the aforementioned figure—and for a bank that Applicant itself states is in critical financial straits. Apart from the reasons that Applicant gives for its willingness to pay such a high premium, the fact of the proposed payment is evidence of First National's determination and

ability to take such action, regardless of initial cost, as may be necessary to strengthen an already strong market position. The fact that Curtiss Bank is located in one of Dade County's most rapidly developing industrial areas, apparently explains First National's eagerness to have an outlet in the area and its willingness to pay the high premium it has offered—a premium which the record indicates few if any of First National's competitors would or could pay.

Both Coral Way Bank and Curtiss Bank are located within First National's primary service area. As First National's wholly-owned subsidiary, Coral Way Bank can be expected to offer little real competition to First National. Curtiss Bank lies within, and, were it a viable institution, could serve a major industrial portion of Dade County. Its primary service area includes Miami International Airport and a rapidly growing complex of nearby light industrial concerns. It competes most directly with three banks in its trade area, holding deposits, respectively, of \$50 million, \$6.5 million, and \$6.4 million. The two largest of these banks are affiliates in a four-bank group operating in Dade County. Competition is also, of course, offered in this area by First National and other large banks. If Curtiss Bank were a financially sound institution, its acquisition by Applicant, and its resulting affiliation with First National, would result in a reduction in the number of alternatives for full-service banking in Curtiss Bank's trade area, and would foreclose a potential for substantial additional future competition between First National and Curtiss Bank. In addition it could inflict an undue competitive impact on the smallest of the three banks operating within Curtiss Bank's trade area.

The Board notes that First National's present control of deposits in Dade County has neither increased nor diminished significantly from its position in 1962 when the Board denied the application of First Bancorporation of Florida, Inc., to form a Bank holding company. While the Board's denial of First Bancorporation's application related directly to the anticompetitive consequences of the proposed affiliation of four of the State's 10 largest banks, some of the anticompetitive consequences attributable to First National's role in that proposal are, in nature, equally applicable to the present proposal. Now, as then, First National is the dominant banking organization in Dade

County, and its competitive advantage vis-a-vis other Dade County banks continues to be so pronounced that any action, other than internal growth, that would significantly enhance its market position must be regarded as having anticompetitive implications. The Board finds that Applicant's proposal poses adverse competitive consequences which, absent compelling countervailing circumstances, would require denial of the application. Accordingly, a determination must be made as to whether the evidence of record relating to the asserted critical condition of Curtiss Bank clearly outweighs in the public interest the anticompetitive effects of the proposal.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant has no financial or operating history; however, its pro forma financial condition and future prospects are considered satisfactory when evaluated in the light of the satisfactory condition and prospects of its principal proposed subsidiary, First National. The financial condition and prospects of First National's affiliate, Coral Way Bank, are considered satisfactory. Applicant's management, proposed to consist of senior officers and directors of First National, is regarded as experienced and capable, as is the management of Coral Way Bank.

Curtiss National was organized in 1954. In its 13 years of operation it has had 11 different presidents and its ownership has changed hands at least six times. Analysis of Curtiss Bank's record of operation for the 4-year period ending December 31, 1966, reflects a substantial annual increase in the bank's loan and business losses. In the 4-year period, those losses have aggregated approximately \$1.3 million net of recoveries. Financial data available to the Board as a supervisory authority reflect that the volume and amount of loan losses in Curtiss Bank have caused the bank's capital position to deteriorate to a critical level. On the basis of published figures, it appears that Bank's total capital accounts represented less than four cents for each dollar of deposits. Bank's volume of past due loans is excessive, and reflects the generally serious condition existing with respect to its loan portfolio.

The foregoing facts are representative of those upon which the Comptroller of the Currency has relied in submitting his strong recommendation that the Board approve Applicant's proposal. Specifically, the Comptroller noted that Curtiss Bank's

operation is presently sustained by virtue of management provided by First National, and that if the proposed acquisition is approved, vitally necessary managerial resources would be afforded Curtiss Bank on a permanent basis, and that additional capital of at least \$1,200,000 would be provided by Applicant (up to \$1,500,000, depending on the amount of Bank's stock acquired). The Comptroller has stated that an immediate increase in Curtiss Bank's capital in the amount proposed by Applicant is "imperative".

Curtiss Bank is the direct supervisory responsibility of the Comptroller of the Currency. In appraising the merits of this application the Board must rely heavily upon the views and recommendations of the Comptroller. He has made quite clear his view that Curtiss Bank is in critical condition and that "there is no reasonable alternative to remedy [Curtiss Bank's] situation other than the proposal made by the applicant in the subject application." On the basis of the analysis of Curtiss Bank's current and prospective financial condition rendered by the Comptroller of the Currency, the accuracy of which is substantially reflected in the records available to the Board, the Board finds that Curtiss Bank's condition is critical and in need of immediate substantial financial and managerial assistance, in the absence of which Bank's future cannot be reasonably assured.

*Convenience, needs, and welfare of the area concerned.* Presently, despite the management assistance of First National, Curtiss Bank is not totally serving the convenience and needs of its customers. Certainly, should Bank cease operations, a reduction from three to two in the number of truly alternate banking sources would have a marked adverse effect on the convenience and needs of residents in the area. The record reflects that there is a considerable demand within Bank's service area for commercial and industrial loans and assistance with respect to international business, the latter arising primarily because of Curtiss Bank's proximity to the Miami International Airport. The likelihood that without approval of Applicant's proposal the community involved may be deprived of Curtiss Bank as an alternate source of banking service offers compelling reason for approval of the application. If Curtiss Bank could continue to serve the area's banking requirements without acquisition by Applicant, it is apparent that considerations relating to the convenience and

needs of the area concerned would not warrant approval of this application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record, and in view of the strong recommendation for approval of this application submitted by the Comptroller of the Currency, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the anticompetitive effects found likely to result from Applicant's proposed acquisition of Curtiss Bank are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. It is the Board's further judgment, therefore, that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR  
ROBERTSON

For the second time in five years First National Bank of Miami, the largest and, in all major respects, most dominant bank in the State of Florida, is before the Board seeking approval of a proposal to form a bank holding company.

In 1962 the Board denied approval of a proposal pursuant to which four banks in Florida, of which First National was the largest, would have affiliated as subsidiaries of a bank holding company. That denial was premised upon the significant anticompetitive consequences that the Board found were inherent in the proposal. In my judgment the present application similarly involves significantly adverse consequences.

This application is apparently primarily designed to secure Federal Reserve authorization for First National Bank of Miami to come to the rescue of Curtiss National Bank—a bank 70 per cent of whose stock is held by First National Bank as collateral to secure a loan of \$1,750,000 or thereabouts, a bank which has been managed since last spring by officers and employees of First National Bank. Incidentally, however, approval of the application would enable First National Bank of Miami to establish a bank holding company, an action denied it heretofore because of its dominant position in the area, and in addition would enable it to remove whatever cloud of illegality surrounds its prior acquisition of the stock of Coral Way Bank.

It is asserted that the application calls for hasty

action in view of the emergency conditions prevailing in Curtiss National Bank. While I am not in a position to challenge the correctness of the facts asserted by Applicant, or the conclusions reached by the primary supervisory authority, in this regard, in view of the fact that Curtiss National has been subject to direct, on-the-ground management guidance of First National's officers and employees for the past five months, I am astounded to hear that an emergency condition now exists in Curtiss National. Furthermore, having taken part in numerous rescue operations during more than 30 years of experience in the bank supervisory field, I am not satisfied that the establishment of a holding company is the only available means of resolving problems like those Curtiss National is experiencing and at the same time protecting the public interest.

The record reflects that despite First National's intimate knowledge of the financial condition of Curtiss National Bank, it is still willing to pay (to its debtor, the majority stockholder of Curtiss National, and other minority stockholders) a premium of \$1,765,000—an amount equal to nearly 9 per cent of Bank's total deposits—for stock allegedly having little or no value, and in addition make a \$1,500,000 contribution to the capital of Curtiss National. This is a substantial price for the stock of a bank facing problems as serious as those asserted with respect to Curtiss National. I am confident that First National's directorate and staff would not countenance an investment of the nature proposed, totaling around \$3,765,000, without being completely certain that it is sound, desirable and potentially profitable. Curtiss National is situated near the Miami International Airport, which is an area that has experienced considerable industrial development in the past decade and is considered by all to be a prime banking location. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the record before the Board does not contain substantiating documentation for the assertion that Applicant's proposal represents the only reasonable alternative solution for Curtiss National.

In view of

(1) the significantly adverse competitive consequences of an approval of the application,

(2) my belief that a denial would not cause the failure of Curtiss National (it's hardly likely, as intimated, that First National would withdraw

its management from Curtiss were the application to be denied, for it has at stake the protection of its own substantial loan secured by the stock of that bank),

(3) my belief that, where avoidable, an easy short-run solution to a problem is not acceptable when the long-run consequences are adverse to the public interest—as in this case, and

(4) my unwillingness to respond even to an "emergency" call in the absence of more evidence than is available in the record before us that there is no other available solution to the problem, I must decline to approve the proposal.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TAMPA  
AND UNION SECURITY & INVESTMENT  
COMPANY, TAMPA, FLORIDA

*In the matter of the applications of The First National Bank of Tampa and Union Security & Investment Company, Tampa, Florida, for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of First National Bank of Lakeland, Lakeland, Florida.*

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATIONS UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There have come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)) and section 222.4(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), applications on behalf of The First National Bank of Tampa and Union Security & Investment Company, both of Tampa, Florida, for the Board's approval of the acquisition by Union Security & Investment Company of 50.25 per cent of the voting shares of First National Bank of Lakeland, Lakeland, Florida.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the applications was given to, and views and recommendation requested of, the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller recommended that the applications be approved.

Notice of receipt of the applications was published in the Federal Register on April 8, 1967 (32 Federal Register 5752), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. Copies of the applications were forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing such comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said applications be and hereby are approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of the Order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of August, 1967,

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Mitchell, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governors Robertson and Daane.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

The First National Bank of Tampa ("First National") and Union Security & Investment Company ("US&I"), both of which are registered bank holding companies located in Tampa, Florida, have filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("the Act"), applications for the approval of the acquisition of 50.25 per cent of the voting shares of First National Bank of Lakeland, Lakeland, Florida ("Bank"). (First National and US&I are referred to collectively herein as "Applicants".)

US&I, a majority of the stock of which is trusted for the benefit of the shareholders of First National, owns controlling stock of three Florida banks. Considering First National and the three subsidiary banks as a group, the group had total deposits of \$170.2 million as of June 30, 1966.<sup>1</sup>

Bank, with total deposits of about \$7 million, ranks fourteenth in size among 20 banks in Polk County, Florida. It is located 32 miles from Tampa, the site of First National and two of the subsidiary banks, and 52 miles from Brooksville, the location of Applicants' third subsidiary.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Cur-

rency of receipt of the applications and requested his views and recommendation thereon. The Comptroller recommended that the applications be approved.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly, or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* Approximately 37 per cent of the total commercial banking deposits in the State of Florida are controlled by ten large banking organizations, including six bank holding company groups. Applicants' system, with less than 3 per cent of State-wide deposits, is the sixth largest banking organization and the fifth largest of ten bank holding companies in the State. The proposed acquisition would have no significant effect on State-wide banking or holding company concentration.

Bank's primary service area consists of the City of Lakeland and a surrounding area of approximately two miles, and has an estimated population of about 65,000. Bank ranks fourth in size among five banks located in the area, accounting for about 6 per cent of local deposits and about 2.5 per cent of the deposits of all banks in Polk County.

Three of the four banks presently constituting Applicants' group (First National, Broadway National Bank of Tampa, and Second National Bank of Tampa), are located in Hillsborough County and the fourth, First National Bank of Brooksville, is located in Hernando County. None of the service areas of the present group banks extends into

<sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of this date unless otherwise noted.

Polk County or into Bank's primary service area. Only First National, of the group banks, derives any measurable business from that area—less than three-tenths of one per cent each of its deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC deposits"), commercial and industrial loans, farm loans, and consumer loans. Such business is equal to 7 per cent of Bank's IPC deposits and about 3 per cent or less of its loans in each category. Bank derives no significant business from the primary service area of any of Applicants' banks.

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition will not create a monopoly or tend substantially to lessen competition, nor will it in any other manner restrain trade.

*Convenience and needs of the areas to be served.* Applicants do not assert, nor does the record support, the existence of any unserved banking needs in the Lakeland area. It is contended, however, that the acquisition will enable Bank to offer new and expanded specialized services. Bank does not have a trust department, but according to Applicants the acquisition will allow Bank to provide such services to its customers by referral to other banks in Applicants' group.

The extension of such services by Bank could afford some convenience to the public. In addition, Applicants state that substantial economies can be effected through the use of joint purchasing, insurance, and advertising programs that would be of direct benefit to Bank and of possible indirect benefit to the public. Consideration of this factor, therefore, lends some weight in favor of approval of the applications.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* The financial history and condition of Applicants, their present subsidiaries, and Bank are all considered satisfactory, and their respective managements are viewed as experienced and competent. In the absence of a significant anticompetitive effect, or of any negative considerations bearing on the "convenience and needs" factor or on the financial condition of the holding company and the institutions involved, the Board believes it to be consistent with the statutory purposes to permit achievement of the purpose intended by the private interests on whose behalf a given application has been filed. However, in the present case, the Board wishes to note that the form of Appli-

cants' proposal presents sufficient potential conflicts of numerous interests as to raise some question of whether it serves certain private interests to the undue disadvantage of the interests of Bank's minority stockholders. The following facts bear on the question presented.

At the time of Bank's organization in 1963, no individual owned a controlling interest in Bank's outstanding stock. In 1964, an individual who had subscribed to 15 per cent of the 40,000 shares originally issued by Bank purchased additional shares and, in 1965, acquired a controlling interest in Bank. Recently this majority owner sold to a director of First National, who is also a trustee of US&I, 22,258 shares of Bank at \$35.50 per share. In turn, Applicants propose, pursuant to the applications before the Board, to acquire 20,100 of these shares, equal to 50.25 per cent of Bank's voting stock. Thus, Applicants would acquire bare-majority control of Bank at \$35.50 per share, plus reimbursement to the seller for expenses incurred in connection with his acquisition of the stock to be acquired by Applicants. The \$35.50 per share price represents a substantial premium over book value (7.4 per cent of Bank's deposits) and was not offered to owners of other shares. The transaction suggests the potential existence of economic relationships which the holding company will derive from its shares that may not be available to other shareholders. Applicants have made known that this bare-majority interest is the total extent of the interest which they propose to acquire, and that no offer will be made by them to the 128 minority shareholders of Bank. However, four of the present directors of Bank, two of whom are also directors of First National and trustees of US&I, and one of whom is the prospective seller to Applicants of the 20,100 shares of Bank, have purchased stock of Bank for their own accounts and have indicated a willingness to purchase any additional shares tendered by minority shareholders at a price of \$30 per share. This offer continues and, despite the fact that there is no present understanding or agreement between Applicants and the directors with respect to future purchase by Applicants of the shares which have been, or which subsequently may be, purchased by these directors, such transactions have the potential for self-dealing in the future however well intended they may be now.

Other aspects of this proposal, reflected in major

part in the foregoing statement of facts, are also of concern to the Board. First, the acquisition of bare-majority control interest has some disturbing implications with respect to efficient harmonious operation of the institution involved. While creation and/or expansion of a holding company by means of its acquisition of a bare-majority interest in a bank or banks is not prohibited by the Act, it is obvious that the interest of such a company in the effective operation of its subsidiaries might reasonably be found to bear direct relation to its extent of ownership and related risk of loss. It would therefore seem more conducive to effective management and operation of banks if a holding company which will formulate and enforce the total operational policy of these banks acquires an ownership interest more commensurate with its authority than is reflected in bare-majority ownership.

An additional aspect of Applicants' proposal is that no offer to purchase Bank's stock will be made by Applicants to 128 shareholders of Bank who, in the aggregate, own over 40 per cent of Bank's outstanding shares. These minority shareholders apparently were not consulted regarding Applicants' proposal to acquire control of Bank and, from all that appears in the record before us, at least some of them may, even at this date, be entirely unaware that such a proposal has been made. Under existing law, the owner of a minority interest in a bank cannot effectively block an acquisition endorsed by the owners of the majority interest or to share equally with such majority interest in prior notice and consultation regarding proposed actions affecting the corporation. However, it is an entirely reasonable expectation, in the Board's opinion, that, in the event of an acquisition such as that here proposed, each shareholder will be treated equally to the extent of his ownership interest, and that, insofar as possible, will be given an equal opportunity to sell or exchange his shares when there occurs so major a change in the bank's operations and prospects as affiliation with a holding company.

It may be readily agreed that, as a matter of hard business judgment, those shares which are needed to control a corporation have a particular value which is not possessed by other shares whose acquisition will merely increase the degree of control. There are practical reasons, in the Board's judgment, why a bank supervisory authority

should be hesitant to give its approval to any practice which does not accord an evenhanded treatment to all stockholders, particularly in the case of those banks whose control is concentrated in one or two interests. As a result of a rapid expansion in the level of commercial bank deposits, there is constant pressure upon banks to increase their capital structures. If it were to become an accepted practice that the owner of anything less than a majority interest in bank stock is exposed to an inferior position in any future merger negotiation, the result could well be to reduce the attractiveness of bank stock as an investment.

As above indicated, with respect to a bank stock purchase offer, the Board believes most equitable a procedure, usually followed in holding company acquisition proposals, of affording all stockholders an opportunity to participate in the transaction proposed. A prospective bank holding company purchaser of bank stocks, such as Applicants, could limit its total stock purchase to a desired percentage, while at the same time affording an opportunity for sale to all stockholders of the same class of stock by making known to all shareholders the purchaser's intention to acquire a stated percentage of the bank's stock, shares to be purchased (at a stated per share price) on a first-come, first-served basis. This method of purchase, viewed favorably over Applicants' proposal now before the Board, has the virtue of affording equal notice to all shareholders, even though the actual opportunity to participate in the proposal may, on occasion, be less real than at first apparent.

An alternative procedure for soliciting tenders of stock, and ultimately more equitable, would be to make known to all stockholders a proposal to purchase a stated percentage of the bank's stock (at a stated per share price) with the understanding that shares would be purchased from all tendering shareholders on a pro rata basis, that is, the purchaser would take a proportionate number of shares from each tendering stockholder, the aggregate of such shares not to exceed the percentage of ownership proposed. Such a pro rata purchase procedure is reasonably calculated to serve equitably and protect both the offeror and the offeree. The absence of such equitable treatment is found to exist in the present case.

In expressing in this case its views regarding an applicant's affording equal notice and opportu-

nity to all stockholders with respect to a proposed stock purchase, the Board is aware of the offer made by four of Bank's directors to purchase all or any part of the more than 40 per cent minority share interest at \$30 per share. This proposal, while lessening certain of the inequities found by the Board to be inherent in Applicants' proposal, does not achieve the level of equitable dealings believed by the Board to be desirable.

*Conclusion.* The Board concludes that weighing the relevant facts of record in the light of the statutory factors pursuant to which the Board's determination is to be made, consummation of Applicants' proposal is sufficiently consistent with the public interest as to warrant approval. Accordingly, the applications are approved.

FIRST HOLDING COMPANY, INC.,  
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

*In the matter of the application of First Holding Company, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of First National Bank of Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the First National Bank in Wauwatosa, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.*

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)), and section 222.4(a)(1) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by First Holding Company, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin, for the Board's prior approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of First National Bank of Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and The First National Bank in Wauwatosa, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended that the application be approved.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on June 1, 1967 (32 Federal Register 7924), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments

and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of the Order, unless such time shall be extended by further order of the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September, 1967.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Roberston, and Governors Mitchell, Maisel, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin, and Governors Daane and Brimmer.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Holding Company, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of First National Bank of Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin ("Waukesha National"), and The First National Bank in Wauwatosa, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin ("Wauwatosa National"). As of December 31, 1966,<sup>1</sup> Waukesha National, with two offices and deposits of \$79 million, was the fifth largest banking organization in Wisconsin in terms of deposits. Its affiliation with Wauwatosa National, which has total deposits of \$24 million, would give Wisconsin an eighth bank holding company, and represent the State's fifth largest banking organization.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are of this date.



the Comptroller of the Currency, and his views and recommendation were requested. The Comptroller recommended that the application be approved.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly, or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* The 12 largest banking organizations operating in Wisconsin controlled about 41 per cent of the State's total deposits as of December 31, 1966. Subsidiary banks of seven bank holding companies control about 34 per cent of the deposits; consummation of Applicant's proposal would result in eight bank holding companies controlling about 35 per cent of deposits.

Waukesha National's main office is located in downtown Waukesha, about 18 miles west of Milwaukee. The primary service area<sup>3</sup> of this office encompasses the City of Waukesha and a surrounding area of three or four miles—all within Waukesha County—and has an estimated population of 55,000. Its only branch, located in the Village of Butler (Waukesha County), about 14 miles northeast of the main office, serves an area including Butler (population of 2,500) and the surrounding suburban area within a radius of one to five miles. The service area has an estimated population of 15,000. Waukesha County is served

<sup>3</sup> The area from which Applicant estimates about 80 per cent of the deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC deposits") in this office are derived.

by 16 banks, of which Waukesha National is the largest, holding 36 per cent of the deposits held by the 27 banking offices of the county.

Wauwatosa National is located in Wauwatosa (Milwaukee County), about 13 miles east of the main office of Waukesha National, six miles southeast of the latter's Butler branch, and less than seven miles from downtown Milwaukee. It has one office, the primary service area of which is a major portion of Wauwatosa, with a population of some 47,000. Wauwatosa National is the second largest of three banks located in its service area. Holding, respectively, 28, 27, and 23 per cent of the total deposits, IPC deposits, and total loans in its area, Wauwatosa National is but one-half the size of the largest bank in the area. It controls less than 1 per cent of the total deposits held by the 40 banks in Milwaukee County.

On the record before the Board, it is apparent that the proposed affiliation would not alter significantly the existing concentration of banking resources in the State, or in any other area affected by the proposal, including the primary service areas of the banks involved.

An analysis of the deposit and loan accounts of the two proposed subsidiary banks submitted by Applicant indicates an insignificant competitive overlap between and among their offices. The primary service area of each of the banks' offices appears to be self-contained and is separated from the others by intervening banks. Accordingly, consummation of the proposal herein will not substantially lessen competition between the banks involved. Nor does it appear likely that significant future competition between them will be foreclosed by the proposal.

Competition with one or more of the three offices of the proposed subsidiary banks is provided by 36 offices of 25 banks, as well as by large downtown Milwaukee banks. The 25 competing banks range in size from less than \$1 million to about \$57 million. Included among these are six banks, with eight offices, representing the State's three largest holding companies. Two holding company banks are located in the area intervening between Wauwatosa National and Waukesha National's closest office (the Butler branch). Each of the proposed subsidiary banks' offices competes with at least 13 other banking offices. Consummation of Applicant's proposal is not likely to affect significantly the competitive

vitality of Waukesha National. While this bank is already a substantial competitive force in its service area, the affiliation herein would not serve to impair the vigor of its several competitors. In the area served by Wauwatosa National, competition is likely to be stimulated by the proposed acquisition. The record shows that the lending policies at Wauwatosa National have been highly conservative. The affiliation proposed would likely result in the bank's pursuit of a more aggressive lending policy. In addition, Applicant proposes inauguration, or expansion, of other services. For example, consummation of Applicant's proposal will make possible a local source, not now available, of trust services. Such changes would serve to enhance competition in the area. The likely increased competitive ability of Wauwatosa National would not appear to have undesirable implications for its competitors, the nearest (geographically) of which is more than twice the size of Wauwatosa National.

The Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would not result in a monopoly, nor be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States; and that consummation will not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor in any other manner restrain trade in any relevant section of the country.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant has no operating history; its financial and managerial resources, as well as its prospects, are dependent in major respects upon those of the banks it proposes to acquire. Both proposed subsidiary banks are financially sound, with good earnings records, satisfactory management, and good prospects. Improvement in the managerial resources and competitive capability of Wauwatosa National may reasonably be expected to result from consummation of the proposal. Applicant's financial resources, management (drawn from the proposed subsidiary banks), and future prospects are, accordingly, satisfactory. The foregoing considerations are consistent with, and lend some weight toward, approval of the application.

*Convenience and needs of the communities involved.* The record reflects that Waukesha National's main office and Butler branch are adequately serving the convenience and needs of the

communities served primarily by those offices. As earlier indicated, however, Wauwatosa National is not presently offering the scope and nature of services calculated to serve conveniently the customers within its service area. While the banking needs of the Wauwatosa area appear to be served by the several banks competing therein, particularly the Milwaukee area banks, the greater immediacy and convenience of services offered the Wauwatosa community by Applicant's proposal, including services not presently available through Wauwatosa National, are considerations supporting approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

HAWKEYE BANCORPORATION,  
RED OAK, IOWA

*In the matter of the application of Hawkeye Bancorporation, Red Oak, Iowa, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of Houghton State Bank, Red Oak, Iowa.*

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842 (a)(1)) and section 222.4(a)(1) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by Hawkeye Bancorporation, Red Oak, Iowa, for the Board's prior approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of Houghton State Bank, Red Oak, Iowa. Hawkeye Bancorporation presently owns a majority of the voting shares of Lyon County State Bank, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the State of Iowa Banking Department of the application and requested views and recommendation thereon. On behalf of the Banking Department, the Superintendent of Banks recommended that the application be approved.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on September 30, 1966 (31 Federal Register 12814), providing an

opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of the Order unless such time shall be extended by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of September, 1967.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson, and Governors Mitchell, Maisel, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin, and Governors Daane and Brimmer.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Hawkeye Bancorporation, Red Oak, Iowa ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of Houghton State Bank, Red Oak, Iowa ("Houghton Bank"). Applicant presently controls 97 per cent of the voting stock of Lyon County State Bank, Rock Rapids, Iowa ("Lyon Bank"). As of December 31, 1966,<sup>1</sup> Houghton Bank with two offices had total deposits of \$14 million; Lyon Bank's single office had deposits of nearly \$5 million. The closest offices of the two banks are approximately 200 miles apart.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to the State of Iowa Department of Banking, and a request made for views and recommendation. On

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of this date.

behalf of the Banking Department, the State Superintendent of Banking recommended that the application be approved.

*Statutory consideration.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* Houghton Bank's main office is located in Red Oak in southwestern Iowa, about 50 miles southwest of Council Bluffs. Lyon Bank, Rock Rapids, is situated in the extreme northwestern part of the State some 70 miles north of Sioux City. Each bank primarily serves the community in which it is located and the immediately surrounding rural area. Houghton Bank, with deposits of \$14 million, is the largest of seven banks competing within its primary service area, and controls 36 per cent of the total deposits held in the aggregate by those banks. Houghton Bank's nearest competitor, geographically and in size, is located in Red Oak and has deposits of \$10 million, or about 25 per cent of the aggregate deposits of the aforementioned seven banks.

Lyon Bank (\$5 million of deposits) is the second largest of the two banks located in Rock Rapids, and the fourth largest of the eight banks competing in Lyon Bank's primary service area. Lyon Bank controls 15 per cent of the aggregate deposits of these eight banks, while its three largest competitors hold, respectively, 23, 20, and 18 per cent of such deposits. Applicant's formation would place \$19 million of deposits under its control, making it the third, and smallest, bank holding

company operating in the State. Combined, the three holding companies would control 41 of the 911 banking offices in the State, and 9.2 per cent of all bank deposits in Iowa, .4 per cent more than those now controlled by the two bank holding companies operating in Iowa.

The 10 largest banking organizations in the State control 24 per cent of the total deposits of all banks. This figure reflects the deposits held by the 14 subsidiary banks of the one Iowa-based bank holding company, and the four subsidiary banks of a Minnesota-based holding company. Upon formation, Applicant's system would rank well below the smallest of the aforementioned 10 organizations.

On the basis of the record before the Board, it is reasonably established that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not result in any tendency toward a monopoly, nor alter in any significant respect the existing degree of concentration of banking resources in the State, or in any other area that will be affected by the proposal.

As stated, Houghton Bank and Lyon Bank are approximately 200 miles apart; their primary service areas do not overlap. Neither derives business from the other's service area. Consequently, affiliation of the two banks as proposed would eliminate no existing competition between the banks. Nor, considering the size of the banks and the distance separating them, is there much likelihood of any future competition that would be foreclosed by the affiliation proposed.

As to the probable impact of Applicant's acquisition of Houghton Bank on banks competing in the service area of the two proposed subsidiaries, this consideration offers no bar to approval of Applicant's becoming a bank holding company. The competitive advantages foreseeable from Applicant's formation would not, in the Board's judgment, exert any undue impact on the six or seven banks competing in the respective service areas of Houghton Bank and Lyon Bank. Nor will consummation of the proposal change the number of alternative banking sources available to the communities affected. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of Applicant's proposal will not substantially lessen competition or in any manner restrain trade in any relevant area.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant was organized early in 1966

and acquired the stock of Lyon Bank in April of that year. Presently this stock is Applicant's principal, and virtually sole, asset. The financial condition and prospects of Lyon Bank are reasonably satisfactory. Houghton Bank was established in 1879 as a private bank and has operated under a charter from the State of Iowa since 1936. While at the time the subject application was filed, Houghton Bank's financial condition was reasonably satisfactory, the bank's capital structure was less than is considered advisable in relation to its deposit growth. In the period since the application was filed, the asset condition of Houghton Bank has improved significantly, and Applicant has stated its intention to strengthen the bank's capital position by a substantial contribution in the near future. Premised upon a continued improvement in Houghton Bank's asset condition, and upon Applicant's commitment to strengthen the capital position of that bank, the Board concludes that Houghton Bank's financial prospects are reasonably favorable and that, consequently, those of Applicant are similarly favorable.

Applicant's management is headed by its president and prospective principal stockholder, who is also president of Houghton Bank and its majority stockholder. The same individual, clearly the dominant force with respect to Applicant's proposed system, is also president and a minority stockholder in two companies, one of which controls slightly less than 50 per cent of the voting stock of First National Bank of Clinton, Clinton, Iowa, the second of which controls 80 per cent of the voting stock of Pella National Bank, Pella, Iowa. While none of the last-mentioned holding companies or banks is involved in Applicant's present proposal, Applicant's president has made known his intention to expand Applicant's bank ownership in other areas of the State, initially through the acquisition of the Clinton and Pella banks. The management of Houghton Bank and Lyon Bank, more particularly the aforementioned dominant individual, is considered to be aggressive and competent by the State and Federal banking authorities directly responsible for supervision of those banks. Applicant's management, essentially identical with that of the banks mentioned, is considered satisfactory.

*Convenience, needs, and welfare of the areas concerned.* As earlier noted, the primary service areas of both Houghton Bank and Lyon Bank

comprise the communities in which they are located and the immediate surrounding farm areas. Rock Rapids, the situs of Lyon Bank, is the seat of Lyon County and has a population of nearly 3,000. Rock Rapids is primarily dependent upon agriculture for its economic support—principally dairy and livestock feeding operations in the surrounding area—but is also somewhat dependent upon employment afforded by the local school district and some light industry. Houghton Bank's service area is also primarily agricultural in nature, with its economy being supplemented by the employment of approximately 1,000 of its residents by industrial concerns. Houghton Bank operates a limited-service branch office in the agricultural community of Elliott, Iowa, some 16 miles northeast of Red Oak.

The record before the Board establishes that the basic banking requirements of the communities involved are adequately served by existing banking facilities. The record also reflects, however, that Lyon Bank has had agricultural credit requests that exceeded the bank's lending limits. Similarly, the Houghton Bank has been required, because of its lending limits, to sell loan participations with banks outside the State. Two aspects of Applicant's proposal appear to lend themselves favorably to the credit requirements of the areas involved. First, there has recently been designated as Applicant's executive vice president an individual who was formerly executive vice president of a \$100 million bank in Nebraska. This individual's knowledge and experience is anticipated to lend considerable strength to the operational techniques of Applicant's subsidiaries, particularly its credit functions. Secondly, the substantial capital addition to Houghton Bank, to which Applicant is committed, will significantly increase that bank's lending limit, a result that will enable and facilitate participation within Applicant's system of credit demands made of either Houghton Bank or Lyon Bank. The aforementioned combination of management experience and financial resources should enable both banks to better serve the credit needs of their respective communities—a prospect weighing in favor of approval of the application.

Additional benefits, albeit less significant, are likely to result from consummation of Applicant's proposal. Since, for the most part, these service benefits are presently available from the banks now serving the areas concerned, their provision

by Applicant relates only to the greater convenience to be offered to these communities. In summary, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities involved are consistent with, and favor somewhat, approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

#### SOCIETY CORPORATION, CLEVELAND OHIO

*In the matter of the application of Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for approval of the acquisition of 90 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Springfield Bank, Springfield, Ohio.*

#### ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)) and section 222.4(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), an application by Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 90 per cent or more of the voting shares of the Springfield Bank, Springfield, Ohio.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Superintendent of Banks for the State of Ohio and requested his views and recommendation. The Superintendent recommended that the application be approved.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on June 14, 1967 (32 Federal Register 8558), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consum-

mated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of the Order unless such time shall be extended by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of September, 1967.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson, and Governors Mitchell, Maisel, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin, and Governors Daane and Brimmer.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,  
Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for prior approval of the acquisition of 90 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Springfield Bank, Springfield, Ohio ("Bank"), a nonmember insured bank. As of December 31, 1966,<sup>1</sup> Applicant controlled three subsidiary banks which operated a total of 25 offices with aggregate total deposits of \$637 million. Bank, a successor to a mutual savings institution, is located in Springfield, about 45 miles west of Columbus and 25 miles northeast of Dayton, and operates four offices with total deposits of \$56 million.

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to the Superintendent of Banks for the State of Ohio, and his views and recommendation were requested. The Superintendent, expressing the view that "the proposed acquisition will be of substantial benefit to the community of Springfield", recommended that the application be approved.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are of this date.

United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* In Ohio, 13 banking organizations, of which three are bank holding companies, control approximately 54 per cent of the aggregate deposits in the State. Applicant, with control of less than 4 per cent of such deposits, ranks fifth among the 13 and controls 2 per cent of the banking offices in the State. Consummation of the proposed acquisition would not change Applicant's relative position and would have only a negligible effect on the share of the State's commercial banking resources that are held by Applicant, by holding company systems, or by the larger banking organizations in the State.

There are five banks in Clark County, a prosperous agricultural area. Bank ranks first in the county in size of deposits with 31.6 per cent of the deposits of all banks. Slightly smaller and second in size (31.5 per cent of deposits in the county) is First National Bank of Springfield, a subsidiary of BancOhio Corporation, a registered bank holding company.

Bank's primary service area<sup>2</sup> is considered to encompass the City of Springfield and surrounding suburbs, an area estimated to include about 91,000 people. Springfield is the principal city in Clark County. In Bank's primary service area, there are four banks with aggregate total deposits of approximately \$163 million. Bank controls 34 per cent of these deposits and another 34 per cent is controlled by BancOhio Corporation.

<sup>2</sup> The area from which Applicant estimates that Bank derives about 76 per cent of the deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC deposits").

The impact of the proposed acquisition on the degree of concentration of banking resources in the State would be negligible. While consummation of the proposal would result in a sizable increase in the percentage of deposits under bank holding company control in the county and in the Springfield area, it is apparent that the affiliation would not cause the number of banking alternatives in the service area to be reduced nor cause the concentration of deposits already existing in these banking organizations to be increased. On the record before the Board it is concluded that the proposed affiliation would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area.

Considering next the probable effect of consummation of Applicant's proposal on existing and potential competition, the Board finds that these considerations present no bar to approval of the application. Bank and Applicant's closest (geographically) subsidiary are separated by 122 miles and several intervening banks. Applicant reports that the number of deposit and loan accounts held by Bank that originate in the primary service areas of Applicant's subsidiaries is insignificant; and that no loans or deposits of Applicant's subsidiaries originate in Bank's primary service area. On the basis of the data before the Board, it is concluded that there is no meaningful present competition between Bank and Applicant's subsidiaries; and it appears unlikely that any significant future competition between them would be foreclosed by the proposed affiliation.

Bank's main competitor is First National Bank of Springfield. As earlier stated, it is a subsidiary of BancOhio Corporation and controls 31.5 per cent of the deposits in the county. Two other Springfield banks also provide competition. While Bank ranks first in the county in terms of total deposits, it is noted that, with respect to IPC demand deposits, it ranks third among the four banks competing in its service area—a fact apparently explained by Bank's history as a mutual savings institution. Bank has not been aggressive with respect to commercial loans and its portfolio has limited diversification. In these circumstances, Applicant's experience in converting a predominantly savings-oriented institution into a full-service commercial bank promises significant assistance to Bank in competing for demand deposits and com-

mercial loans. An examination of the facts presented with respect to Bank's competitors indicates that more aggressive competition from Bank, particularly for the latter type of business, is not likely to impair the competitive vigor of existing institutions operating in the area.

The Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly nor in any other manner restrain trade in any relevant section of the country.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* The financial condition and management of Applicant and its subsidiaries are reasonably satisfactory, and their prospects are considered to be favorable.

Bank's financial condition and management are generally satisfactory. While its prospects as a subsidiary of Applicant appear to be favorable, its prospects other than as Applicant's affiliate are not similarly favorable. The record shows that, if this application is denied, the character and experience of Bank's ownership and management are uncertain factors. Substantially all the shares of Bank are now owned by Springfield Center Corporation which, in turn, is owned by the directors of Bank who formed the corporation to acquire Bank's stock in an effort to prevent Bank from being sold to interests that might not be acceptable to Bank's management. The purchase was financed by a loan from one of Applicant's subsidiaries, and Applicant received an option to purchase at least 90 per cent of the shares at the price paid by Springfield Center Corporation (plus interest and expenses). Applicant reports that, if the application herein is denied, sale of Bank's control will be required in order to liquidate the aforementioned loan, thus giving rise to the earlier-mentioned uncertainty as to future ownership and management. The Board concludes that considerations relating to the banking factors as reflected in the record herein are consistent with and afford some weight in favor of approval of the proposed transaction.

*Convenience and needs of the community involved.* While the banking needs of the areas involved appear to be adequately served by the several banks competing therein, the affiliation herein offers added convenience to the community involved by offering services not currently available through Bank. As indicated earlier, Appli-

cant can assist Bank in competing more aggressively and effectively for commercial loans and demand deposits, thus becoming a full-service commercial bank, a result beneficial to the business firms in the area. In addition, Applicant proposes that Bank will offer to the community certain new services, including post office box service, consultation on business financial affairs, check reconciliation service, investment advisory assistance, and bond and market analyses.

The Board concludes that the evidence relating to the convenience and needs of the area involved is consistent with and weighs somewhat in favor of approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

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## Announcements

**PUBLISHED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE BOARD**  
Supplement No. 8 to the loose-leaf compilation of "Published Interpretations of the Board of

Governors of the Federal Reserve System," containing the published interpretations as of June 30, 1967, is now available.



# National Summary of Business Conditions

Released for publication September 15

Industrial production, nonfarm employment, and retail sales rose further in August. The average workweek in manufacturing also rose and the unemployment rate edged down. Bank credit, the money supply, and time and savings deposits increased further. Yields on Treasury bills and intermediate-term U.S. Government securities rose between mid-August and mid-September. Yields on corporate bonds have turned down recently and yields on municipal and long-term Treasury bonds have remained about unchanged.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in August was 158.0 per cent of the 1957-59 average, 0.8 of one per cent above the upward revised July level of 156.7 and the same as a year earlier. Output of consumer goods and materials increased further, partially reflecting special influences. Production of defense equipment continued to gain and output of business equipment was unchanged.

Auto assemblies rose slightly further in August, after allowance for the early model changeover period, but production has been curtailed in September by the strike at a major producer. Output of television sets rose sharply in August following

reduction of inventories resulting from a strike at a major producer and from the industry-wide curtailment in output in the first half of the year. Output of most household appliances rose somewhat further but production of furniture changed little.

Among materials, output of iron and steel increased somewhat and production of construction materials remained at reduced levels. Output of rubber products rose sharply further as the recovery from strike losses continued. Crude oil production rose again because of the continued curtailment in Mid-East supplies. In September, allowable production in Texas has been cut back 10 per cent partly because of restoration of high rates of oil production in the Mid-East.

## EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm employment rose by 300,000 in August and was 1.9 million higher than a year earlier. In manufacturing, most of the 185,000 rise reflected an earlier than usual auto model changeover and the return to work in the rubber industry. Employment in the public and private service sectors continued to advance briskly. Employment also rose in trade but was little changed in construction. The average workweek in manufacturing rose slightly further to 40.6 hours in August, up 0.3 hours from the May-June level, but still 0.8 hours shorter than a year ago. The unemployment rate edged down again in August to 3.8 per cent, the same as a year earlier.

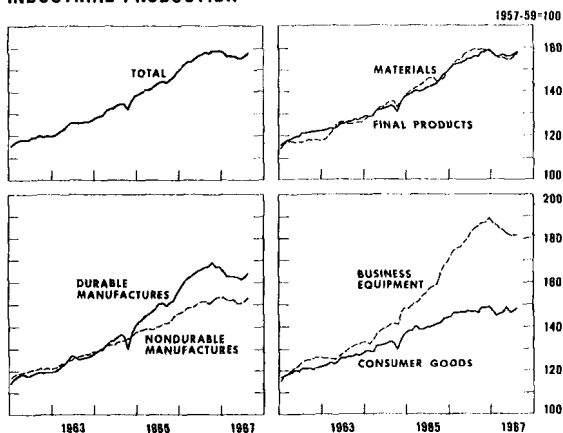
## DISTRIBUTION

The value of retail sales rose 1 per cent in August, according to the advance Census estimate, and was 5½ per cent above a year earlier. The August increase was entirely at nondurable goods stores. Sales at durable goods stores were about unchanged despite a marked decline in dealer deliveries of new cars. New car sales continued to decline in early September.

## COMMODITY PRICES

Wholesale prices of industrial commodities have

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures shown are for August.

been increasing since mid-July, following 5 months of stability. The BLS preliminary estimate shows a 0.3 per cent rise from mid-July to mid-August, and in recent weeks announcements of additional price increases have been widespread. Average prices of foods and foodstuffs declined substantially at wholesale in August and appear to have edged down further in recent weeks, owing mainly to easing food and feed grain prices in anticipation of record harvests; hog prices are down but beef cattle prices have continued to rise.

**BANK CREDIT, DEPOSITS, AND RESERVES**

Loans and investments at all commercial banks increased \$3.5 billion in August—a substantial rise but less than half as much as the unusually sharp July expansion. In both months acquisitions of new Treasury issues and the financing of Government security dealers accounted for a very large part of the growth. Holdings of other securities increased further but at a slower rate than in earlier months of this year. Business loans declined sharply in August following heavy borrowing over the June-July period.

The money supply increased \$1.3 billion in August, a somewhat smaller rise than in the pre-

vious three months. Growth in time and savings deposits at commercial banks, however, which totaled \$2.6 billion, was larger than in any month since March. U.S. Government deposits also rose further on balance.

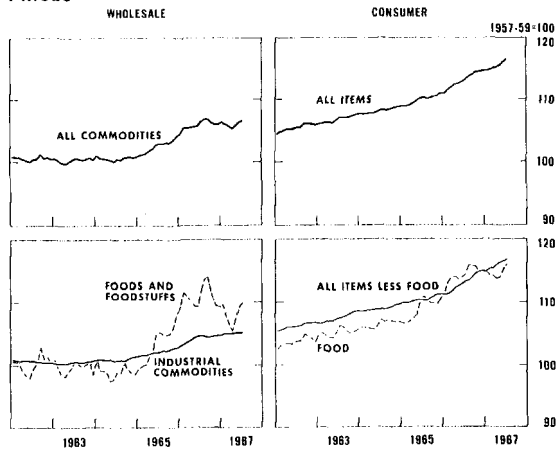
Member bank excess reserves declined more than their borrowings over the five weeks ending August 30 and free reserves dropped to an average of about \$260 million compared with \$310 million over the previous four weeks. Total and required reserves continued to increase substantially.

**SECURITY MARKETS**

Yields on intermediate-term U.S. Government securities and Treasury bills rose between mid-August and mid-September, with the 3-month issue bid at 4.39 per cent in the middle of September. Yields on long-term Treasury bonds were about unchanged on balance over the same period.

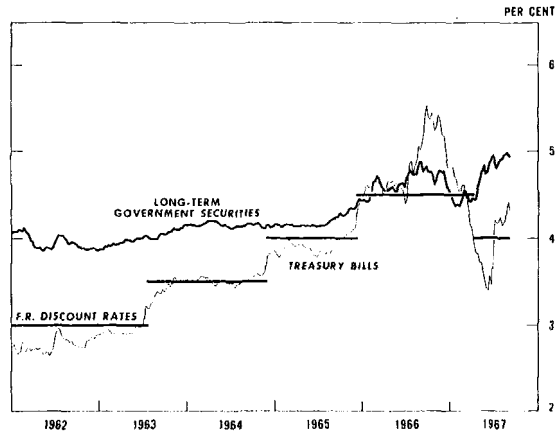
Yields on corporate bonds, after advancing in the latter half of August, have recently turned down, while municipal yields have remained unchanged. Common stock prices and trading volume declined throughout late August, but turned up after Labor Day.

**PRICES**



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes. Latest figures shown are for July.

**INTEREST RATES**



Discount rate, range or level for all F.R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures shown, week ending Sept. 8.

# Guide to Tabular Presentation

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated	N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted for seasonal variation
c	Corrected	IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
p	Preliminary	SMSA	Standard metropolitan statistical area
r	Revised	A	Assets
rp	Revised preliminary	L	Liabilities
I, II, III, IV	Quarters	S	Sources of funds
n.a.	Not available	U	Uses of funds
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified	*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the particular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when the unit is millions)
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for seasonal variation	. . . .	(1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

A heavy vertical rule is used (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.

“U.S. Govt. securities” may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. “State and local gov’t.” also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled NOTE (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

## LIST OF TABLES PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, SEMIANNUALLY, OR ANNUALLY, WITH LATEST BULLETIN REFERENCE

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The data for F.R. Banks and member banks and for consumer credit are derived from regular reports made to the Board; production indexes are compiled by the Board on the basis of data collected by other agencies; and flow of funds figures are compiled on the basis of materials from a combination of sources, including the Board. Figures for gold stock, currency, Fed-

eral finance, and Federal credit agencies are obtained from Treasury statements. The remaining data are obtained largely from other sources. For many of the banking and monetary series back data and descriptive text are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

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MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds										Factors absorbing reserve funds						
	F.R. Bank credit outstanding					Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts	Member bank reserves			
	U.S. Govt. securities <sup>1</sup>		Dis-counts and ad-vances	Float <sup>2</sup>	To-tal <sup>3</sup>					Treasury	For-ign	Other <sup>2</sup>		With F.R. Banks	Cur-rency and coin <sup>4</sup>	Total	
	Total	Bought out-right															Repur-chase agree-ments
<b>Averages of daily figures</b>																	
1929—June	179	179	.....	978	61	1,317	4,024	2,018	4,400	210	30	30	376	2,314	.....	2,314	
1933—June	1,933	1,933	.....	250	12	2,208	4,030	2,295	5,455	272	81	164	350	2,211	.....	2,211	
1939—Dec.	2,510	2,510	.....	8	83	2,612	17,518	2,956	7,609	2,402	616	739	248	11,473	.....	11,473	
1941—Dec.	2,219	2,219	.....	5	170	2,404	22,759	3,239	16,985	2,189	592	1,531	292	12,812	.....	12,812	
1945—Dec.	23,708	23,708	.....	381	652	24,744	20,047	4,322	28,452	2,269	625	1,247	493	16,027	.....	16,027	
1950—Dec.	20,345	20,336	9	142	1,117	21,606	22,879	4,629	27,806	1,290	615	920	353	17,391	.....	17,391	
1956—Dec.	24,765	24,498	267	706	1,633	27,156	21,942	5,064	31,775	772	463	372	247	19,535	.....	19,535	
1957—Dec.	23,982	23,615	367	716	1,443	26,186	22,769	5,144	31,932	768	385	345	186	19,420	.....	19,420	
1958—Dec.	26,312	26,216	96	564	1,496	28,412	20,563	5,230	32,371	691	470	262	337	18,899	.....	18,899	
1959—Dec.	27,036	26,993	43	911	1,426	29,435	19,482	5,311	32,775	396	524	361	348	18,628	304	18,932	
1960—Dec.	27,248	27,170	78	94	1,665	29,060	17,954	5,396	33,019	408	522	250	495	16,688	2,595	19,283	
1961—Dec.	29,098	29,061	37	152	1,921	31,217	16,929	5,587	33,954	422	514	229	244	17,259	2,859	20,118	
1962—Dec.	30,546	30,474	72	305	2,298	33,218	15,978	5,561	35,281	398	587	222	290	16,932	3,108	20,040	
1963—Dec.	33,729	33,626	103	360	2,434	36,610	15,562	5,583	37,603	389	879	160	206	17,303	3,443	20,746	
1964—Dec.	37,126	36,895	231	266	2,423	39,873	15,388	5,401	39,698	595	944	181	186	17,964	3,645	21,609	
1965—Dec.	40,885	40,772	113	490	2,349	43,853	13,799	5,565	42,206	808	683	154	231	18,747	3,972	22,719	
1966—Aug.	42,280	42,130	150	730	2,290	45,348	13,311	6,019	42,884	1,067	1,107	135	409	18,759	3,896	22,655	
Sept.	42,735	42,725	10	774	2,074	45,631	13,258	6,072	42,991	1,078	869	131	407	19,268	3,972	23,240	
Oct.	42,837	42,817	20	749	1,949	45,604	13,257	6,138	43,122	1,121	758	145	439	19,409	3,924	23,333	
Nov.	43,347	43,165	182	626	2,029	46,087	13,251	6,214	43,748	1,173	682	152	429	19,225	4,026	23,251	
Dec.	43,760	43,274	486	570	2,383	46,864	13,158	6,284	44,579	1,191	291	164	429	19,568	4,262	23,830	
1967—Jan.	44,066	43,847	219	389	2,215	46,802	13,158	6,350	43,957	1,225	566	153	442	19,765	4,305	24,070	
Feb.	44,215	43,915	300	362	1,875	46,587	13,144	6,409	43,525	1,252	609	136	448	19,675	4,034	23,709	
Mar.	44,620	44,351	269	200	1,606	46,524	13,108	6,473	43,673	1,297	505	136	443	19,404	4,001	23,405	
Apr.	45,082	44,942	140	155	1,540	46,902	13,108	6,530	43,812	1,356	860	125	463	19,365	3,997	23,362	
May	45,699	45,481	218	126	1,374	47,323	13,108	6,576	44,083	1,392	990	137	450	19,263	4,021	23,284	
June	45,844	45,801	43	147	1,459	47,547	13,108	6,602	44,567	1,385	715	128	464	19,388	4,130	23,518	
July	46,807	46,784	23	91	1,584	48,590	13,109	6,615	44,997	1,480	1,123	128	482	19,730	4,177	23,907	
Aug.	46,612	46,558	54	89	1,423	48,210	13,053	6,665	45,011	1,489	1,036	128	453	19,600	4,183	23,783	
<b>Week ending—</b>																	
<b>1966</b>																	
Aug. 3	42,445	42,287	158	778	2,439	45,713	13,332	5,993	42,752	1,052	1,286	319	420	19,042	3,945	22,987	
10	42,583	42,231	352	786	2,324	45,743	13,333	6,003	42,908	1,047	1,105	139	404	19,194	3,684	22,878	
17	42,003	41,809	194	731	2,524	45,305	13,332	6,014	43,000	1,069	1,065	131	414	18,708	3,898	22,606	
24	41,813	41,813	.....	720	2,541	45,121	13,312	6,030	42,894	1,081	1,056	126	401	18,519	3,935	22,454	
31	42,597	42,597	.....	693	1,775	45,114	13,258	6,041	42,771	1,079	1,083	138	412	18,578	4,063	22,641	
Sept. 7	42,977	42,977	.....	751	1,754	45,531	13,258	6,050	42,982	1,063	988	127	410	18,981	3,688	22,669	
14	42,936	42,895	41	893	1,914	45,791	13,258	6,069	43,228	1,071	835	125	409	19,218	4,013	23,231	
21	42,525	42,525	.....	782	2,485	45,841	13,257	6,074	43,000	1,084	622	128	403	18,767	3,984	23,751	
28	42,493	42,493	.....	662	2,197	45,399	13,257	6,086	42,804	1,092	1,032	138	401	19,056	4,077	23,133	
Oct. 5	42,999	42,989	10	843	1,825	45,722	13,258	6,106	42,878	1,091	693	146	442	19,748	3,866	23,614	
12	42,969	42,969	.....	947	1,880	45,891	13,258	6,121	43,228	1,099	680	157	445	19,570	3,788	23,358	
19	42,521	42,521	.....	805	2,155	45,532	13,256	6,145	43,267	1,120	706	148	439	19,309	4,009	23,318	
26	42,794	42,715	79	533	2,043	45,440	13,256	6,154	43,088	1,138	924	127	432	19,187	4,080	23,267	
Nov. 2	43,019	42,958	61	610	1,770	45,472	13,257	6,167	43,089	1,154	805	156	435	19,290	4,090	23,380	
9	43,474	43,281	193	661	1,890	46,100	13,258	6,185	43,406	1,163	740	162	435	19,620	3,735	23,355	
16	43,415	43,265	150	726	1,951	46,165	13,259	6,212	43,765	1,168	714	130	452	19,347	4,007	23,354	
23	42,977	42,959	18	455	2,450	45,967	13,257	6,230	43,876	1,180	707	148	409	18,875	4,048	22,923	
30	43,527	43,171	356	650	1,902	46,191	13,230	6,241	44,106	1,184	556	162	417	18,958	4,268	23,226	
Dec. 7	43,792	43,312	480	462	2,014	46,399	13,158	6,252	44,210	1,188	452	162	415	19,126	4,062	23,188	
14	43,597	43,264	333	668	2,032	46,407	13,158	6,283	44,603	1,199	127	181	412	19,262	4,256	23,518	
21	43,492	43,126	366	485	2,671	46,808	13,158	6,291	44,675	1,188	203	155	416	19,588	4,304	23,892	
28	43,947	43,263	684	559	2,777	47,468	13,159	6,297	44,773	1,191	352	154	425	19,977	4,188	24,165	
<b>1967</b>																	
Jan. 4	44,230	43,697	533	566	2,493	47,491	13,159	6,311	44,670	1,194	375	167	529	20,116	4,546	24,662	
11	44,553	44,000	553	586	2,217	47,563	13,159	6,344	44,445	1,214	510	143	435	19,268	4,331	24,499	
18	43,937	43,797	140	218	2,111	46,384	13,158	6,348	44,004	1,221	565	149	445	19,298	4,363	23,661	
25	43,940	43,906	34	538	2,026	46,581	13,158	6,360	43,567	1,234	699	174	410	19,709	4,280	23,989	

For notes see opposite page.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds							Factors absorbing reserve funds									
	F.R. Bank credit outstanding					Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts	Member bank reserves			
	U.S. Govt. securities <sup>1</sup>			Dis-counts and ad-vances	Float <sup>2</sup>					Total <sup>3</sup>	Treas-ury	For-ign		Other <sup>2</sup>	With F.R. Banks	Curren-cy and coin <sup>4</sup>	Total
	Total	Bought out-right	Repur-chase agree-ments														
Averages of daily figures																	
Week ending—																	
1967																	
Feb. 1	43,698	43,698	.....	176	2,267	46,216	13,159	6,375	43,343	1,242	598	138	431	344	19,654	4,255	23,909
8	44,133	43,928	205	354	2,017	46,630	13,159	6,392	43,405	1,252	448	145	482	393	20,056	3,793	23,849
15	44,244	43,987	257	456	1,920	46,747	13,159	6,402	43,614	1,260	704	141	436	423	19,729	3,997	23,726
22	44,337	43,844	493	477	1,855	46,811	13,144	6,420	43,568	1,252	686	128	434	598	19,720	4,093	23,813
Mar. 1	44,187	43,942	245	167	1,676	46,183	13,108	6,433	43,540	1,253	579	127	444	615	19,166	4,257	23,423
8	44,550	44,276	274	202	1,553	46,451	13,109	6,447	43,571	1,271	451	132	435	720	19,427	3,760	23,187
15	44,563	44,192	371	173	1,465	46,271	13,107	6,463	43,753	1,283	244	135	454	674	19,296	3,986	23,282
22	44,717	44,378	339	302	1,858	46,947	13,108	6,483	43,718	1,304	592	137	436	604	19,747	3,945	23,692
29	44,659	44,529	130	138	1,577	46,480	13,108	6,496	43,674	1,324	656	137	447	598	19,247	4,082	23,329
Apr. 5	45,012	44,759	253	193	1,361	46,677	13,108	6,503	43,680	1,328	658	130	454	648	19,390	3,999	23,389
12	45,013	44,840	173	165	1,463	46,763	13,108	6,517	43,914	1,340	612	135	465	634	19,289	3,873	23,162
19	44,929	44,888	41	199	1,791	47,024	13,109	6,529	43,894	1,360	795	120	465	506	19,520	4,060	23,580
26	45,142	45,098	44	123	1,493	46,888	13,108	6,553	43,754	1,382	1,087	119	469	511	19,227	4,158	23,385
May 3	45,597	45,295	302	159	1,441	47,369	13,109	6,566	43,799	1,383	1,201	127	461	503	19,570	4,053	23,623
10	45,929	45,469	460	88	1,384	47,567	13,109	6,567	44,015	1,396	1,050	143	463	539	19,636	3,776	23,413
17	45,543	45,243	300	148	1,512	47,326	13,108	6,579	44,136	1,404	952	121	455	606	19,341	4,045	23,386
24	45,530	45,530	.....	75	1,532	47,241	13,109	6,568	44,073	1,391	1,068	121	442	841	18,982	4,099	23,081
31	45,726	45,657	69	127	1,150	47,081	13,109	6,592	44,198	1,378	872	158	439	854	18,883	4,176	23,059
June 7	45,955	45,869	86	102	1,321	47,478	13,109	6,590	44,438	1,380	734	131	459	835	19,200	3,976	23,176
14	45,596	45,596	.....	68	1,380	47,118	13,108	6,598	44,600	1,380	471	131	450	609	19,183	4,030	23,213
21	45,654	45,587	67	116	1,708	47,552	13,108	6,608	44,598	1,393	520	121	450	525	19,661	4,106	23,767
28	45,940	45,924	16	165	1,408	47,642	13,108	6,610	44,574	1,378	968	126	490	530	19,293	4,254	23,547
July 5	46,809	46,755	54	366	1,231	48,543	13,110	6,614	44,856	1,464	1,088	148	508	360	19,841	4,043	23,884
12	47,158	47,101	57	74	1,704	49,097	13,110	6,610	45,256	1,479	1,073	134	484	470	19,921	4,145	24,066
19	46,471	46,471	.....	53	1,847	48,455	13,109	6,603	45,085	1,477	1,021	128	484	380	19,592	4,297	23,889
26	46,715	46,715	.....	54	1,632	48,479	13,109	6,616	44,864	1,485	1,188	116	468	368	19,716	4,305	24,021
Aug. 2	46,833	46,833	.....	119	1,439	48,470	13,094	6,632	44,849	1,473	1,390	115	464	250	19,655	4,319	23,974
9	46,931	46,804	127	91	1,385	48,536	13,057	6,642	44,985	1,480	920	128	457	226	20,038	4,342	23,980
16	46,716	46,604	112	129	1,367	48,292	13,057	6,656	45,135	1,486	1,007	126	471	198	19,583	4,163	23,746
23	46,504	46,504	.....	47	1,614	48,238	13,058	6,674	45,020	1,497	1,021	133	442	257	19,602	4,173	23,775
30	46,249	46,249	.....	46	1,290	47,651	13,044	6,693	44,918	1,495	1,076	121	443	183	19,151	4,313	23,464
End of month																	
1967																	
June	46,719	46,634	85	68	1,345	48,268	13,110	6,612	44,713	1,472	1,311	147	511	330	19,505	4,565	24,070
July	46,804	46,804	.....	41	677	47,600	13,108	6,633	44,866	1,449	1,340	117	476	214	18,877	3,990	22,867
Aug.	46,555	46,555	.....	36	1,707	48,363	13,008	6,709	45,067	1,494	1,051	144	449	88	19,789	4,677	24,466
Wednesday																	
1967																	
July 5	47,094	46,975	119	89	1,489	48,810	13,109	6,619	45,180	1,492	289	174	519	399	20,485	3,928	24,413
12	46,760	46,760	.....	76	1,617	48,610	13,109	6,599	45,300	1,472	1,175	135	493	360	19,383	4,743	24,126
19	46,309	46,309	.....	52	1,753	48,195	13,109	6,612	45,052	1,480	1,155	120	481	402	19,226	4,702	23,928
26	46,854	46,854	.....	122	1,628	48,685	13,109	6,622	44,900	1,494	1,324	97	466	259	19,876	4,717	24,593
Aug. 2	46,804	46,804	.....	512	1,359	48,756	13,059	6,634	44,943	1,485	1,323	127	475	219	19,877	4,490	24,367
9	46,804	46,804	.....	261	1,225	48,420	13,059	6,642	45,164	1,495	917	116	467	221	19,741	4,379	24,120
16	46,604	46,604	.....	255	1,502	48,438	13,059	6,658	45,162	1,507	971	128	465	234	19,689	4,522	24,211
23	46,504	46,504	.....	47	1,320	47,942	13,059	6,683	45,026	1,492	1,136	133	437	221	19,239	4,537	23,776
30	46,169	46,169	.....	60	1,212	47,506	13,009	6,704	45,054	1,508	1,328	116	452	108	18,653	4,788	23,441

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Govt. securities include Federal agency obligations.  
<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held (industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959). For holdings of deposits

on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F.R. Banks. See also note 2.  
<sup>4</sup> Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959–Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves
	Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess		
1929—June	2,314	2,275	42	974	-932	762	755	7	174	-167	161	161	1	63	-62
1933—June	12,160	1,797	363	184	179	861	792	69	69	69	211	133	78	78	78
1939—Dec.	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	2,611	2,611	1,141	601	540	540	540
1941—Dec.	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	989	989	1,143	848	295	295	295
1945—Dec.	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	-144	939	924	14	14	14
1947—Dec.	17,261	16,275	986	224	762	4,404	4,299	105	38	67	1,024	1,011	13	6	7
1950—Dec.	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	5	3
1956—Dec.	19,535	18,883	652	688	-36	4,448	4,392	57	147	-91	1,149	1,138	12	97	-86
1957—Dec.	19,420	18,843	577	710	-133	4,336	4,303	34	139	-105	1,136	1,127	8	85	-77
1958—Dec.	18,899	18,383	516	557	-41	4,033	4,010	23	102	-81	1,077	1,070	7	39	-31
1959—Dec.	18,932	18,450	482	906	-424	3,920	3,930	-10	99	-109	1,038	1,038	104	104	-104
1960—Dec.	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	8	-4
1961—Dec.	20,118	19,550	568	149	419	3,834	3,826	7	57	-50	987	987	22	22	-22
1962—Dec.	20,040	19,468	572	304	268	3,863	3,817	46	108	-62	1,042	1,035	7	18	-11
1963—Dec.	20,746	20,210	536	327	209	3,951	3,895	56	37	19	1,056	1,051	5	26	-21
1964—Dec.	21,609	21,198	411	243	168	4,083	4,062	21	35	-14	1,083	1,086	-3	28	-31
1965—Dec.	22,719	22,267	452	454	-2	4,301	4,260	41	111	-70	1,143	1,128	15	23	-8
1966—Aug.	22,655	22,317	338	728	-390	4,224	4,210	14	40	-26	1,098	1,094	4	28	-24
Sept.	23,240	22,842	398	766	-368	4,454	4,424	30	123	-93	1,122	1,117	5	69	-64
Oct.	23,333	23,031	302	733	-431	4,438	4,435	3	127	-124	1,112	1,109	3	98	-95
Nov.	23,251	22,862	389	611	-222	4,339	4,299	40	111	-71	1,079	1,077	2	26	-24
Dec.	23,830	23,438	392	557	-165	4,583	4,556	27	122	-95	1,119	1,115	4	54	-50
1967—Jan.	24,075	23,702	373	389	-16	4,594	4,571	23	69	-46	1,164	1,136	28	151	-123
Feb.	23,709	23,351	358	362	-4	4,557	4,511	46	113	-67	1,099	1,117	-18	46	-64
Mar.	23,405	22,970	435	199	236	4,612	4,608	4	72	-68	1,133	1,122	11	26	-15
Apr.	23,362	23,053	309	134	175	4,644	4,613	31	41	-10	1,131	1,140	9	11	-20
May	23,284	22,914	370	101	269	4,614	4,583	31	19	12	1,133	1,127	6	5	1
June	23,518	23,098	420	123	297	4,701	4,664	37	30	7	1,150	1,138	12	15	-3
July	23,907	23,548	359	87	272	4,787	4,749	38	18	20	1,152	1,162	-10	5	-15
Aug.	23,783	23,412	371	89	282	4,633	4,619	14	8	26	1,153	1,148	5	1	4
Week ending—															
1966—Aug. 3	22,987	22,634	353	778	-425	4,347	4,331	16	20	-4	1,129	1,117	12	27	-15
10	22,878	22,417	461	782	-321	4,239	4,230	9	133	-124	1,097	1,089	8	25	-17
17	22,606	22,329	277	730	-453	4,224	4,185	39	39	.....	1,101	1,094	7	20	-13
24	22,454	22,080	374	719	-345	4,143	4,137	6	2	4	1,084	1,083	1	29	-28
31	22,641	22,277	364	691	-327	4,266	4,220	46	.....	46	1,097	1,093	4	31	-27
1967—Jan. 4	24,662	24,267	395	565	-170	4,846	4,827	19	201	-182	1,224	1,220	4	141	-137
11	24,499	23,872	627	585	42	4,618	4,579	39	254	-215	1,143	1,137	6	168	-162
18	23,661	23,536	125	217	-92	4,470	4,451	19	3	16	1,084	1,086	-2	84	-86
25	23,989	23,473	516	538	-22	4,544	4,521	23	1	22	1,107	1,108	-1	251	-252
Feb. 1	23,909	23,569	340	176	164	4,654	4,592	62	3	59	1,205	1,159	46	94	-48
8	23,849	23,560	289	353	-64	4,591	4,579	12	65	-53	1,141	1,144	-3	60	-63
15	23,726	23,308	418	456	-38	4,503	4,469	34	154	-120	1,105	1,096	9	113	-104
22	23,813	23,230	583	477	106	4,501	4,470	31	228	-197	1,105	1,105	.....	6	-6
Mar. 1	23,423	23,264	159	167	-8	4,559	4,518	41	4	37	1,120	1,111	9	4	5
8	23,187	22,828	359	202	157	4,499	4,512	-13	13	-26	1,092	1,085	7	8	-1
15	23,282	22,910	372	173	199	4,531	4,500	31	64	-33	1,088	1,084	4	8	-4
22	23,692	23,125	567	302	265	4,789	4,753	36	197	-161	1,164	1,166	-2	7	-9
29	23,329	22,944	385	135	250	4,705	4,649	56	.....	56	1,160	1,152	8	92	-84
Apr. 5	23,389	22,942	447	180	267	4,646	4,628	18	97	-79	1,138	1,145	-7	.....	-7
12	23,162	22,936	226	145	81	4,521	4,515	6	49	-43	1,137	1,127	10	27	-17
19	23,580	23,102	478	178	300	4,586	4,584	2	64	-62	1,129	1,134	-5	.....	-5
26	23,385	23,139	246	98	148	4,693	4,666	27	.....	27	1,133	1,133	.....	18	-18
May 3	23,623	23,218	405	134	271	4,788	4,759	29	39	-10	1,171	1,172	-1	21	-22
10	23,413	23,084	329	63	266	4,684	4,620	64	21	43	1,153	1,147	6	.....	6
17	23,386	22,982	404	123	281	4,585	4,575	10	36	-26	1,123	1,127	-4	.....	-4
24	23,081	22,754	327	50	277	4,555	4,531	24	.....	24	1,108	1,094	14	.....	14
31	23,059	22,678	381	102	279	4,551	4,511	40	.....	40	1,126	1,122	4	.....	4
June 7	23,176	22,845	331	77	254	4,592	4,563	29	7	22	1,139	1,134	5	.....	5
14	23,213	22,858	355	43	312	4,565	4,551	14	.....	14	1,103	1,101	2	.....	2
21	23,767	23,506	261	91	170	4,874	4,865	9	27	-18	1,157	1,159	-2	9	-11
28	23,547	23,116	431	141	290	4,677	4,663	14	.....	14	1,156	1,150	6	2	4
July 5	23,884	23,422	462	353	109	4,921	4,801	120	173	-53	1,191	1,185	6	77	-71
12	24,066	23,423	643	69	574	4,780	4,719	61	.....	61	1,148	1,143	5	.....	5
19	23,889	23,653	236	51	185	4,773	4,742	31	.....	31	1,141	1,138	3	.....	3
26	24,021	23,589	432	54	378	4,735	4,727	8	.....	8	1,179	1,170	9	.....	9
Aug. 2	23,974	23,679	295	116	179	4,800	4,778	22	28	-6	1,189	1,183	6	2	4
9	23,980	23,594	386	91	295	4,699	4,684	15	1	14	1,177	1,173	4	.....	4
16	23,746	23,380	366	129	237	4,593	4,578	14	6	8	1,135	1,134	1	3	-2
23	23,775	23,317	458	47	411	4,591	4,577	14	.....	14	1,150	1,140	10	.....	10
30	23,464	23,223	241	46	195	4,589	4,565	24	.....	24	1,129	1,129	.....	.....	.....

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929--June.....	761	749	12	409	-397	632	610	22	327	-305
1933--June.....	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	-30
1939--Dec.....	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941--Dec.....	4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945--Dec.....	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947--Dec.....	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950--Dec.....	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1956--Dec.....	8,078	7,983	96	300	-203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957--Dec.....	8,042	7,956	86	314	-228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958--Dec.....	7,940	7,883	57	254	-198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959--Dec.....	7,954	7,912	41	490	-449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960--Dec.....	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961--Dec.....	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962--Dec.....	8,178	8,100	78	130	-52	6,956	6,515	442	48	394
1963--Dec.....	8,393	8,325	68	190	-122	7,347	6,939	408	74	334
1964--Dec.....	8,735	8,713	22	125	-103	7,707	7,337	370	55	315
1965--Dec.....	9,056	8,989	67	228	-161	8,219	7,889	330	92	238
1966--Aug.....	9,039	9,018	21	300	-279	8,294	7,995	299	360	-61
Sept.....	9,269	9,198	71	288	-217	8,395	8,103	292	286	6
Oct.....	9,344	9,311	33	279	-246	8,439	8,176	263	229	34
Nov.....	9,306	9,258	48	293	-245	8,528	8,229	299	181	118
Dec.....	9,509	9,449	61	220	-159	8,619	8,318	301	161	140
1967--Jan.....	9,584	9,567	17	97	-80	8,732	8,428	305	72	233
Feb.....	9,439	9,408	31	115	-84	8,614	8,315	299	88	211
Mar.....	9,366	9,300	66	53	13	8,294	7,940	354	48	306
Apr.....	9,397	9,382	15	53	-38	8,189	7,918	271	29	242
May.....	9,319	9,282	37	46	-9	8,219	7,922	297	31	266
June.....	9,381	9,314	67	34	33	8,285	7,983	302	44	258
July.....	9,564	9,542	22	10	12	8,403	8,095	308	54	254
Aug.....	9,555	9,510	45	32	13	8,443	8,136	307	48	259
Week ending--										
1966--Aug. 3.....	9,169	9,154	15	386	-371	8,341	8,032	309	345	-36
10.....	9,108	9,054	54	311	-257	8,433	8,045	388	313	75
17.....	9,058	9,028	30	344	-314	8,223	8,022	201	327	-126
24.....	8,947	8,919	28	312	-284	8,281	7,942	339	376	-37
31.....	9,085	9,008	77	218	-141	8,193	7,956	237	442	-205
1967--Jan. 4.....	9,832	9,773	59	159	-100	8,760	8,447	313	64	249
11.....	9,671	9,648	23	80	-57	9,068	8,507	561	83	478
18.....	9,562	9,539	23	52	-29	8,545	8,460	85	78	7
25.....	9,507	9,454	53	222	-169	8,830	8,390	440	64	376
Feb. 1.....	9,525	9,482	43	9	34	8,526	8,336	190	70	120
8.....	9,511	9,477	34	170	-136	8,606	8,360	246	58	188
15.....	9,448	9,393	55	59	-4	8,671	8,350	321	130	191
22.....	9,435	9,374	61	167	-106	8,771	8,281	490	76	414
Mar. 1.....	9,351	9,364	-13	70	-83	8,392	8,271	121	89	32
8.....	9,278	9,237	41	117	-76	8,318	7,994	324	64	260
15.....	9,315	9,277	38	40	-2	8,347	8,049	298	61	237
22.....	9,401	9,354	47	64	-17	8,338	7,852	486	34	452
29.....	9,386	9,305	81	4	77	8,079	7,838	241	39	202
Apr. 5.....	9,352	9,335	17	54	-37	8,253	7,834	419	29	390
12.....	9,415	9,374	41	43	-2	8,088	7,920	168	26	142
19.....	9,448	9,410	38	79	-41	8,417	7,974	443	35	408
26.....	9,437	9,398	39	50	-11	8,121	7,942	179	30	149
May 3.....	9,395	9,385	10	47	-37	8,270	7,902	368	27	341
10.....	9,414	9,349	65	13	52	8,162	7,968	194	29	165
17.....	9,344	9,319	25	57	-32	8,334	7,961	373	30	343
24.....	9,272	9,220	52	23	29	8,145	7,909	236	27	209
31.....	9,236	9,189	47	66	-19	8,146	7,856	290	36	254
June 7.....	9,274	9,232	42	19	23	8,171	7,916	255	51	204
14.....	9,260	9,227	33	8	25	8,285	7,979	306	35	271
21.....	9,456	9,437	19	35	-16	8,281	8,044	237	20	217
28.....	9,363	9,331	32	75	-43	8,352	7,973	379	64	315
July 5.....	9,537	9,456	81	28	53	8,235	7,980	255	75	180
12.....	9,506	9,460	46	11	35	8,632	8,100	532	58	474
19.....	9,674	9,607	67	2	65	8,302	8,165	137	49	88
26.....	9,608	9,582	26	11	15	8,499	8,110	389	43	346
Aug. 2.....	9,626	9,598	28	36	-8	8,360	8,120	240	50	190
9.....	9,623	9,579	44	53	-9	8,481	8,157	324	37	287
16.....	9,557	9,509	48	53	-5	8,461	8,160	301	67	234
23.....	9,493	9,469	24	3	21	8,541	8,130	411	44	367
30.....	9,483	9,444	39	.....	39	8,263	8,085	178	46	132

<sup>1</sup> This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, \$51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Monthly data are averages of daily figures within the calendar month; they are not averages of the 4 or 5 weeks ending on Wed. that fall within the month. Beginning with Jan. 1964, reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F.R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table.

Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.

Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures.



## BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Reporting banks and week ending—	Basic reserve position					Interbank Federal funds transactions					Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers		
	Excess reserves <sup>1</sup>	Less—		Net—		Gross transactions		Total 2-way transactions <sup>2</sup>	Net transactions		Loans to dealers <sup>3</sup>	Borrowings from dealers <sup>4</sup>	Net loans
		Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Net inter-bank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Purchases	Sales		Purchases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks			
<i>Total—46 banks</i>													
1967—July 5	163	254	1,269	-1,360	12.6	2,998	1,729	1,358	1,640	371	1,047	91	956
12	101	2	2,269	-2,170	20.5	3,847	1,577	1,345	2,502	232	916	101	814
19	57	.....	2,056	-1,999	18.7	3,627	1,571	1,415	2,212	156	1,170	84	1,086
26	33	8	1,170	-1,145	10.7	3,128	1,958	1,479	1,649	479	1,190	96	1,095
Aug. 2	38	54	1,206	-1,222	11.3	3,099	1,894	1,448	1,652	446	1,589	90	1,499
9	40	17	1,525	-1,503	14.1	3,122	1,597	1,367	1,755	230	1,817	100	1,717
16	40	18	1,343	-1,322	12.6	3,099	1,756	1,489	1,610	267	1,659	145	1,514
23	38	.....	802	-763	7.3	2,818	2,017	1,431	1,387	586	1,631	143	1,488
30	34	.....	355	-321	3.1	2,658	2,304	1,583	1,075	720	1,541	127	1,414
<i>8 in New York City</i>													
1967—July 5	117	173	452	-508	11.5	1,268	816	577	691	239	823	91	732
12	63	.....	986	-923	21.4	1,719	733	625	1,094	108	624	101	523
19	19	.....	857	-838	19.4	1,534	677	554	980	122	764	69	694
26	9	.....	480	-472	11.0	1,396	915	636	759	279	785	85	700
Aug. 2	19	26	392	-399	9.1	1,255	862	708	546	154	1,052	90	963
9	12	.....	486	-474	11.1	1,186	700	615	571	85	1,129	82	1,048
16	10	6	508	-505	12.1	1,198	690	608	590	82	1,023	80	943
23	14	.....	169	-155	3.7	1,120	951	640	480	311	1,006	78	928
30	26	.....	-19	46	1.1	991	1,011	662	329	349	968	62	907
<i>38 outside New York City</i>													
1967—July 5	46	81	817	-852	13.4	1,730	913	781	949	132	224	.....	224
12	38	2	1,283	-1,247	19.8	2,128	845	720	1,408	125	292	.....	292
19	39	.....	1,199	-1,161	18.2	2,093	894	861	1,232	33	406	15	391
26	25	8	690	-673	10.5	1,733	1,043	843	890	200	406	11	395
Aug. 2	18	28	813	-823	12.8	1,845	1,032	739	1,105	292	537	.....	537
9	28	17	1,038	-1,029	16.1	1,936	898	752	1,184	145	688	19	669
16	30	13	835	-818	13.0	1,901	1,066	881	1,020	185	636	65	571
23	24	.....	633	-609	9.6	1,698	1,065	791	907	274	625	65	560
30	8	.....	374	-367	5.8	1,667	1,293	921	745	375	572	65	507
<i>5 in City of Chicago</i>													
1967—July 5	7	77	219	-290	27.2	442	223	221	221	1	6	.....	6
12	5	.....	367	-362	35.4	557	190	190	367	.....	9	.....	9
19	-4	.....	233	-237	23.3	466	233	233	233	.....	25	.....	25
26	8	.....	74	-66	6.3	433	358	240	192	118	25	.....	25
Aug. 2	3	2	90	-89	8.4	499	409	257	242	152	38	.....	38
9	3	.....	84	-81	7.7	421	336	250	171	87	28	.....	28
16	1	3	-41	39	3.8	374	415	333	41	82	25	.....	25
23	5	.....	-149	154	15.2	297	446	279	18	166	47	.....	47
30	.....	.....	-241	241	24.0	311	552	307	4	245	26	.....	26
<i>33 others</i>													
1967—July 5	39	4	598	-562	10.6	1,288	690	560	728	131	218	.....	218
12	33	2	917	-886	16.8	1,571	654	530	1,042	125	283	.....	283
19	43	.....	966	-923	17.2	1,628	662	629	999	33	381	15	366
26	17	8	616	-607	11.3	1,300	685	603	698	82	380	11	370
Aug. 2	15	26	723	-734	13.6	1,346	622	482	864	140	499	.....	499
9	25	17	954	-948	17.7	1,516	561	503	1,013	58	660	19	641
16	30	10	876	-857	16.2	1,526	651	548	979	103	611	65	546
23	19	.....	781	-763	14.4	1,401	620	512	889	108	578	65	513
30	8	.....	615	-608	11.5	1,356	741	615	741	126	546	65	481

<sup>1</sup> Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, are deducted.

<sup>2</sup> Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which its weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.

<sup>3</sup> Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers subject to resale), or other lending arrangements.

<sup>4</sup> Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured by Govt. or other issues.

NOTE.—Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 944-74.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 <sup>3</sup>		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a <sup>1</sup>			Advances under Sec. 10(b) <sup>2</sup>			Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate
	Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate			
Boston	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
New York	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5½	Dec. 6, 1965	5
Philadelphia	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
Cleveland	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5½	Apr. 7, 1967	6
Richmond	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
Atlanta	4	Apr. 10, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 10, 1967	5	6	Apr. 10, 1967	6½
Chicago	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
St. Louis	4	Apr. 14, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 14, 1967	5	5	Apr. 14, 1967	5½
Minneapolis	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
Kansas City	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
Dallas	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½
San Francisco	4	Apr. 7, 1967	4½	4½	Apr. 7, 1967	5	5	Apr. 7, 1967	5½

<sup>1</sup> Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations. Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively, and advances secured by FICB obligations are limited to 15 days.

<sup>2</sup> Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

<sup>3</sup> Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by U.S. Govt. direct obligations. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1941	1 -1½	1	1955			1959		
Apr. 11, 1942	1	1	Apr. 14	1½-1¾	1½	Mar. 6	2½-3	3
Oct. 15, 1942	½-1	1	Apr. 15	1½-1¾	1½	Apr. 16	3	3
Oct. 30, 1942	½	½	May 2	1¾	1¾	May 29	3 -3½	3½
Apr. 25, 1946	½-1	1	Aug. 4	1¾-2¼	1¾	June 12	3½	3½
May 10, 1946	1	1	May 5	1¾-2¼	2	Sept. 11	3½-4	4
Jan. 12, 1948	1 -1¼	1¾	Sept. 9	2 -2¼	2	Sept. 18	4	4
Aug. 13, 1948	1½-1½	1½	Nov. 13	2¼	2¼	1960		
Aug. 23, 1948	1½	1½	Nov. 18	2¼-2½	2½	June 3	3½-4	4
Aug. 21, 1950	1½-1¾	1¾	Nov. 23	2½	2½	June 10	3½-4	3½
Aug. 25, 1950	1¾	1¾	1956			June 14	3½	3½
Jan. 16, 1953	1¾-2	2	Apr. 13	2½-3	2¾	Aug. 12	3 -3½	3
Jan. 23, 1953	2	2	Aug. 20	2¾-3	2¾	Sept. 9	3	3
Feb. 5, 1954	1¾-2	1¾	Aug. 24	2¾-3	3	1963		
Apr. 14, 1954	1½-1¾	1¾	Aug. 31	3	3	July 17	3 -3½	3½
Apr. 16, 1954	1½-1¾	1½	1957			July 26	3½	3½
May 21, 1954	1½	1½	Aug. 9	3 -3½	3	1964		
			Nov. 23	3½	3½	Nov. 24	3½-4	4
			Dec. 2	3	3	Nov. 30	4	4
			Jan. 22	2¾-3	3	1965		
			Jan. 24	2¾-3	2¾	Dec. 6	4 -4½	4½
			Mar. 7	2¾-3	2¾	Dec. 13	4½	4½
			Mar. 13	2¼-2¾	2¼	1967		
			Apr. 21	2¼	2¼	Apr. 7	4 -4½	4
			Apr. 18	1¾-2¼	1¾	Apr. 14	4	4
			May 9	1¾	1¾	In effect Aug. 31		
			Aug 15	1¾-2	1¾			
			Sept. 12	1¾-2	2			
			Sept. 23	2	2			
			Oct. 24	2 -2½	2			
			Nov. 7	2½	2½			

† Preferential rate of one-half of 1 per cent for advances secured by U.S. Govt. obligations maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations with maturities beyond 1 year.

against U.S. Govt. obligations was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): 1955—May 4-6, 1.65; Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1-2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; 1956—Aug. 24-29, 2.75; 1957—Aug. 22, 3.50; 1960—Oct. 31—Nov. 17, Dec. 28-29, 2.75; 1961—Jan. 9, Feb. 6-7, 2.75; Apr. 3-4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 31, Aug. 1-3, 2.50; Sept. 28-29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; 1962—Mar. 20-21, 2.75; 1964—Dec. 10, 3.85; Dec. 15, 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 3.875; 1965—Jan. 4-8, 3.875.

NOTE.—Discount rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table above). For data before 1942, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1943, pp. 439-42.

The rate charged by the F.R. Bank of N.Y. on repurchase contracts

**RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS**  
(Per cent of deposits)

Requirements through July 13, 1966					Requirements beginning July 14, 1966					
Effective date <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits <sup>2</sup>			Time deposits (all classes of banks)	Effective date <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits <sup>2</sup>		Time deposits <sup>4</sup> (all classes of banks)		
	Central reserve city banks <sup>3</sup>	Reserve city banks	Country banks			Reserve city banks	Country banks	Savings deposits	Other time deposits	
								Up to \$5 million	In excess of \$5 million	
In effect Dec. 31, 1949.....	22	18	12	5	1966—July 14, 21.....	5 16½	5 12	5 4	5 4	5
1951—Jan. 11, 16.....	23	19	13	6	Sept. 8, 15.....					6
Jan. 25, Feb. 1.....	24	20	14							
1953—July 9, 1.....	22	19	13		1967—Mar. 2.....			3½	3½	
1954—June 24, 16.....	21			5	Mar. 16.....			3	3	
July 29, Aug. 1.....	20	18	12		In effect Aug. 31, 1967....	16½	12	3	3	6
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1.....	19½	17½	11½							
Mar. 20, Apr. 1.....	19	17	11							
Apr. 17.....	18½				Present legal requirement:					
Apr. 24.....	18	16½			Minimum.....	10	7	3	3	3
1960—Sept. 1.....	17½				Maximum.....	22	14	10	10	10
Nov. 24.....			12							
Dec. 1.....	16½									
1962—July 28.....	(3)									
Oct. 25, Nov. 1.....				4						

<sup>1</sup> When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at central reserve or reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks. For changes prior to 1950 see Board's Annual Reports.  
<sup>2</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.  
<sup>3</sup> Authority of the Board of Governors to classify or reclassify cities as central reserve cities was terminated effective July 28, 1962.

<sup>4</sup> Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits.  
<sup>5</sup> See preceding columns for earliest effective date of this rate.  
 Note.—All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks June 21, 1917, until Dec. 1959. From Dec. 1959 to Nov. 1960, member banks were allowed to count part of their currency and coin as reserves; effective Nov. 24, 1960, they were allowed to count all as reserves. For further details, see Board's Annual Reports.

**MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS**  
(Per cent per annum)

Type and maturity of deposit	Rates Nov. 1, 1933—July 19, 1966									Rates beginning July 20, 1966		
	Effective date									Type of deposit	Effective date	
	Nov. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963	Nov. 24, 1964	Dec. 6, 1965	July 20, 1966		Sept. 26, 1966	
Savings deposits:										Savings deposits.....	4	4
12 months or more.....	3	2½	2½	3	4	4	4	4		Other time deposits: <sup>1</sup>		
Less than 12 months....	3	2½	2½	3	3½	3½	4	4		Multiple-maturity:		
Other time deposits: <sup>1</sup>									90 days or more.....	5	5	
12 months or more.....	3	2½	2½	3	4	4	4½	5½		Less than 90 days....	4	4
6 months to 12 months....	3	2½	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5½		(30-89 days)		
90 days to 6 months.....	3	2½	2	2½	2½	4	4½	5½		Single-maturity:		
Less than 90 days.....	3	2½	1	1	1	1	4	5½		\$100,000 or more.....	5½	5½
(30-89 days)									Less than \$100,000....	5½	5	

<sup>1</sup> For exceptions with respect to foreign time deposits, see Oct. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 1279, and Aug. 1965 BULLETIN, p. 1084. For rates for postal savings deposits, see Board's Annual Reports.  
 NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q.

Under this regulation 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. Effective Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember commercial banks, as established by the FDIC have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

**MARGIN REQUIREMENTS**  
(Per cent of market value)

Regulation	Effective date							
	Jan. 4, 1955	Apr. 23, 1955	Jan. 16, 1958	Aug. 5, 1958	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962	Nov. 6, 1963
Regulation T:								
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70
For short sales.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70
Regulation U:								
For loans by banks on stocks.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70

NOTE.—Regulations T and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934 limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified per-

centage of its market value at the time of extension; margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 per cent) and the maximum loan value.

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks	Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other				New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
Four weeks ending June 21, 1967					Four weeks ending July 19, 1967						
Gross demand—Total.....	147,764	30,247	6,759	53,688	57,071	Gross demand—Total.....	152,230	31,414	6,953	55,606	58,258
Interbank.....	16,343	5,416	1,268	7,608	2,052	Interbank.....	17,143	5,757	1,297	7,939	2,150
U.S. Govt.....	3,309	667	141	1,193	1,310	U.S. Govt.....	4,695	1,051	271	1,960	1,415
Other.....	128,112	24,164	5,351	44,887	53,710	Other.....	130,393	24,606	5,385	45,708	54,694
Net demand <sup>1</sup> .....	116,974	21,893	5,253	41,805	48,024	Net demand <sup>1</sup> .....	119,404	22,438	5,381	42,855	48,730
Time.....	140,890	19,599	5,664	53,798	61,830	Time.....	142,305	19,936	5,729	54,260	62,381
Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	8,142	249	266	1,983	5,645	Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	8,471	281	238	2,056	5,897
Currency and coin.....	4,072	328	83	1,247	2,415	Currency and coin.....	4,185	337	89	1,284	2,477
Balances with F.R. Banks.....	19,232	4,318	1,048	8,060	5,806	Balances with F.R. Banks.....	19,662	4,451	1,071	8,237	5,904
Total reserves held.....	23,304	4,646	1,131	9,307	8,221	Total reserves held.....	23,847	4,788	1,160	9,521	8,381
Required.....	22,973	4,623	1,129	9,272	7,949	Required.....	23,404	4,732	1,155	9,464	8,055
Excess.....	331	23	2	35	272	Excess.....	443	56	5	57	326

<sup>1</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Balances with F.R. Banks are as of close of business; all other items (excluding total reserves held and excess reserves) are as of opening of business.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities by maturity											
	Total			Treasury bills			Others within 1 year			1-5 years		
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch., maturity shifts, or redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts
1966—July.....	2,607	2,489	.....	2,526	2,489	.....	.....	.....	84	29	.....	76
Aug.....	1,602	1,273	98	1,602	1,273	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept.....	1,976	1,419	170	1,976	1,419	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct.....	1,281	893	320	1,281	893	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.....	860	223	323	860	223	323	.....	.....	6,456	.....	.....	-6,253
Dec.....	771	.....	405	736	.....	405	15	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
1967—Jan.....	904	656	439	904	656	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb.....	812	.....	305	812	.....	305	.....	.....	-2,457	.....	.....	2,595
Mar.....	1,496	.....	704	1,395	.....	704	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Apr.....	975	206	415	859	206	415	10	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
May.....	1,146	107	412	936	107	412	.....	.....	-2,879	107	.....	2,879
June.....	1,681	567	223	1,332	567	223	17	.....	.....	185	.....	55
July.....	1,221	956	94	1,221	956	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities—Continued						Repurchase agreements (U.S. Govt. securities)		Net change in U.S. Govt. securities	Federal agency obligations (net repurchase agreements)	Bankers' acceptances		Net change <sup>1</sup>
	5-10 years			Over 10 years			Gross purchases	Gross sales			Outright, net	Under repurchase agreements, net	
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts							
1966—July.....	39	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	120	26	212	.....	-30	-157	24
Aug.....	.....	.....	-160	.....	.....	.....	364	457	138	.....	-3	.....	135
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97	388	.....	-1	.....	387
Oct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	275	69	.....	4	21	94
Nov.....	.....	.....	-203	.....	.....	.....	1,775	1,153	937	.....	3	56	996
Dec.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3,751	3,746	370	.....	34	15	47
1967—Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,693	2,320	-818	-34	4	-124	-972
Feb.....	.....	.....	-138	.....	.....	.....	3,253	3,253	507	.....	3	37	546
Mar.....	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3,399	3,253	938	13	-7	4	948
Apr.....	32	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1,727	1,529	552	-3	-1	57	606
May.....	62	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	1,438	1,459	606	-10	2	-98	499
June.....	109	.....	-55	39	.....	.....	753	992	652	1	21	45	719
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	370	87	-1	-13	-45	28

<sup>1</sup> Net change in U.S. Govt. securities, Federal agency obligations, and bankers' acceptances.

NOTE.—Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce System holdings; all other figures increase such holdings.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1967					1967		1966
	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug.	July	Aug.
<b>Assets</b>								
Gold certificate account.....	10,653	10,707	10,692	10,700	10,710	10,653	10,760	10,983
Redemption fund for F.R. notes.....	1,846	1,848	1,852	1,849	1,844	1,846	1,844	1,805
Total gold certificate reserves.....	12,499	12,555	12,544	12,549	12,554	12,499	12,604	12,788
Cash.....	335	342	333	326	327	333	341	306
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings.....	60	47	255	261	507	36	41	384
Other.....					5			2
Acceptances:								
Bought outright.....	65	71	77	82	81	65	78	48
Held under repurchase agreements.....				48				
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements.....								
U.S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills.....	13,541	13,876	13,976	14,176	14,176	13,927	14,176	10,701
Certificates—Special.....				4,353	4,353		4,353	4,366
Other.....				21,737	21,737		21,737	21,013
Notes.....	26,090	26,090	26,090	26,090	26,090	26,090	26,090	26,090
Bonds.....	6,538	6,538	6,538	6,538	6,538	6,538	6,538	6,438
Total bought outright.....	46,169	46,504	46,604	46,804	46,804	46,555	46,804	42,518
Held under repurchase agreements.....								
Total U.S. Govt. securities.....	46,169	46,504	46,604	46,804	46,804	46,555	46,804	42,518
Total loans and securities.....	46,294	46,622	46,936	47,195	47,397	46,656	46,923	42,952
Cash items in process of collection.....	6,569	6,737	8,238	6,763	7,247	6,475	6,327	6,351
Bank premises.....	110	111	110	110	109	110	109	104
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies.....	816	700	683	579	575	866	579	687
IMF gold deposited <sup>1</sup> .....	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	203
All other.....	301	270	243	489	460	304	454	286
Total assets.....	67,157	67,570	69,320	68,244	68,902	67,476	67,570	63,677
<b>Liabilities</b>								
F.R. notes.....	39,683	39,673	39,828	39,833	39,616	39,674	39,521	37,729
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves.....	18,653	19,239	19,689	19,741	19,877	19,789	18,877	17,399
U.S. Treasurer—General account.....	1,328	1,136	971	917	1,323	1,051	1,340	1,614
Foreign.....	116	133	128	116	127	144	117	170
Other:								
IMF gold deposit <sup>1</sup> .....	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	203
All other.....	219	204	232	234	242	216	243	192
Total deposits.....	20,549	20,945	21,253	21,241	21,802	21,433	20,810	19,578
Deferred availability cash items.....	5,357	5,417	6,736	5,538	5,888	4,768	5,650	4,866
Other liabilities.....	239	244	246	253	255	267	257	231
Total liabilities.....	65,828	66,279	68,063	66,865	67,561	66,142	66,238	62,404
<b>Capital accounts</b>								
Capital paid in.....	588	587	587	587	586	588	586	565
Surplus.....	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	551
Other capital accounts.....	171	134	100	222	185	176	176	157
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	67,157	67,570	69,320	68,244	68,902	67,476	67,570	63,677
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents.....	253	267	280	296	309	252	324	272
U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account.....	7,427	7,367	7,326	7,368	7,631	7,535	7,665	7,042
<b>Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts</b>								
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank).....	42,215	42,204	42,225	42,074	42,060	42,189	42,092	41,492
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account.....	6,730	6,730	6,730	6,720	6,720	6,730	6,720	6,627
Eligible paper.....								27
U.S. Govt. securities.....	36,671	36,671	36,671	36,671	36,671	36,671	36,671	36,426
Total collateral.....	43,401	43,401	43,401	43,391	43,391	43,401	43,391	43,080

<sup>1</sup> See note 1(b) to table at bottom of p. 1652.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON JULY 31, 1967

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
<b>Assets</b>													
Gold certificate account	10,653	628	2,584	596	827	1,007	630	1,593	432	193	426	341	1,396
Redemption fund for F.R. notes	1,846	106	448	97	148	155	98	332	66	32	73	65	226
Total gold certificate reserves	12,499	734	3,032	693	975	1,162	728	1,925	498	225	499	406	1,622
F.R. notes of other Banks	689	82	185	46	40	48	73	39	31	30	32	21	62
Other cash	333	13	33	8	50	20	42	59	33	6	17	15	37
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U.S. Govt. securities	36	*	3	*	*	1	5	9	7	1	5	5	
Other													
Acceptances:													
Bought outright	65		65										
Held under repurchase agreements													
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements													
U.S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright	46,555	2,413	11,749	2,385	3,520	3,349	2,533	7,684	1,634	937	1,830	1,958	6,563
Held under repurchase agreements													
Total loans and securities	46,656	2,413	11,817	2,385	3,520	3,350	2,538	7,693	1,641	938	1,835	1,963	6,563
Cash items in process of collection	8,436	517	1,570	456	596	685	717	1,459	391	264	528	459	794
Bank premises	110	3	10	2	5	6	20	19	9	3	15	9	9
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies	866	41	1,225	45	78	45	54	126	30	21	38	50	113
IMF gold deposited <sup>2</sup>	233		233										
All other	304	16	78	14	25	23	16	49	11	6	12	13	41
Total assets	70,126	3,819	17,183	3,649	5,289	5,339	4,188	11,369	2,644	1,493	2,976	2,936	9,241
<b>Liabilities</b>													
F.R. notes	40,363	2,389	9,391	2,310	3,237	3,695	2,267	7,181	1,479	698	1,530	1,331	4,855
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves	19,789	795	5,491	825	1,358	900	1,182	2,699	735	493	902	1,088	3,321
U.S. Treasurer—General account	1,051	58	261	66	46	97	75	77	69	47	54	56	145
Foreign	144	6	51	7	11	7	8	18	4	3	6	7	16
Other:													
IMF gold deposit <sup>2</sup>	233		233										
All other	216	1	142	3	1	8	*	1	2	*	1	1	56
Total deposits	21,433	860	6,178	901	1,416	1,012	1,265	2,795	810	543	963	1,152	3,538
Deferred availability cash items	6,729	492	1,200	354	498	541	560	1,151	301	215	413	367	637
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	267	14	68	14	20	19	14	44	9	6	12	11	36
Total liabilities	68,792	3,755	16,837	3,579	5,171	5,267	4,106	11,171	2,599	1,462	2,918	2,861	9,066
<b>Capital accounts</b>													
Capital paid in	588	28	153	31	53	31	37	85	20	14	26	34	76
Surplus	570	27	148	30	51	30	35	83	20	14	25	33	74
Other capital accounts	176	9	45	9	14	11	10	30	5	3	7	8	25
Total liabilities and capital accounts	70,126	3,819	17,183	3,649	5,289	5,339	4,188	11,369	2,644	1,493	2,976	2,936	9,241
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to F.R. note liability (per cent):													
Aug 31, 1967	31.0	30.7	32.3	30.0	30.1	31.4	32.1	26.8	33.7	32.2	32.6	30.5	33.4
July 31, 1967	31.4	31.7	25.6	31.9	33.9	34.2	33.8	33.8	33.4	27.5	31.3	35.9	32.2
Aug 31, 1966	33.1	35.6	28.4	33.5	35.2	34.6	33.0	37.5	32.6	31.8	38.9	25.7	31.9
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	252	12	464	13	23	13	16	37	9	6	11	15	33

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	42,189	2,499	9,848	2,372	3,460	3,815	2,373	7,412	1,569	735	1,600	1,437	5,069
Collateral held against notes outstanding:													
Gold certificate account	6,730	450	1,000	503	600	740	450	1,400	320	127	225	180	735
Eligible paper													
U.S. Govt. securities	36,671	2,096	9,000	2,000	3,000	3,160	2,050	6,150	1,310	625	1,400	1,280	4,600
Total collateral	43,401	2,546	10,000	2,503	3,600	3,900	2,500	7,550	1,630	752	1,625	1,460	5,335

<sup>1</sup> After deducting \$641 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

<sup>2</sup> See note 2 to table on p. 1654.

<sup>3</sup> After deducting \$93 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

<sup>4</sup> After deducting \$188 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

## MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1967					1967		1966
	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 31	July 31	Aug. 31
Discounts and advances—Total.....	60	47	255	261	512	36	41	386
Within 15 days <sup>1</sup> .....	57	44	235	256	506	33	35	373
16 days to 90 days.....	3	3	20	5	6	3	6	13
91 days to 1 year.....								
Acceptances—Total.....	65	71	77	130	81	65	78	48
Within 15 days.....	21	21	17	65	15	21	14	12
16 days to 90 days.....	44	50	60	65	66	44	64	36
91 days to 1 year.....								
U.S. Government securities—Total.....	46,169	46,504	46,604	46,804	46,804	46,555	46,804	42,518
Within 15 days <sup>1</sup> .....	1,665	1,896	1,980	7,512	7,533	1,001	7,040	1,347
16 days to 90 days.....	13,176	13,200	5,856	6,456	6,431	13,313	6,592	5,222
91 days to 1 year.....	15,167	15,247	22,607	17,899	17,903	16,080	18,235	20,661
Over 1 year to 5 years.....	14,745	14,745	14,745	13,407	13,407	14,745	13,407	13,699
Over 5 years to 10 years.....	900	900	900	1,014	1,014	900	1,014	1,192
Over 10 years.....	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	397

<sup>1</sup> Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

## CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1966—Sept.....	742	587	54	20	1	76	1	1	*	3
Oct.....	783	622	54	20	1	76	6	1	*	3
Nov.....	709	570	54	2	1	76	1	1	*	3
Dec.....	875	594	55	2	1	216	3	1	*	3
1967—Jan.....	397	319	55	2	1	15	1	1	*	3
Feb.....	293	228	55	3	1	1	1	1	*	3
Mar.....	160	96	55	3	1	1	1	1	*	3
Apr.....	184	121	55	3	1	1	1	1	*	2
May.....	149	115	25	3	1	1	1	1	*	2

## BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts <sup>1</sup> (in billions of dollars)					Turnover of demand deposits				
	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's
		N.Y.	6 others <sup>2</sup>				N.Y.	6 others <sup>2</sup>		
1966—July.....	5,868.3	2,394.1	1,343.6	3,474.2	2,130.6	52.9	106.9	51.3	39.1	34.0
Aug.....	6,092.4	2,597.0	1,357.1	3,495.4	2,138.3	54.0	111.9	51.5	39.0	33.9
Sept.....	6,105.2	2,559.1	1,387.2	3,546.1	2,158.9	54.2	111.4	52.1	39.4	34.3
Oct.....	6,065.4	2,551.8	1,364.9	3,513.6	2,148.7	54.0	111.2	52.2	39.6	34.3
Nov.....	6,078.5	2,566.6	1,373.8	3,511.9	2,138.1	54.6	111.3	52.5	39.6	33.9
Dec.....	6,406.5	2,844.6	1,405.1	3,561.9	2,156.8	56.9	121.8	53.2	40.0	34.2
1967—Jan.....	6,409.1	2,847.3	1,362.2	3,561.8	2,199.6	57.2	124.7	50.9	39.4	34.8
Feb.....	6,294.9	2,724.7	1,389.5	3,570.2	2,180.7	55.6	119.4	52.6	39.4	34.2
Mar.....	6,315.9	2,756.6	1,386.8	3,559.3	2,172.5	54.8	117.2	51.2	39.1	33.9
Apr.....	6,553.5	2,864.0	1,451.4	3,689.5	2,238.1	57.7	123.0	54.2	40.8	35.1
May.....	6,348.2	2,734.5	1,409.2	3,613.7	2,204.5	54.8	115.2	52.0	39.2	33.9
June.....	6,637.2	2,904.1	1,476.4	3,733.1	2,256.7	56.5	120.0	53.4	40.1	34.4
July.....	6,688.7	2,857.1	1,560.5	3,831.6	2,271.1	56.8	119.8	55.5	40.7	34.5
Aug.....	7,067.8	3,185.7	1,575.0	3,882.1	2,307.1	59.0	128.5	56.6	41.1	34.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

NOTE.—Total SMSA's includes some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.

For a description of series, see Mar. 1965 BULLETIN, p. 390.

All data shown here are revised. For description of revision, see Mar. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 389.

DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation <sup>1</sup>	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency						
		Total	Coin	\$1 <sup>2</sup>	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1958	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10
1963	37,692	26,807	3,030	1,722	103	2,469	7,373	12,109	10,885	3,221	7,110	249	298	3	4
1964	39,619	28,100	3,405	1,806	111	2,517	7,543	12,717	11,519	3,381	7,590	248	293	2	4
1965	42,056	29,842	4,027	1,908	127	2,618	7,794	13,369	12,214	3,540	8,135	245	288	3	4
1966—July	42,708	30,311	4,285	1,880	136	2,550	7,770	13,690	12,397	3,560	8,307	240	283	3	4
Aug.	42,910	30,455	4,317	1,885	138	2,561	7,780	13,774	12,456	3,568	8,358	240	283	3	4
Sept.	42,802	30,318	4,342	1,899	138	2,551	7,730	13,659	12,483	3,562	8,392	239	283	3	4
Oct.	43,113	30,556	4,380	1,926	137	2,583	7,785	13,745	12,556	3,572	8,455	239	283	3	4
Nov.	44,245	31,499	4,447	1,996	137	2,684	8,076	14,159	12,747	3,632	8,583	240	285	3	4
Dec.	44,663	31,695	4,480	2,051	137	2,756	8,070	14,201	12,969	3,700	8,735	241	286	3	4
1967—Jan.	43,363	30,532	4,461	1,939	137	2,599	7,730	13,667	12,831	3,629	8,673	239	283	3	4
Feb.	43,585	30,758	4,481	1,933	137	2,612	7,840	13,755	12,827	3,622	8,677	239	282	3	4
Mar.	43,583	30,753	4,518	1,939	137	2,599	7,801	13,759	12,831	3,621	8,683	239	281	3	4
Apr.	43,730	30,887	4,551	1,948	137	2,607	7,817	13,827	12,844	3,625	8,692	238	282	3	4
May	44,443	31,509	4,600	1,984	137	2,671	7,979	14,138	12,935	3,660	8,743	238	282	6	6
June	44,712	31,684	4,641	1,879	137	2,635	8,035	14,357	13,029	3,699	8,805	238	280	3	4
July	44,866	31,774	4,674	1,873	137	2,625	7,989	14,476	13,094	3,724	8,844	238	281	3	4

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Before 1955 details are slightly overstated because they include small amounts of paper currency held by the Treasury and the F.R. Banks for which a denominational breakdown is not available.

<sup>2</sup> Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

NOTE.—Condensed from Statement of United States Currency and Coin, issued by the Treasury.

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding, July 31, 1967	Held in the Treasury			Held by F.R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation <sup>1</sup>		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F.R. Banks and Agents		1967		1966
						July 31	June 30	July 31
Gold	13,108	(12,604)	2503					
Gold certificates	(12,604)			12,603				
Federal Reserve notes	42,091		110		2,571	39,410	39,289	37,457
Treasury currency—Total	6,632	(395)	834		341	5,457	5,423	5,251
Standard silver dollars	485	3				482	482	482
Silver bullion	534	392	142					
Silver certificates	(395)		1		3	392	396	575
Fractional coin	5,204		685		327	4,192	4,160	3,803
United States notes	323		7		11	304	300	300
In process of retirement <sup>4</sup>	87					87	87	91
Total—July 31, 1967	561,832	(13,000)	1,449	12,603	2,914	44,866		
June 30, 1967	561,408	(13,006)	1,472	12,607	2,616		44,712	
July 31, 1966	561,047	(13,485)	1,038	12,889	4,413			42,708

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. 1369.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$156 million reserve against United States notes and \$233 million gold deposited by and held for the International Monetary Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of credits payable in gold certificates; (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, FRS; and (2) the Redemption Fund for F.R. notes.

<sup>4</sup> Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include all items shown, as some items represent the security for other items, gold certificates are secured by gold, and silver certificates by standard silver dollars and monetized silver bullion. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

NOTE.—Prepared from Statement of United States Currency and Coin and other data furnished by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 936.



MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA  
(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted <sup>1</sup>	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted <sup>1</sup>	U.S. Govt. demand deposits <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1964—Dec.....	159.3	34.2	125.1	126.6	164.0	35.0	129.1	125.2	5.5
1965—Dec.....	166.8	36.3	130.5	146.9	172.0	37.1	134.9	145.2	4.6
1966—Aug.....	170.1	37.8	132.4	156.9	167.0	37.8	129.2	157.4	5.1
Sept.....	170.5	37.9	132.6	157.4	169.7	37.9	131.8	157.4	4.3
Oct.....	170.1	38.0	132.1	157.6	170.5	38.1	132.4	157.1	4.8
Nov.....	170.1	38.1	132.0	157.4	171.5	38.5	133.0	156.1	3.7
Dec.....	170.4	38.3	132.1	158.6	175.8	39.1	136.7	156.9	3.4
1967—Jan.....	170.3	38.5	131.8	160.8	175.3	38.5	136.8	160.7	4.1
Feb.....	171.5	38.7	132.8	163.5	170.6	38.3	132.3	164.0	5.0
Mar.....	173.1	38.9	134.2	166.1	171.9	38.5	133.4	166.7	4.9
Apr.....	172.7	39.1	133.6	168.1	173.6	38.7	134.9	168.8	4.8
May.....	174.5	39.2	135.3	170.0	171.1	38.9	132.2	170.8	6.5
June.....	176.2	39.3	136.8	172.4	174.3	39.3	135.1	173.0	3.9
July.....	177.9	39.4	138.4	174.6	175.8	39.6	136.2	175.1	5.6
Aug. <sup>p</sup> .....	179.2	39.6	139.6	177.2	175.9	39.7	136.2	177.7	4.3
Week ending—									
1967—July 12.....	178.1	39.5	138.6	174.2	175.9	39.9	136.0	174.4	4.7
19.....	177.7	39.4	138.3	174.7	176.2	39.6	136.6	175.2	6.1
26.....	177.8	39.4	138.4	175.0	174.7	39.4	135.4	175.7	6.6
Aug. 2.....	178.3	39.4	138.9	175.6	176.8	39.3	137.5	176.3	5.4
9 <sup>p</sup> .....	178.8	39.5	139.3	176.6	176.2	39.9	136.3	177.1	5.5
16 <sup>p</sup> .....	179.2	39.6	139.6	177.1	176.5	39.8	136.7	177.7	3.9
23 <sup>p</sup> .....	179.2	39.6	139.7	177.4	174.8	39.7	135.1	178.0	4.4
30 <sup>p</sup> .....	179.2	39.6	139.5	178.1	175.4	39.4	136.0	178.5	3.2

<sup>1</sup> At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—Revised data. For description of revision of series and for back data beginning Jan. 1959, see Aug. 1967 BULLETIN, pp. 1303-1316; for monthly data 1947-58, see June 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 679-89.

Averages of daily figures. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection

and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were reclassified for reserve purposes and are excluded from time deposits reported by member banks.

AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS  
(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted							Not seasonally adjusted						
	Member bank reserves <sup>1</sup>			Deposits subject to reserve requirements <sup>2</sup>				Member bank reserves <sup>1</sup>			Deposits subject to reserve requirements <sup>2</sup>			
	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand
1964—Dec.....	21.10	20.84	20.80	216.7	104.2	107.4	5.1	21.64	21.40	21.23	219.1	103.0	111.3	4.8
1965—Dec.....	22.19	21.72	21.86	236.4	121.2	111.0	4.2	22.76	22.31	22.32	239.0	119.8	115.2	4.0
1966—Aug.....	22.54	21.87	22.24	245.6	128.8	112.4	4.4	22.24	21.52	21.91	243.4	129.2	109.7	4.5
Sept.....	22.62	21.83	22.22	245.5	129.2	112.4	3.9	22.53	21.77	22.13	244.6	129.0	111.8	3.8
Oct.....	22.49	21.71	22.17	244.6	129.0	111.6	4.0	22.49	21.76	22.19	244.6	128.4	112.0	4.3
Nov.....	22.43	21.86	22.11	244.0	128.4	111.6	4.0	22.43	21.82	22.04	243.0	127.3	112.5	3.2
Dec.....	22.42	21.85	22.14	244.4	129.4	111.7	3.2	23.00	22.44	22.61	247.1	127.9	116.1	3.0
1967—Jan.....	22.77	22.33	22.41	247.7	131.4	111.4	4.9	23.23	22.84	22.86	250.9	131.1	116.1	3.7
Feb.....	22.99	22.65	22.63	251.0	133.6	112.4	5.0	22.85	22.49	22.50	250.2	134.0	111.8	4.5
Mar.....	23.41	23.21	22.92	254.0	135.6	113.6	4.8	23.17	22.97	22.74	253.2	136.3	112.6	4.3
Apr.....	23.46	23.30	23.08	256.0	137.2	113.1	5.8	23.36	23.23	23.05	256.3	137.9	114.2	4.3
May.....	23.45	23.39	23.05	257.2	138.6	114.5	4.1	23.28	23.18	22.91	256.5	139.4	111.2	5.8
June.....	23.61	23.49	23.14	259.2	140.8	116.1	2.2	23.52	23.40	23.10	258.9	141.3	114.2	3.4
July.....	23.84	23.80	23.45	262.4	142.5	116.8	3.2	23.91	23.83	23.55	263.2	143.1	115.1	5.1
Aug. <sup>p</sup> .....	24.09	24.08	23.76	266.2	144.8	117.6	3.7	23.78	23.69	23.41	263.8	145.2	114.8	3.7

<sup>1</sup> Averages of daily figures. Back data on member bank reserves adjusted to eliminate effects of changes in reserve requirement percentages. Series reflect percentage reserve requirements made effective Mar. 16, 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection

and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for repayment of personal loans were eliminated from time deposits for reserve purposes.

NOTE.—Back data for the period 1947 to date may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C. 20551.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net— Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital		
	Gold	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit								Other securities <sup>2</sup>	Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net <sup>1, 2</sup>	U.S. Government securities								
					Total	Coml. and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other					
1947—Dec. 31	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800	
1950—Dec. 30	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,008	184,384	14,624	
1963—Dec. 20	15,582	5,586	333,203	189,433	103,273	69,068	33,552	653	40,497	354,371	323,251	31,118	
1965—Dec. 31	13,733	5,575	399,779	242,706	106,716	65,016	40,768	932	50,357	419,087	383,727	35,359	
1966—Aug. 31	13,300	6,000	408,800	252,400	102,100	58,800	42,500	800	54,400	428,200	387,600	40,500	
Sept. 28	13,300	6,100	410,700	254,000	102,000	58,700	42,000	1,300	54,700	430,000	387,800	42,200	
Oct. 26	13,300	6,200	410,500	253,500	102,500	58,500	42,800	1,200	54,500	429,900	388,300	41,600	
Nov. 30	13,200	6,200	412,400	254,200	104,500	59,300	43,900	1,300	53,700	431,800	389,200	42,600	
Dec. 31	13,159	6,317	422,676	261,459	106,472	60,916	44,316	1,240	54,745	442,152	400,999	41,150	
1967—Jan. 25	13,200	6,400	418,800	257,000	106,100	60,700	44,200	1,200	55,700	438,300	396,900	41,400	
Feb. 22	13,100	6,400	420,700	256,300	107,300	61,300	44,700	1,400	57,200	440,300	396,900	43,400	
Mar. 29	13,100	6,500	426,100	259,700	107,700	62,500	44,500	700	58,700	445,700	403,500	42,200	
Apr. 26	13,100	6,600	430,400	261,800	107,600	60,600	45,400	1,500	61,000	450,100	406,800	43,300	
May 31	13,100	6,600	432,500	262,600	107,800	60,300	46,100	1,400	62,100	452,200	408,100	44,100	
June 28 <sup>p</sup>	13,100	6,600	436,100	266,300	106,200	58,600	46,200	1,400	63,600	455,900	412,200	43,700	
July 26 <sup>7p</sup>	13,100	6,600	442,400	267,700	110,000	61,600	46,900	1,500	64,800	462,100	418,000	44,100	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	13,000	6,700	445,200	267,700	111,400	63,700	46,200	1,600	66,000	464,900	418,700	46,200	

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted <sup>3</sup>			Not seasonally adjusted			Time				Foreign, net <sup>6</sup>	U.S. Government		
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>4</sup>	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>4</sup>	Total	Commercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Mutual savings banks <sup>5</sup>	Postal Savings System		Treasury cash holdings	At coml. and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1947—Dec. 31	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,246	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1963—Dec. 20	153,100	31,700	121,400	158,104	33,468	124,636	155,713	110,794	44,467	452	1,206	392	6,986	850
1965—Dec. 31	167,100	35,400	131,700	175,314	36,999	138,315	199,427	146,433	52,686	309	1,780	760	5,778	668
1966—Aug. 31	168,500	36,900	131,600	166,900	37,100	129,900	211,200	157,200	53,800	200	1,900	1,100	5,000	1,600
Sept. 28	167,200	36,700	130,500	166,100	36,800	129,300	211,300	156,900	54,200	200	1,800	1,100	6,200	1,300
Oct. 26	168,000	37,200	130,800	168,700	37,100	131,600	210,900	156,300	54,400	200	1,800	1,200	4,900	800
Nov. 30	169,200	37,300	131,900	171,500	38,000	133,500	210,300	155,800	54,500	100	1,800	1,200	4,000	300
Dec. 31	170,400	37,600	132,800	178,304	39,003	139,301	213,961	158,568	55,271	122	1,904	1,176	5,238	416
1967—Jan. 25	168,800	37,900	130,900	171,000	37,400	133,600	217,500	161,800	55,600	100	1,800	1,200	4,900	400
Feb. 22	167,700	38,300	129,400	166,800	37,800	129,000	220,200	164,200	55,900	100	1,800	1,200	6,400	400
Mar. 29	172,200	38,000	134,200	169,700	37,600	132,100	224,300	167,500	56,700	100	1,800	1,300	5,800	700
Apr. 26	170,400	38,000	132,400	170,500	37,700	132,800	225,600	168,600	56,900	100	1,800	1,400	6,700	800
May 31	173,100	38,600	134,500	171,000	38,500	132,500	228,900	171,500	57,300	100	1,900	1,400	4,400	600
June 28 <sup>p</sup>	174,300	38,500	135,800	172,000	38,500	133,500	231,100	173,100	58,000	100	1,800	1,400	4,700	1,200
July 26 <sup>7p</sup>	173,700	38,500	135,200	173,500	38,600	134,900	233,600	175,300	58,300	100	1,800	1,500	6,100	1,300
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	175,400	38,500	136,900	173,800	38,700	135,100	236,400	177,800	58,500	100	1,900	1,500	3,900	1,300

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for June 30, 1966, about \$1.1 billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans" were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. These hypothecated deposits are shown in a table on p. 1601.

<sup>2</sup> See note 2 at bottom of p. 1601.

<sup>3</sup> Series begin in 1946; data are available only last Wed. of month.

<sup>4</sup> Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>5</sup> Includes relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other lia-

bilities.

<sup>6</sup> Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million to time deposits and \$400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—For back figures and descriptions of the consolidated condition statement and the seasonally adjusted series on currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted, see "Banks and the Monetary System," Section 1 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*, and BULLETINS for Jan. 1948 and Feb. 1960. Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities		Cash assets <sup>3</sup>		Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time	Demand					Time <sup>1,5</sup>
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
<b>All banks:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	61,126	26,615	25,511	8,999	27,344	90,908	81,816	10,982	44,355	26,479	23	8,414	14,826		
1945—Dec. 31	140,227	30,361	101,288	8,577	35,415	177,332	165,612	14,065	105,935	45,613	227	10,542	14,553		
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	134,924	43,002	81,199	10,723	38,388	175,091	161,865	12,793	134,361	94,381	53	11,948	14,714		
1965—Dec. 31	362,320	246,946	65,016	50,357	61,916	435,483	385,196	18,426	5,532	160,847	199,381	4,564	34,935	14,309	
1966—Aug. 31	372,300	259,150	58,780	54,370	56,360	440,790	382,900	15,930	4,720	149,830	211,290	7,170	36,190	14,305	
Sept. 28	373,370	260,000	58,690	54,680	56,110	441,490	383,210	16,310	6,000	148,490	211,350	7,050	36,330	14,294	
Oct. 26	372,800	259,780	58,520	54,500	57,780	442,350	384,250	16,020	4,720	151,560	210,940	6,970	36,420	14,294	
Nov. 30	374,510	261,520	59,250	53,740	61,700	448,240	387,980	17,110	900	155,680	210,480	7,950	36,770	14,288	
Dec. 31	381,684	266,022	60,916	54,745	70,085	464,376	407,637	19,770	4,999	167,821	214,078	4,929	36,926	14,271	
1967—Jan. 25	379,860	263,530	60,680	55,650	59,570	451,390	392,970	16,050	4,680	153,470	217,660	7,010	36,910	14,266	
Feb. 22	380,920	262,430	61,300	57,190	61,260	454,340	394,860	16,640	6,200	150,490	220,350	6,740	37,140	14,260	
Mar. 29	387,050	265,860	62,470	58,720	58,500	457,800	399,140	16,350	5,520	151,510	224,410	6,970	37,380	14,264	
Apr. 26	389,440	267,820	60,630	60,990	61,670	463,590	404,530	16,560	6,440	154,430	225,750	6,640	37,440	14,262	
May 31	391,630	269,230	60,310	62,090	65,060	469,530	409,520	17,520	4,160	157,450	229,020	7,080	37,800	14,246	
June 28 <sup>p</sup>	396,110	273,940	58,620	63,550	62,140	471,170	409,820	16,710	4,450	155,890	231,320	7,860	37,810	14,247	
July 26 <sup>p</sup>	400,770	274,360	61,620	64,750	63,450	477,030	416,200	17,000	5,870	158,010	233,820	6,950	37,870	14,247	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	403,810	274,120	63,660	66,030	60,170	476,790	414,910	16,730	3,600	156,440	236,570	6,520	38,300	14,243	
<b>Commercial banks:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982	44,349	15,952	23	7,173	14,278		
1945—Dec. 31	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065	105,921	30,241	219	8,950	14,011		
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	1,343	94,367	35,360	65	10,059	14,181	
1965—Dec. 31	306,060	201,658	59,547	44,855	60,899	377,264	332,436	18,426	5,525	160,780	146,697	4,472	30,272	13,804	
1966—Aug. 31	313,980	211,820	53,730	48,430	55,530	380,630	329,010	15,930	4,720	149,780	157,450	7,170	31,560	13,801	
Sept. 28	314,920	212,500	53,610	48,810	55,260	381,160	328,940	16,310	6,000	148,440	157,130	7,050	31,310	13,790	
Oct. 26	314,220	211,980	53,590	48,650	56,980	381,940	329,800	16,020	4,720	151,510	156,540	6,970	31,630	13,789	
Nov. 30	315,770	213,460	54,390	47,920	60,890	387,650	333,460	17,110	900	155,630	156,010	7,950	31,930	13,784	
Dec. 31	322,661	217,726	56,163	48,772	69,119	403,368	352,287	19,770	4,992	167,751	158,806	4,859	32,054	13,767	
1967—Jan. 25	320,320	214,970	56,000	49,350	58,600	389,820	337,320	16,050	4,680	153,410	162,070	7,010	32,050	13,762	
Feb. 22	320,890	213,600	56,600	50,690	60,220	392,220	338,870	16,640	6,200	150,430	164,420	6,740	32,240	13,756	
Mar. 29	326,570	216,750	57,830	51,990	57,360	395,100	342,400	16,350	5,520	151,450	167,730	6,270	32,470	13,760	
Apr. 26	328,610	218,510	56,150	53,950	60,600	400,610	347,590	16,560	6,440	154,370	168,870	6,640	32,580	13,758	
May 31	330,150	219,480	55,880	54,790	63,960	405,880	352,140	17,520	4,160	157,380	171,710	7,080	32,880	13,743	
June 28 <sup>p</sup>	334,190	223,940	54,280	55,970	61,010	407,020	351,790	16,710	4,450	155,820	173,360	7,860	32,880	13,744	
July 26 <sup>p</sup>	338,290	224,210	57,220	56,860	62,370	412,390	357,830	17,000	5,870	157,940	175,520	6,910	32,960	13,746	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	340,970	223,770	59,260	57,940	59,090	411,750	356,340	16,730	3,600	156,370	178,070	6,520	33,290	13,742	
<b>Member banks:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,123	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,060	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923
1965—Dec. 31	251,577	169,800	44,992	36,785	52,814	313,384	275,517	17,454	840	4,890	132,131	120,202	4,234	24,926	6,221
1966—Aug. 31	257,315	178,023	39,984	39,308	48,650	315,639	271,521	15,047	963	4,202	122,874	128,435	6,633	25,766	6,175
Sept. 28	257,809	178,421	39,807	39,581	48,663	316,011	271,229	15,225	890	5,448	121,728	127,938	6,684	25,843	6,171
Oct. 26	256,797	177,818	39,652	39,327	50,210	316,324	271,653	15,120	843	4,309	124,263	127,118	6,571	25,942	6,163
Nov. 30	258,041	179,106	40,355	38,580	53,564	321,185	274,676	16,188	730	3,448	127,757	126,553	7,459	26,189	6,158
Dec. 31	263,687	182,802	41,924	38,960	60,738	334,559	291,063	18,788	794	4,432	138,218	128,831	4,618	26,278	6,150
1967—Jan. 25	261,583	180,244	41,773	39,566	51,387	322,412	277,460	15,228	937	4,161	125,481	131,653	6,638	26,285	6,137
Feb. 22	262,135	178,958	42,404	40,773	52,973	324,753	279,014	15,828	1,006	5,506	123,124	133,550	6,426	26,453	6,130
Mar. 29	267,086	181,604	43,545	41,937	50,276	327,040	281,903	15,547	1,172	4,857	124,096	136,231	6,044	26,639	6,129
Apr. 26	268,466	182,821	42,001	43,644	53,487	331,864	286,486	15,742	1,172	5,899	126,642	137,031	6,400	26,749	6,127
May 31	269,654	183,480	41,900	44,274	56,487	336,422	290,441	16,716	1,194	3,629	129,570	139,332	6,765	27,009	6,113
June 28	273,151	187,426	40,460	45,265	53,674	337,151	289,858	15,909	1,276	3,930	128,046	140,697	7,442	26,999	6,108
July 26	276,381	187,536	42,957	45,888	55,166	341,784	294,976	16,187	1,326	5,286	129,674	142,503	6,625	27,061	6,108
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	278,259	187,130	44,416	46,713	52,060	340,576	293,115	15,891	1,393	3,128	128,086	144,617	6,209	27,318	6,100
<b>Mutual savings banks:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	10,379	4,901	3,704	1,774	793	11,804	10,533	.....	6	.....	10,527	.....	1,241	548	
1945—Dec. 31	16,208	4,279	10,682	1,246	609	17,020	15,385	.....	14	.....	15,371	7	1,592	542	
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	18,641	4,944	11,978	1,718	886	19,714	17,763	.....	1	3	17,745	.....	1,889	533	
1965—Dec. 31	56,260	45,288	5,470	5,501	1,017	58,219	52,760	.....	8	67	52,686	92	4,663	505	
1966—Aug. 31	58,320	47,330	5,050	5,940	830	60,160	53,890	.....	.....	50	53,840	.....	4,830	504	
Sept. 28	58,450	47,500	5,080	5,870	850	60,330	54,270	.....	.....	50	54,220	.....	4,820	504	
Oct. 26	58,580	47,800	4,930	5,850	800	60,410	54,450	.....	.....	50	54,400	.....	4,790	505	
Nov. 30	58,740	48,060	4,860	5,820	810	60,590	54,520	.....	.....	50	54,470	.....	4,840	504	
Dec. 31	59,023	48,296	4,753	5,973	966	61,008	55,350	.....	1	7	55,271	69	4,871	504	
1967—Jan. 25	59,540	48,560	4,680	6,300	970	61,570	55,650	.....	.....	60	55,590	.....	4,860	504	
Feb. 22	60,030	48,830	4,700	6,500	1,040	62,120	55,990	.....	.....	60	55,930	.....	4,900	504	
Mar. 29	60,480	49,110	4,640	6,730	1,140	62,700									

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits							Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities		Cash assets <sup>3</sup>		Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other						
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time	Demand		Time <sup>1</sup>				
										U.S. Govt.	Other					
<b>Reserve city member banks:</b>																
<b>New York City:<sup>7,8</sup></b>																
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	.....	1,648	36	
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37	
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	267	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37	
1965—Dec. 31	44,763	33,125	5,203	6,435	11,876	59,517	49,270	5,225	522	1,271	24,265	17,988	1,987	5,114	12	
1966—Aug. 31	45,740	35,287	4,430	6,023	10,574	59,392	46,869	4,647	568	857	21,955	18,842	2,071	5,250	12	
Sept. 28	45,448	34,878	4,531	6,039	11,025	59,396	46,736	4,630	509	1,510	21,756	18,331	2,093	5,206	12	
Oct. 26	44,547	34,411	4,242	5,894	11,263	58,598	46,194	4,788	490	1,030	22,309	17,577	1,944	5,228	12	
Nov. 30	44,325	34,510	4,303	5,512	13,112	60,367	47,230	5,000	416	1,182	23,348	17,284	2,554	5,303	12	
Dec. 31	46,536	35,941	4,920	5,674	14,869	64,424	51,837	6,370	467	1,016	26,535	17,449	1,874	5,298	12	
1967—Jan. 25	45,756	35,212	4,775	5,769	11,545	60,042	47,414	5,003	551	848	22,826	18,186	2,013	5,323	12	
Feb. 22	45,474	34,396	5,115	5,963	12,200	60,537	47,404	4,987	601	1,065	22,547	18,204	2,280	5,443	12	
Mar. 29	46,506	35,084	5,291	6,131	11,237	60,533	48,061	4,966	736	998	22,862	18,499	1,920	5,450	12	
Apr. 26	46,656	35,541	4,766	6,349	12,756	62,311	49,602	5,287	726	1,768	23,630	18,191	2,163	5,485	12	
May 31	46,240	35,151	5,130	5,959	15,394	64,794	51,682	5,954	733	695	25,594	18,706	2,416	5,598	12	
June 28	47,653	36,662	4,809	6,182	13,109	63,971	50,588	5,319	804	761	24,738	18,966	2,421	5,557	12	
July 26	48,380	36,683	5,408	6,289	14,431	65,964	51,953	5,495	836	1,190	24,754	19,678	2,536	5,600	12	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	48,521	36,360	5,634	6,527	12,940	64,698	50,639	5,102	867	574	24,011	20,085	2,140	5,663	12	
<b>City of Chicago:<sup>7</sup></b>																
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	.....	127	2,419	476	.....	288	13	
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	.....	1,552	3,462	719	.....	377	12	
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	.....	72	4,201	913	.....	426	14	
1965—Dec. 31	11,455	8,219	1,700	1,536	2,426	14,290	12,475	1,437	39	345	5,656	4,999	355	1,132	11	
1966—Aug. 31	11,495	8,364	1,475	1,656	2,382	14,297	11,876	1,201	29	248	5,157	5,241	886	1,165	11	
Sept. 28	11,538	8,366	1,480	1,692	2,506	14,455	11,751	1,159	26	358	5,148	5,060	1,033	1,156	11	
Oct. 26	11,298	8,193	1,425	1,680	2,641	14,368	11,671	1,193	27	405	5,239	4,807	830	1,166	11	
Nov. 30	11,374	8,282	1,526	1,566	2,685	14,520	11,453	1,251	17	108	5,362	4,715	1,114	1,181	11	
Dec. 31	11,802	8,756	1,545	1,502	2,638	14,935	12,673	1,433	25	310	6,008	4,898	484	1,199	11	
1967—Jan. 25	11,648	8,316	1,712	1,620	2,673	14,779	11,705	1,169	16	191	5,226	5,103	1,072	1,196	11	
Feb. 22	11,816	8,428	1,730	1,658	2,609	14,879	11,978	1,268	14	285	5,192	5,219	559	1,194	11	
Mar. 29	12,266	8,584	2,039	1,643	2,733	15,452	12,223	1,244	11	283	5,184	5,501	951	1,193	11	
Apr. 26	12,127	8,475	1,886	1,766	2,576	15,176	12,345	1,182	11	370	5,264	5,518	702	1,202	11	
May 31	11,995	8,426	1,822	1,747	2,691	15,171	12,633	1,319	11	154	5,488	5,661	644	1,223	11	
June 28	12,136	8,778	1,628	1,730	2,805	15,445	12,536	1,250	11	225	5,372	5,678	767	1,213	11	
July 26	12,272	8,961	1,679	1,632	2,920	15,702	12,877	1,321	10	293	5,416	5,837	655	1,214	11	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	12,252	8,923	1,714	1,615	2,606	15,352	12,668	1,242	11	127	5,246	6,042	498	1,226	11	
<b>Other reserve city:<sup>7,8</sup></b>																
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	.....	1,967	351	
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,899	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359	
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,659	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353	
1965—Dec. 31	91,997	65,117	14,354	12,526	21,147	116,350	103,034	8,422	206	1,773	47,092	45,541	1,548	9,007	171	
1966—Aug. 31	93,994	68,102	12,085	13,807	19,608	117,027	101,572	7,261	292	1,562	43,727	48,730	2,600	9,361	170	
Sept. 28	93,899	68,359	11,718	13,822	19,590	116,951	101,100	7,056	281	1,921	43,262	48,580	2,821	9,368	170	
Oct. 26	93,627	68,231	11,760	13,636	20,426	117,442	101,512	7,158	252	1,630	44,066	48,406	2,999	9,387	170	
Nov. 30	94,654	68,959	12,237	13,458	20,732	118,882	102,611	7,918	223	1,074	45,214	48,182	2,807	9,453	170	
Dec. 31	95,831	69,464	13,040	13,326	24,228	123,863	108,804	8,593	233	1,633	49,004	49,341	1,952	9,471	169	
1967—Jan. 25	95,162	68,491	12,875	13,796	20,283	118,870	103,332	7,065	306	1,752	43,830	50,379	2,807	9,465	168	
Feb. 22	95,797	68,077	13,199	14,521	21,113	120,402	104,520	7,598	327	2,336	42,978	51,281	2,957	9,481	168	
Mar. 29	97,875	68,880	13,724	15,271	19,706	121,135	105,418	7,387	361	1,825	43,544	52,301	2,725	9,589	167	
Apr. 26	97,913	68,684	13,065	16,164	21,543	123,100	107,154	7,290	371	2,334	44,522	52,637	3,050	9,642	166	
May 31	98,906	69,174	12,938	16,794	21,164	123,823	107,604	7,477	386	1,375	45,114	53,252	3,072	9,701	166	
June 28	99,743	70,253	12,267	17,223	20,894	124,360	107,794	7,396	392	1,571	44,622	53,813	3,420	9,728	166	
July 26	100,800	69,989	13,437	17,374	21,178	125,666	109,736	7,390	411	2,280	45,456	54,199	2,862	9,739	165	
Aug. 30 <sup>p</sup>	101,242	70,004	13,733	17,505	20,084	125,091	108,768	7,514	446	1,198	44,751	54,859	2,959	9,792	165	
<b>Country member banks:<sup>7,8</sup></b>																
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219	
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476	
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519	
1965—Dec. 31	103,362	63,338	23,735	16,288	17,366	123,227	110,738	2,371	74	1,501	55,118	51,675	343	9,673	6,027	
1966—Aug. 31	106,086	66,270	21,994	17,822	16,086	124,923	111,204	1,938	74	1,535	52,035	55,622	1,076	9,990	5,982	
Sept. 28	106,924	66,818	22,078	18,028	15,542	125,209	111,642	2,380	74	1,659	51,562	55,967	737	10,113	5,978	
Oct. 26	107,325	66,983	22,225	18,117	15,880	125,916	112,276	1,981	74	1,244	52,649	56,328	798	10,161	5,970	
Nov. 30	107,688	67,355	22,289	18,044	17,035	127,416	113,382	2,019	74	1,084	53,833	56,372	984	10,252	5,965	
Dec. 31	109,518	68,641	22,419	18,458	19,004	131,338	117,749	2,392	69	1,474	56,672	57,149	308	10,309	5,958	
1967—Jan. 25	109,017	68,225	22,411	18,381	16,886	128,721	115,009	1,991	64	1,370	53,599	57,985	746	10,301	5,946	
Feb. 22	109,048	68,057	22,360	18,631	17,051	128,935	115,112	1,975	64	1,820	52,407	58,846	630	10,335	5,939	
Mar. 29	110,439	69,056	22,491	18,892	16,600	129,920	116,201	1,950	64	1,751	52,506	59,930	448	10,4		

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Loans and investments				Cash assets <sup>3</sup>	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>2</sup>	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities				Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time	Demand		Time <sup>1,5</sup>			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
<b>Insured commercial:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654	1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883	23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398	
1964—Dec. 31..	275,053	174,234	62,499	38,320	59,911	343,876	305,113	17,664	733	6,487	154,043	126,185	2,580	27,377	13,486
1965—Dec. 31..	303,593	200,109	59,120	44,364	60,327	374,051	330,323	18,149	923	5,508	159,659	146,084	4,325	29,827	13,540
1966—June 30..	312,982	211,588	53,111	48,282	59,489	383,445	337,146	16,761	1,021	10,972	152,839	155,554	4,126	30,873	13,552
1966—Dec. 31..	321,473	217,379	55,788	48,307	68,515	401,409	351,438	19,497	881	4,975	166,689	159,306	4,717	31,609	13,533
<b>National member:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786	1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117	
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,114	90,220	84,939	9,229	14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,644	5,017	
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005	
1964—Dec. 31..	151,406	96,688	33,405	21,312	34,064	210,289	169,615	10,521	211	3,604	84,534	70,746	1,109	15,048	4,773
1965—Dec. 31..	176,605	118,537	32,347	25,720	36,880	199,744	193,860	12,064	458	3,284	92,533	85,522	2,627	17,434	4,815
1966—June 30..	181,934	124,722	28,891	28,321	36,769	225,441	197,792	10,609	514	6,767	88,615	91,288	2,681	18,021	4,811
1966—Dec. 31..	187,251	129,182	30,355	27,713	41,690	235,996	206,456	12,588	437	3,035	96,755	93,642	3,120	18,459	4,799
<b>State member:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739	621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502	
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411	8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867	
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918	
1964—Dec. 31..	77,091	51,002	15,312	10,777	18,673	98,852	86,108	6,486	453	2,234	44,005	32,931	1,372	7,853	1,452
1965—Dec. 31..	74,972	51,262	12,645	11,065	15,934	93,640	81,657	5,390	382	1,606	39,598	34,680	1,607	7,492	1,406
1966—June 30..	76,704	54,405	11,051	11,248	16,084	95,779	83,417	5,555	414	3,212	37,957	36,278	1,304	7,656	1,383
1966—Dec. 31..	77,377	54,560	11,569	11,247	19,049	99,504	85,547	6,200	357	1,397	41,464	36,129	1,498	7,819	1,351
<b>Insured nonmember commercial:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129	53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,439	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244	1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478	
1964—Dec. 31..	46,567	26,544	13,790	6,233	7,174	54,747	49,389	658	70	649	25,504	22,509	99	4,488	7,262
1965—Dec. 31..	52,028	30,310	14,137	7,581	7,513	60,679	54,806	695	83	618	27,528	25,882	91	4,912	7,320
1966—June 30..	54,355	32,461	13,178	8,716	6,636	62,237	55,937	597	93	993	26,267	27,987	141	5,207	7,359
1966—Dec. 31..	56,857	33,636	13,873	9,349	7,777	65,921	59,434	709	87	543	28,471	29,625	99	5,342	7,384
<b>Noninsured nonmember commercial:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329	1,291	253	13	329	852		
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181	1,905	365	4	279	714		
1947—Dec. 31..	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	1,392	478	4	325	783	
1964—Dec. 31..	2,312	1,355	483	474	578	3,033	2,057	273	86	23	1,141	534	99	406	274
1965—Dec. 31..	2,455	1,549	418	489	572	3,200	2,113	277	85	17	1,121	612	147	434	263
1966—June 30..	2,395	1,542	383	470	523	3,086	2,009	273	77	26	1,007	626	227	425	249
1966—Dec. 31..	2,400	1,570	367	463	604	3,171	2,073	274	86	17	1,062	633	142	434	233
<b>Nonmember commercial:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457	5,504	3,613	18	1,288	7,662		
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425	14,101	6,045	11	1,362	7,130		
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261	
1964—Dec. 31..	48,879	27,899	14,273	6,707	7,752	57,780	51,447	931	156	672	26,645	23,043	198	4,894	7,536
1965—Dec. 31..	54,483	31,858	14,555	8,070	8,085	63,879	56,919	972	168	635	28,649	26,495	238	5,345	7,583
1966—June 30..	56,750	34,003	13,561	9,186	7,160	65,323	57,946	870	171	1,019	27,274	28,613	367	5,632	7,608
1966—Dec. 31..	59,257	35,206	14,239	9,812	8,381	69,092	61,506	983	173	560	29,532	30,258	241	5,776	7,617
<b>Insured mutual savings:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,693	642	629	421	151	1,958	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	.....	164	52		
1945—Dec. 31..	10,846	3,081	7,160	606	429	11,424	10,363	.....	.....	12	.....	1,034	192		
1947—Dec. 31..	12,683	3,560	8,165	958	675	13,499	12,207	.....	.....	2	.....	1,252	194		
1964—Dec. 31..	45,358	36,233	4,110	5,015	893	47,044	42,751	.....	2	7	326	42,416	20	3,731	327
1965—Dec. 31..	48,735	39,964	3,760	5,010	904	50,500	45,887	.....	1	7	359	45,520	91	3,957	329
1966—June 30..	49,679	41,102	3,432	5,145	854	51,450	46,681	.....	1	6	416	46,257	92	4,045	330
1966—Dec. 31..	51,267	42,591	3,324	5,352	847	53,047	48,254	.....	1	6	381	47,865	69	4,140	330
<b>Noninsured mutual savings:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	8,687	4,259	3,075	1,353	642	9,846	8,744	.....	.....	6	.....	8,738	.....	1,077	496
1945—Dec. 31..	5,361	1,198	3,522	641	180	5,596	5,022	.....	.....	2	.....	5,020	.....	558	350
1947—Dec. 31..	5,957	1,384	3,813	760	211	6,215	5,556	.....	.....	1	.....	5,553	.....	637	339
1964—Dec. 31..	7,005	4,852	1,678	475	111	7,195	6,387	.....	.....	6	.....	6,381	.....	670	178
1965—Dec. 31..	7,526	5,325	1,710	491	113	7,720	6,874	.....	.....	1	.....	6,865	.....	706	177
1966—June 30..	7,768	5,525	1,690	552	111	7,964	7,046	.....	.....	1	.....	7,017	.....	716	175
1966—Dec. 31..	7,756	5,705	1,429	621	119	7,961	7,096	.....	.....	1	.....	7,076	.....	732	174

For notes see opposite page.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total <sup>1, 2</sup>	Loans <sup>1, 2</sup>	Securities		Total <sup>1, 2</sup>	Loans <sup>1, 2</sup>	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>
1958—Dec. 31	181.2	95.6	65.1	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6
1959—Dec. 31	185.9	107.5	57.9	20.5	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960—Dec. 31	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Dec. 30	209.6	120.5	65.2	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Dec. 31	227.9	134.1	64.5	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Dec. 31	246.2	149.7	61.5	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1
1964—Dec. 31	267.2	167.7	60.7	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
1965—Dec. 31	294.4	192.4	57.3	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
1966—Aug. 31	309.9	205.8	56.0	48.0	307.4	205.2	53.7	48.4
Sept. 28	309.4	206.2	54.9	48.3	308.8	206.4	53.6	48.8
Oct. 26	308.9	207.2	53.4	48.4	308.0	205.8	53.6	48.7
Nov. 30	309.3	207.5	53.4	48.4	309.0	206.7	54.4	47.9
Dec. 31	310.2	207.8	53.7	48.7	317.9	213.0	56.2	48.8
1967—Jan. 25	314.4	210.4	54.2	49.9	313.8	208.5	56.0	49.4
Feb. 22	318.0	211.0	55.9	51.1	314.5	207.2	56.6	50.7
Mar. 29	321.4	211.3	57.8	52.3	320.1	210.3	57.8	52.0
Apr. 26	323.0	213.3	56.1	53.6	322.3	212.2	56.2	54.0
May 31 <sup>3</sup>	324.3	213.1	56.2	55.1	323.4	212.7	55.9	54.8
June 30 <sup>3</sup>	324.9	213.2	55.9	55.8	328.8	217.9	54.8	56.1
July 26 <sup>3</sup>	333.2	216.5	58.9	56.7	331.5	217.4	57.2	56.9
Aug. 30 <sup>3</sup>	337.1	217.7	61.9	57.5	334.1	216.9	59.3	57.9

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.  
<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 9, 1966, about \$1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.  
 Beginning June 30, 1966, CCC certificates of interest and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participation certificates totaling an estimated \$1 billion are included in "Other securities" rather than "Other loans."  
<sup>3</sup> June 30, 1967, estimated.

NOTE.—Data are for last Wed. of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.  
 The data in this table are revised. For a description of the revision and for back data beginning with January 1959, see the Sept. 1967 BULLETIN, pp. 1511-17; for data for 1948-58 see the Aug. 1966 BULLETIN, pp. 952-55. For a description of the semiannually adjusted series, see the July 1962 BULLETIN, pp. 797-802.

DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED AT COMMERCIAL BANKS FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank	June 30, 1966	Dec. 31, 1966	Class of bank	June 30, 1966	Dec. 31, 1966
	All commercial	1,150		1,223	All member (cont.)—
Insured	1,150	1,223	Other reserve city	338	370
National member	678	729	Country	532	571
State member	193	212	All nonmember	280	283
All member	870	941	Insured	279	282
New York City			Noninsured	1	
City of Chicago					

NOTE.—These hypothecated deposits are excluded from "Time deposits" and "Loans" at all commercial banks beginning with June 30, 1966, as follows: in the tables on pp. 1597-99; in the table at the top of this page; and in the tables on pp. 1604-07 (consumer instalment loans). These changes resulted from a change in the Federal Reserve regulations. See June 1966 BULLETIN, p. 808.)

These deposits have not been deducted from "Loans" and "Time deposits" in the table on p. 1600, or from "Loans" and "Time deposits, IPC" in the tables on pp. 1602-03.  
 Details may not add to totals because of rounding; also, mutual savings banks held \$166,000 of these deposits on June 31, 1966, and \$268,000 on Dec. 31, 1966.

Notes to tables on pp. 1598-1600.

<sup>1</sup> See table "Deposits Accumulated at Commercial Banks for Payment of Personal Loans" and its notes above.  
<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities, and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to securities. This reduced "Total loans" and increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion. "Total loans" include Federal funds sold, figures for which are shown separately for commercial banks on the following two pages.  
<sup>3</sup> Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.  
<sup>5</sup> Figures for mutual savings banks include relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.  
<sup>6</sup> Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.  
<sup>7</sup> Regarding reclassification of New York City and Chicago as reserve cities, see Aug. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 993. For various changes between reserve city and country status in 1960-63, see note 6, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.

<sup>8</sup> Beginning with May 18, 1964, one New York City country bank with loans and investments of \$1,034 million and total deposits of \$982 million was reclassified as a reserve city bank. Beginning with May 13, 1965, Toledo, Ohio, reserve city banks with total loans and investments of \$530 million and total deposits of \$576 million were reclassified as country banks.  
 NOTE.—Data are for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). For definition of "commercial banks" as used in this table, and for other banks that are included under member banks, see NOTE, p. 643, May 1964 BULLETIN.  
 Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.  
 Data for national banks for Dec. 31, 1964, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.  
 Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.  
 For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULLETIN, pp. 870-71.



RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Re-serves with F.R. Banks	Cur-rency and coin	Bal-ances with do-mestic banks <sup>6</sup>	De-mand de-posits ad-justed <sup>7</sup>	Demand deposits					Time deposits				Bor-rowings	Cap-i-tal ac-counts	
					Interbank		U.S. Govt.	State and local gov't.	Cer-tified and offi-cers' checks, etc.	IPC	Inter-bank	U.S. Govt. and Postal Sav-ings	State and local gov't.			IPC <sup>2</sup>
					Do-mestic <sup>6</sup>	For-ign <sup>8</sup>										
<b>Total:</b> <sup>3</sup>																
1947—Dec. 31	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059
1964—Dec. 31	17,581	4,532	15,111	134,671	16,369	1,569	6,510	13,519	5,970	135,694	819	272	9,812	116,635	2,679	27,795
1965—Dec. 31	17,992	4,851	15,300	140,936	16,794	1,632	5,525	14,244	5,978	140,558	1,008	263	12,186	134,247	4,472	30,272
1966—June 30	18,094	5,234	13,548	133,535	15,488	1,546	10,998	14,931	6,692	132,222	1,098	231	12,634	143,315	4,353	31,309
1966—Dec. 31	19,069	5,450	15,870	142,104	17,867	1,904	4,992	15,047	7,051	145,653	967	238	13,462	146,329	4,859	32,054
<b>All insured:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844
1945—Dec. 31	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	215	8,671
1947—Dec. 31	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	61	9,734
1964—Dec. 31	17,581	4,515	14,613	133,336	16,210	1,454	6,487	13,423	5,856	134,764	733	272	9,766	116,147	2,580	27,377
1965—Dec. 31	17,992	4,833	14,801	139,601	16,620	1,529	5,508	14,152	5,913	139,594	923	263	12,135	133,686	4,325	29,827
1966—June 30	18,094	5,219	13,093	132,311	15,304	1,457	10,972	14,827	6,603	131,409	1,021	231	12,584	142,738	4,126	30,873
1966—Dec. 31	19,069	5,426	15,348	140,835	17,713	1,784	4,975	14,951	6,956	144,782	881	238	13,414	145,744	4,717	31,609
<b>Member, total:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886
1945—Dec. 31	15,811	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,179	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589
1947—Dec. 31	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464
1964—Dec. 31	17,581	3,490	9,057	108,324	15,604	1,403	5,838	10,293	5,368	112,878	664	239	8,012	95,425	2,481	22,901
1965—Dec. 31	17,992	3,757	8,957	112,569	15,977	1,477	4,890	10,840	5,386	115,905	840	236	10,041	109,925	4,234	24,926
1966—June 30	18,094	4,044	8,148	106,472	14,752	1,412	9,979	11,445	6,095	109,032	928	204	10,334	117,028	3,985	25,678
1966—Dec. 31	19,069	4,249	9,400	112,920	17,051	1,736	4,432	11,406	6,396	120,417	794	213	10,983	118,576	4,618	26,278
<b>New York City:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	.....	29	778	.....	1,648
1945—Dec. 31	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120
1947—Dec. 31	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259
1964—Dec. 31	3,730	278	180	17,729	4,112	976	1,486	441	2,940	20,515	436	74	677	13,534	1,224	4,471
1965—Dec. 31	3,788	310	122	18,190	4,191	1,034	1,271	620	2,937	20,708	522	84	807	17,097	1,987	5,114
1966—June 30	3,356	313	235	16,556	4,877	992	2,279	815	3,713	19,491	606	65	841	18,118	1,293	5,179
1966—Dec. 31	4,062	326	201	18,013	5,105	1,265	1,016	808	3,814	22,113	467	83	918	16,447	1,874	5,298
<b>City of Chicago:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	288
1945—Dec. 31	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	377
1947—Dec. 31	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	2	9	902	.....	426
1964—Dec. 31	1,006	55	150	4,294	1,389	59	396	312	122	4,929	22	5	213	4,361	204	1,056
1965—Dec. 31	1,042	73	151	4,571	1,377	59	345	328	126	5,202	39	4	210	4,785	355	1,132
1966—June 30	939	77	235	4,251	1,171	59	680	336	131	4,781	43	2	329	4,852	521	1,152
1966—Dec. 31	815	92	136	4,502	1,362	71	310	286	146	5,575	25	1	356	4,541	484	1,199
<b>Other reserve city:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967
1945—Dec. 31	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566
1947—Dec. 31	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844
1964—Dec. 31	7,680	1,065	2,433	37,047	7,962	326	2,195	3,508	1,238	42,137	134	77	3,840	35,728	841	8,488
1965—Dec. 31	7,700	1,139	2,341	37,703	8,091	330	1,773	3,532	1,180	42,380	206	71	4,960	40,510	1,548	9,007
1966—June 30	8,102	1,238	2,196	35,856	6,843	310	3,968	3,513	1,168	39,838	215	64	5,093	43,313	1,756	9,297
1966—Dec. 31	8,353	1,326	2,517	37,572	8,249	343	1,633	3,708	1,274	44,022	233	57	5,450	44,204	1,952	9,472
<b>Country:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982
1945—Dec. 31	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525
1947—Dec. 31	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934
1964—Dec. 31	5,165	2,092	6,295	49,253	2,141	41	1,760	6,031	1,068	45,298	71	83	3,282	41,803	213	8,886
1965—Dec. 31	5,463	2,235	6,344	52,104	2,317	54	1,501	6,360	1,143	47,615	74	77	4,064	47,534	343	9,673
1966—June 30	5,697	2,415	5,481	49,810	1,860	52	3,052	6,781	1,082	44,922	64	74	4,071	50,745	416	10,050
1966—Dec. 31	5,839	2,506	6,545	52,832	2,335	57	1,474	6,805	1,161	48,706	69	71	4,260	53,384	308	10,309
<b>Nonmember:</b> <sup>3</sup>																
1947—Dec. 31	.....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596
1964—Dec. 31	.....	1,042	6,054	26,348	765	166	672	3,227	602	22,816	156	33	1,800	21,210	198	4,894
1965—Dec. 31	.....	1,093	6,343	28,367	817	155	635	3,404	592	24,653	168	27	2,145	24,322	238	5,345
1966—June 30	.....	1,190	5,400	27,063	736	134	1,019	3,486	598	23,190	171	27	2,300	26,286	367	5,632
1966—Dec. 31	.....	1,201	6,471	29,184	815	167	560	3,641	655	25,237	173	26	2,479	27,753	241	5,776

<sup>6</sup> Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

<sup>7</sup> Through 1960 demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>8</sup> For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961, see note 6, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States. (For definition of "commercial banks" as used in this table and for other banks

that are included under member banks, see NOTE, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.) These figures exclude data for banks in U.S. possessions except for member banks. Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Data for national banks for Dec. 31, 1964, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.

For other notes see opposite page.



## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments <sup>1</sup>	Loans <sup>1</sup> net of valuation reserves	Com-mercial and industrial	Agricultural	Loans <sup>2</sup>										Real estate	Consumer instalment	Foreign govts.	All other	Valuation reserves
					For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions										
					To brokers and dealers		To others		Banks			Nonbank							
					U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	Foreign	Domestic commercial	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other							
<i>Large banks—Total</i>																			
<i>1966</i>																			
Aug. 3	185,183	135,301	59,039	1,818	394	3,421	114	2,216	1,523	2,738	6,612	4,735	26,939	16,051	1,172	11,303	2,774		
10	184,763	135,207	58,994	1,819	338	3,150	113	2,229	1,522	3,169	6,438	4,718	27,016	16,225	1,165	11,083	2,772		
17	184,649	135,039	58,974	1,816	373	3,199	117	2,219	1,499	3,219	5,858	4,699	27,086	16,178	1,163	11,412	2,773		
24	183,739	134,189	58,678	1,812	245	3,172	114	2,219	1,498	3,272	5,661	4,705	27,141	16,195	1,158	11,092	2,773		
31	185,985	135,019	58,306	1,808	952	3,232	115	2,202	1,487	3,593	5,739	4,718	27,207	16,181	1,150	11,102	2,773		
<i>1967</i>																			
July 5	196,926	140,781	64,052	1,925	511	3,335	77	2,158	1,359	3,969	6,124	4,423	27,519	16,061	1,082	11,150	2,964		
12	198,300	139,602	63,844	1,890	840	3,222	77	2,173	1,384	3,259	5,675	4,425	27,635	16,064	1,072	11,005	2,963		
19	198,151	139,732	63,859	1,897	1,015	3,282	77	2,187	1,401	3,242	5,479	4,425	27,729	16,065	1,088	10,949	2,963		
26	197,797	139,669	63,708	1,900	832	3,363	76	2,197	1,336	3,544	5,399	4,330	27,780	16,054	1,094	11,018	2,962		
Aug. 2	198,896	140,628	63,445	1,910	1,351	3,833	75	2,196	1,328	3,358	5,576	4,331	27,797	16,091	1,135	11,170	2,968		
9	197,140	139,448	62,894	1,906	1,243	3,823	72	2,233	1,315	3,083	5,312	4,357	27,854	16,080	1,115	11,105	2,964		
16	197,800	140,020	63,056	1,900	1,228	3,588	72	2,232	1,309	3,576	5,354	4,328	27,979	16,079	1,091	11,192	2,964		
23	196,894	139,074	62,554	1,905	1,031	3,490	75	2,253	1,323	3,540	5,154	4,311	28,042	16,108	1,125	11,126	2,963		
30	198,441	139,120	62,189	1,899	1,389	3,296	77	2,262	1,332	3,632	5,111	4,384	28,094	16,153	1,129	11,128	2,955		
<i>New York City</i>																			
<i>1966</i>																			
Aug. 3	43,741	34,306	19,669	13	231	2,028	30	652	858	985	2,253	1,205	3,160	1,303	767	1,925	773		
10	43,552	34,098	19,613	12	191	1,852	31	646	865	1,106	2,175	1,203	3,185	1,305	771	1,916	773		
17	43,366	33,850	19,623	12	108	1,882	34	645	842	1,096	1,789	1,195	3,178	1,290	765	2,164	773		
24	43,401	33,507	19,454	13	104	1,891	34	646	839	1,204	1,742	1,189	3,195	1,286	762	1,921	773		
31	44,255	34,289	19,302	13	563	1,884	34	638	836	1,639	1,785	1,201	3,201	1,283	754	1,929	773		
<i>1967</i>																			
July 5	45,549	35,283	21,799	12	176	2,007	13	614	670	1,101	1,779	1,097	3,004	1,249	701	1,895	834		
12	45,981	34,755	21,766	12	417	1,930	13	620	689	802	1,530	1,043	3,002	1,249	693	1,825	836		
19	46,319	35,209	21,842	12	529	1,895	13	624	703	1,091	1,535	1,038	3,009	1,248	707	1,800	837		
26	45,767	35,014	21,760	11	416	2,011	13	630	673	998	1,528	1,043	3,008	1,234	705	1,822	838		
Aug. 2	46,070	35,369	21,492	11	626	2,361	13	632	672	908	1,610	1,018	2,997	1,240	725	1,902	838		
9	45,087	34,610	21,125	11	619	2,380	12	643	677	693	1,499	1,016	3,001	1,228	724	1,820	838		
16	45,317	34,769	21,272	11	654	2,229	12	639	651	766	1,546	1,007	3,026	1,232	728	1,834	838		
23	45,332	34,769	21,057	10	467	2,115	13	651	674	1,337	1,449	1,012	3,020	1,232	762	1,807	837		
30	45,797	34,655	20,877	10	801	1,944	12	650	680	1,203	1,441	1,027	3,024	1,237	770	1,809	830		
<i>Outside New York City</i>																			
<i>1966</i>																			
Aug. 3	141,442	100,995	39,370	1,805	163	1,393	84	1,564	665	1,753	4,359	3,530	23,779	14,748	405	9,378	2,001		
10	141,211	101,109	39,381	1,807	147	1,298	82	1,583	657	2,063	4,263	3,515	23,831	14,920	394	9,167	1,999		
17	141,303	101,189	39,351	1,804	265	1,317	83	1,574	657	2,123	4,069	3,504	23,908	14,888	398	9,248	2,000		
24	140,678	100,682	39,224	1,799	141	1,281	80	1,573	659	2,068	3,919	3,516	23,946	14,909	396	9,171	2,000		
31	141,730	100,730	39,004	1,795	389	1,348	81	1,564	651	1,954	3,954	3,517	24,006	14,898	396	9,173	2,000		
<i>1967</i>																			
July 5	151,377	105,498	42,253	1,913	335	1,328	64	1,544	689	2,868	4,345	3,326	24,515	14,812	381	9,255	2,130		
12	152,319	104,847	42,078	1,878	423	1,292	64	1,553	695	2,457	4,145	3,382	24,633	14,815	379	9,180	2,127		
19	151,832	104,523	42,017	1,885	486	1,387	64	1,563	698	2,151	3,944	3,387	24,720	14,817	381	9,149	2,126		
26	152,030	104,655	41,948	1,889	416	1,352	63	1,567	663	2,546	3,871	3,287	24,772	14,820	389	9,196	2,124		
Aug. 2	152,826	105,259	41,953	1,899	725	1,472	62	1,564	656	2,450	3,966	3,313	24,800	14,851	410	9,268	2,130		
9	152,053	104,838	41,769	1,895	624	1,443	60	1,590	658	2,390	3,813	3,341	24,853	14,852	391	9,285	2,126		
16	152,483	105,251	41,784	1,889	574	1,359	60	1,593	658	2,810	3,908	3,321	24,953	14,847	363	9,358	2,126		
23	151,562	104,305	41,497	1,895	564	1,375	62	1,602	649	2,203	3,705	3,299	25,022	14,876	363	9,319	2,126		
30	152,644	104,465	41,312	1,889	588	1,352	65	1,612	652	2,429	3,670	3,357	25,070	14,916	359	9,319	2,126		

For other notes see p. 1607.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Investments										Cash assets						All other assets	Wednesday
U.S. Government securities					Other securities					Total	Cash items in process of collection	Balances with—		Currency and coin	Reserves with F.R. Banks		
Total	Bills	Cer-tifi-cates	Notes and bonds maturing—			Obligations of States and political subdiv.		Other bonds, corp. stocks and securities				Domestic banks	For-ign banks				
			With-in 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	After 5 yrs.	Tax war-rants <sup>3</sup>	All other	Certif. of partici-pation <sup>4</sup>	Other secu-rities								
<i>Large banks—</i>																	
<i>Total</i>																	
1966																	
22,340	2,137	564	3,107	9,744	6,788	2,876	21,311	1,108	2,247	39,083	18,285	4,031	195	2,348	14,224	7,817	Aug. 3
22,188	1,994	566	3,197	9,642	6,789	2,845	21,187	1,105	2,231	37,382	17,142	3,783	195	2,427	13,835	7,746	10
22,193	2,132	759	3,172	9,493	6,637	2,867	21,247	1,096	2,207	38,308	18,210	3,985	188	2,444	13,481	7,651	17
22,232	2,221	733	3,185	9,501	6,592	2,851	21,131	1,086	2,250	36,032	16,255	3,623	187	2,503	13,464	7,572	24
23,527	3,495	736	3,201	9,476	6,619	2,977	21,152	1,094	2,216	37,595	18,052	3,886	196	2,501	12,960	7,920	31
1967																	
24,348	2,870	241	2,813	12,882	5,542	3,554	24,206	1,274	2,763	48,735	25,689	4,549	238	2,472	15,787	8,609	July 5
26,780	5,383	237	2,823	12,842	5,495	3,609	24,327	1,270	2,712	43,820	21,776	4,226	214	2,759	14,845	8,366	2
26,574	5,239	237	2,844	12,753	5,501	3,585	24,248	1,260	2,752	43,607	21,642	4,265	206	2,715	14,779	8,272	19
26,169	4,882	221	2,800	12,792	5,474	3,597	24,229	1,309	2,824	43,606	21,003	4,075	212	2,726	15,590	8,445	26
26,004	4,738	225	2,810	12,750	5,481	3,663	24,485	1,261	2,855	43,544	21,208	4,215	209	2,585	15,327	8,651	Aug. 2
25,458	4,243	220	2,766	12,772	5,457	3,734	24,428	1,247	2,825	41,866	19,900	3,927	216	2,591	15,232	8,603	9
25,628	4,197	12	3,275	13,007	5,137	3,792	24,318	1,257	2,785	43,199	21,125	4,098	219	2,624	15,133	8,476	16
25,581	4,174	6	3,434	12,860	5,107	3,826	24,378	1,281	2,754	40,934	19,485	3,726	220	2,698	14,805	8,522	23
26,903	4,624	5	3,524	13,639	5,111	4,069	24,264	1,308	2,777	40,605	19,400	3,837	239	2,786	14,343	8,582	30
<i>New York City</i>																	
1966																	
3,770	583	191	427	1,249	1,320	754	4,131	285	495	10,412	6,350	155	82	302	3,523	2,961	Aug. 3
3,829	594	191	458	1,260	1,326	787	4,067	282	489	10,300	6,309	152	81	317	3,441	2,965	10
3,838	662	211	497	1,148	1,320	777	4,122	281	478	10,239	6,051	178	78	303	3,629	2,970	17
3,970	789	215	512	1,136	1,318	766	4,040	282	496	10,147	5,897	217	74	314	3,625	2,930	24
4,305	1,142	205	523	1,104	1,331	830	4,024	282	525	10,390	6,723	228	82	311	3,046	3,021	31
1967																	
4,572	829	93	560	1,992	1,098	734	4,251	73	636	15,775	10,593	254	112	341	4,475	3,173	July 5
5,455	1,746	99	556	1,973	1,081	765	4,323	74	609	12,001	7,577	234	94	345	3,751	3,041	12
5,382	1,715	101	517	1,963	1,086	771	4,252	74	631	12,675	8,290	255	88	337	3,705	2,961	19
5,057	1,427	101	496	1,956	1,077	762	4,233	80	621	14,122	8,771	205	102	342	4,702	3,043	26
4,943	1,277	101	526	1,954	1,085	777	4,305	74	602	12,619	7,781	247	83	331	4,177	3,153	Aug. 2
4,823	1,143	101	500	1,984	1,095	780	4,212	72	590	12,677	7,958	271	99	338	4,011	3,175	9
4,758	1,093	.....	842	1,892	931	925	4,206	70	589	12,539	7,475	262	109	323	4,370	3,130	16
4,750	1,104	.....	846	1,872	928	936	4,232	71	574	12,276	7,752	213	105	333	3,873	3,214	23
5,223	1,373	.....	860	2,066	924	1,107	4,164	71	577	12,608	7,964	206	117	343	3,978	3,129	30
<i>Outside New York City</i>																	
1966																	
18,570	1,554	373	2,680	8,495	5,468	2,122	17,180	823	1,752	28,671	11,935	3,876	113	2,046	10,701	4,856	Aug. 3
18,359	1,400	375	2,739	8,382	5,463	2,058	17,120	823	1,742	27,082	10,833	3,631	114	2,110	10,394	4,781	10
18,355	1,470	548	2,675	8,345	5,317	2,090	17,125	815	1,729	28,069	12,159	3,807	110	2,141	9,852	4,681	17
18,262	1,432	518	2,673	8,365	5,274	2,085	17,091	804	1,754	25,885	10,358	3,406	113	2,189	9,819	4,642	24
19,222	2,353	531	2,678	8,372	5,288	2,147	17,128	812	1,691	27,205	11,329	3,658	114	2,190	9,914	4,899	31
1967																	
19,776	2,041	148	2,253	10,890	4,444	2,820	19,955	1,201	2,127	32,960	15,096	4,295	126	2,131	11,312	5,436	July 5
21,325	3,637	138	2,267	10,869	4,414	2,844	20,004	1,196	2,103	31,819	14,199	3,992	120	2,414	11,094	5,325	12
21,192	3,524	136	2,327	10,790	4,415	2,814	19,996	1,186	2,121	30,932	13,352	4,010	118	2,378	11,074	5,311	19
21,112	3,455	120	2,304	10,836	4,397	2,835	19,996	1,229	2,203	29,484	12,232	3,870	110	2,384	10,888	5,402	26
21,061	3,461	124	2,284	10,796	4,396	2,886	20,180	1,187	2,253	30,925	13,427	3,968	126	2,254	11,150	5,498	Aug. 2
20,635	3,100	119	2,266	10,788	4,362	2,954	20,216	1,175	2,235	29,189	11,942	3,656	117	2,253	11,221	5,428	9
20,870	3,104	12	2,433	11,115	4,206	2,867	20,112	1,187	2,196	30,660	13,650	3,836	110	2,301	10,763	5,346	16
20,831	3,070	6	2,588	10,988	4,179	2,890	20,146	1,210	2,180	28,658	11,733	3,513	115	2,365	10,932	5,308	23
21,680	3,251	5	2,664	11,573	4,187	2,962	20,100	1,237	2,200	27,997	11,436	3,631	122	2,443	10,365	5,453	30

For other notes see p. 1607.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total unad-justed	Deposits													
		Demand							Time						
		Total <sup>5</sup>	IPC	States and political subdivisions	U.S. Govt.	Domestic commercial banks	Foreign		Total <sup>7</sup>	IPC		States and political subdivisions	Domestic inter-bank	Foreign	
							Govt., etc. <sup>6</sup>	Com-mercial banks		Sav-ings	Other			Govt., etc.	Com-mercial banks
<i>Large banks—Total</i>															
<i>1966</i>															
Aug. 3	196,816	105,648	76,037	5,996	4,313	12,266	670	1,472	91,168	47,500	30,649	7,817	663	4,144	235
10	194,413	103,105	74,671	5,617	3,681	12,246	635	1,503	91,308	47,478	30,794	7,848	660	4,135	233
17	195,209	103,625	77,116	5,425	2,448	12,346	698	1,376	91,584	47,455	30,966	7,952	669	4,124	258
24	191,444	99,799	74,005	5,450	2,465	11,426	680	1,385	91,645	47,409	31,070	7,986	659	4,098	259
31	196,046	104,648	76,720	5,748	3,180	12,058	677	1,407	91,398	47,342	30,882	7,980	655	4,103	271
<i>1967</i>															
July 5	216,665	117,895	81,919	6,085	3,854	15,291	699	1,563	98,770	47,848	35,095	9,480	1,029	4,939	186
12	212,610	113,188	81,376	5,334	4,747	13,554	720	1,555	99,422	47,791	35,773	9,547	1,016	4,890	205
19	212,718	112,939	80,857	5,221	4,848	13,622	686	1,602	99,779	47,822	35,975	9,582	1,047	4,953	202
26	212,087	111,887	80,632	5,344	4,385	12,918	689	1,529	100,200	47,817	36,208	9,705	1,086	4,974	208
Aug. 2	213,190	112,459	81,030	6,089	3,458	13,445	663	1,581	100,731	47,836	36,604	9,718	1,094	5,062	217
9	209,538	108,457	78,410	5,565	2,789	13,170	642	1,556	101,081	47,899	36,871	9,751	1,099	5,042	225
16	210,884	109,725	81,127	5,351	2,134	13,603	635	1,542	101,159	47,908	36,945	9,738	1,105	5,032	235
23	208,195	106,679	78,502	5,102	2,479	12,794	607	1,511	101,516	47,931	37,247	9,743	1,112	5,033	254
30	209,513	107,686	79,157	5,503	2,322	12,643	616	1,510	101,827	47,957	37,449	9,841	1,099	5,024	262
<i>New York City</i>															
<i>1966</i>															
Aug. 3	45,024	26,685	17,314	265	1,049	3,460	556	1,030	18,339	4,726	9,257	788	439	2,912	149
10	44,299	25,998	16,816	228	849	3,542	508	1,070	18,301	4,723	9,207	814	439	2,901	146
17	44,244	25,815	17,675	317	459	3,398	544	951	18,429	4,707	9,286	863	436	2,913	152
24	43,561	25,187	16,990	414	468	3,088	530	946	18,374	4,684	9,283	862	421	2,894	153
31	45,327	27,122	18,019	353	836	3,369	513	984	18,205	4,676	9,134	850	404	2,898	165
<i>1967</i>															
July 5	51,743	33,591	19,542	403	1,107	4,867	550	1,090	18,152	4,736	8,364	830	673	3,369	99
12	47,674	29,206	18,604	294	1,200	3,767	563	1,071	18,468	4,728	8,680	878	661	3,320	117
19	49,091	30,388	18,983	339	1,339	4,107	537	1,102	18,703	4,733	8,779	920	689	3,386	115
26	49,338	30,524	19,120	274	1,129	4,080	542	1,043	18,814	4,726	8,818	943	717	3,410	119
Aug. 2	48,928	29,835	19,239	357	909	3,811	530	1,089	19,093	4,723	9,001	972	726	3,464	126
9	47,786	28,607	18,179	306	598	3,718	496	1,068	19,179	4,724	9,071	1,003	728	3,447	136
16	47,370	28,307	18,814	340	449	3,898	501	1,055	19,063	4,725	8,950	1,040	726	3,413	139
23	47,405	28,282	18,328	301	501	3,848	473	1,024	19,123	4,725	9,035	1,018	731	3,396	146
30	47,999	28,826	18,684	366	566	3,707	487	1,036	19,173	4,722	9,062	1,063	716	3,390	151
<i>Outside New York City</i>															
<i>1966</i>															
Aug. 3	151,792	78,963	58,723	5,731	3,264	8,806	114	442	72,829	42,774	21,392	7,029	224	1,232	86
10	150,114	77,107	57,855	5,389	2,832	8,704	127	433	73,007	42,755	21,587	7,034	221	1,234	87
17	150,965	77,810	59,441	5,108	1,989	8,948	154	425	73,155	42,748	21,680	7,089	233	1,211	106
24	147,883	74,612	57,015	5,036	1,997	8,338	150	439	73,271	42,725	21,787	7,124	238	1,204	106
31	150,719	77,526	58,701	5,395	2,344	8,689	164	423	73,193	42,666	21,748	7,130	251	1,205	106
<i>1967</i>															
July 5	164,922	84,304	62,377	5,682	2,747	10,424	149	473	80,618	43,112	26,731	8,650	356	1,570	87
12	164,936	83,982	62,772	5,040	3,547	9,787	157	484	80,954	43,063	27,093	8,669	355	1,570	88
19	163,627	82,551	61,874	4,882	3,509	9,515	149	500	81,076	43,089	27,196	8,662	358	1,567	87
26	162,749	81,363	61,512	5,070	3,256	8,838	147	486	81,386	43,091	27,390	8,762	369	1,564	89
Aug. 2	164,262	82,624	61,791	5,732	2,549	9,634	133	492	81,638	43,113	27,603	8,746	368	1,598	91
9	161,752	79,850	60,231	5,259	2,191	9,452	146	488	81,902	43,175	27,800	8,748	371	1,595	89
16	163,514	81,418	62,313	5,011	1,685	9,705	134	487	82,096	43,183	27,995	8,698	379	1,619	96
23	160,790	78,397	60,174	4,801	1,978	8,946	134	487	82,393	43,206	28,212	8,725	381	1,637	108
30	161,515	78,860	60,473	5,137	1,756	8,936	129	474	82,654	43,235	28,387	8,778	383	1,634	111

For other notes see p. 1607.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Borrowings		Other liabilities	Capital accounts	Total assets— Total liabilities and capital accounts	Memoranda						Wednesday
From F.R. Banks	From others				Total loans (net), adjusted <sup>8</sup>	Total loans (net), adjusted, and investments <sup>8</sup>	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>9</sup>	Large certificates of deposit <sup>10</sup>			
					Total issued	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others				
<i>Large banks—Total</i>											
1966											
801	5,762	9,782	18,922	232,083	132,563	182,445	70,784	18,280	13,122	5,158	..... Aug. 3
361	6,349	9,835	18,933	229,891	132,038	181,594	70,036	18,432	13,121	5,311	..... 10
162	6,242	10,082	18,913	230,608	131,820	181,430	70,621	18,597	13,197	5,400	..... 17
603	6,290	10,099	18,907	227,343	130,917	180,467	69,653	18,344	12,932	5,412	..... 24
180	5,966	10,289	19,019	231,500	131,426	182,392	71,358	18,203	12,819	5,384	..... 31
1967											
23	6,917	10,766	19,899	254,270	136,812	192,957	73,061	18,953	11,945	7,008	..... July 5
39	7,021	10,933	19,883	250,486	136,343	195,041	73,111	19,447	12,384	7,063	..... 12
18	6,319	11,119	19,856	250,030	136,490	194,909	72,827	19,524	12,456	7,068	..... 19
78	6,417	11,401	19,865	249,848	136,125	194,253	73,581	19,696	12,549	7,147	..... 26
1967											
475	6,216	11,190	20,020	251,091	137,270	195,538	74,348	20,118	12,821	7,297	..... Aug. 2
214	6,199	11,617	20,041	247,609	136,365	194,057	72,598	20,314	12,949	7,365	..... 9
214	6,396	11,989	19,992	249,475	136,444	194,224	72,863	20,328	12,918	7,410	..... 16
20	6,026	12,123	19,986	246,350	135,534	193,354	71,921	20,570	13,132	7,438	..... 23
14	5,994	12,094	20,013	247,628	135,488	194,809	73,321	20,742	13,247	7,495	..... 30
New York City											
1966											
.....	2,255	4,740	5,095	57,114	33,321	42,756	15,826	7,287	5,365	1,922	..... Aug. 3
35	2,616	4,769	5,098	56,817	32,992	42,446	15,298	7,297	5,298	1,999	..... 10
10	2,198	4,999	5,104	56,555	32,754	42,250	15,907	7,385	5,367	2,018	..... 17
30	2,437	5,008	5,102	56,138	32,303	41,857	15,734	7,341	5,344	1,997	..... 24
.....	2,067	5,130	5,142	57,666	32,650	42,616	16,194	7,109	5,114	1,995	..... 31
1967											
.....	1,968	5,364	5,422	64,497	34,182	44,448	17,024	6,591	4,230	2,361	..... July 5
.....	2,414	5,526	5,409	61,023	33,953	45,179	16,662	6,850	4,473	2,377	..... 12
.....	1,883	5,579	5,402	61,955	34,118	45,228	16,652	6,990	4,599	2,391	..... 19
.....	2,410	5,785	5,399	62,932	34,016	44,769	16,544	7,041	4,593	2,448	..... 26
1967											
182	1,862	5,391	5,479	61,842	34,461	45,162	17,334	7,269	4,742	2,527	..... Aug. 2
16	1,888	5,764	5,485	60,939	33,917	44,394	16,333	7,355	4,796	2,559	..... 9
40	2,173	5,927	5,476	60,986	34,003	44,551	16,485	7,246	4,682	2,564	..... 16
.....	1,736	6,211	5,470	60,822	33,432	43,995	16,181	7,334	4,755	2,579	..... 23
.....	1,944	6,129	5,462	61,534	33,452	44,594	16,589	7,339	4,767	2,572	..... 30
Outside New York City											
1966											
801	3,507	5,042	13,827	174,969	99,242	139,689	54,958	10,993	7,757	3,236	..... Aug. 3
326	3,733	5,066	13,835	173,074	99,046	139,148	54,738	11,135	7,823	3,312	..... 10
152	4,044	5,083	13,809	174,053	99,066	139,180	54,714	11,212	7,830	3,382	..... 17
573	3,853	5,091	13,805	171,205	98,614	138,610	53,919	11,003	7,588	3,415	..... 24
180	3,899	5,159	13,877	173,834	98,776	139,776	55,164	11,094	7,705	3,389	..... 31
1967											
23	4,949	5,402	14,477	189,773	102,630	148,509	56,037	12,362	7,715	4,647	..... July 5
39	4,607	5,407	14,474	189,463	102,390	149,862	56,449	12,597	7,911	4,686	..... 12
18	4,436	5,540	14,454	188,075	102,372	149,681	56,175	12,534	7,857	4,677	..... 19
78	4,007	5,616	14,466	186,916	102,109	149,484	57,037	12,655	7,956	4,699	..... 26
1967											
293	4,354	5,799	14,541	189,249	102,809	150,376	57,014	12,849	8,079	4,770	..... Aug. 2
198	4,311	5,853	14,556	186,670	102,448	149,663	56,265	12,959	8,153	4,806	..... 9
174	4,223	6,062	14,516	188,489	102,441	149,673	56,378	13,082	8,236	4,846	..... 16
20	4,290	5,912	14,516	185,528	102,102	149,359	55,740	13,236	8,377	4,859	..... 23
14	4,050	5,965	14,551	186,094	102,036	150,215	56,732	13,403	8,480	4,923	..... 30

<sup>1</sup> After deduction of valuation reserves. <sup>2</sup> Individual items shown gross.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes short-term notes and bills (less than 1 year to maturity) issued by States and political subdivisions. <sup>4</sup> Federal agencies only.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes certified and officers' checks, not shown separately.  
<sup>6</sup> Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes U.S. Government and postal savings not shown separately.  
<sup>8</sup> Exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks.  
<sup>9</sup> All demand deposits except U.S. Government and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>10</sup> Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more. NOTE.—Beginning June 29, 1966, coverage of series was changed from Weekly Reporting Member Banks to Weekly Reporting Large Commercial Banks (earlier figures for 1966 are comparable with the new series.) Also beginning June 29, 1966, detailed breakdown is shown of "All other loans," of "Other securities," and of ownership of time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more. For description of revisions, see Aug. 1966 BULLETIN, pp. 1137-40.

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding					Net change during—							
	1967					1967			1967	1966	1967	1966	
	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug.	July	June	II	I	IV	1st half	2nd half
<b>Durable goods manufacturing:</b>													
Primary metals.....	1,123	1,132	1,138	1,147	1,142	-41	75	111	153	100	-60	253	-135
Machinery.....	4,542	4,641	4,693	4,672	4,855	-306	-72	400	285	602	220	887	580
Transportation equipment.....	1,890	1,858	1,881	1,882	1,915	-42	-16	19	-273	226	235	-47	474
Other fabricated metal products.....	1,772	1,817	1,855	1,859	1,861	-103	-102	129	266	143	-99	409	-27
Other durable goods.....	2,096	2,091	2,092	2,086	2,070	7	-49	70	118	57	6	175	84
<b>Nondurable goods manufacturing:</b>													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	2,095	2,155	2,156	2,088	2,090	-28	-20	109	-105	-472	519	-577	575
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	2,172	2,155	2,172	2,154	2,132	13	.....	121	86	211	-380	297	-274
Petroleum refining.....	1,378	1,385	1,468	1,507	1,544	-281	-8	171	180	61	-162	241	-254
Chemicals and rubber.....	2,254	2,298	2,298	2,259	2,270	-73	-97	-25	1	308	52	309	133
Other nondurable goods.....	1,707	1,704	1,701	1,668	1,659	39	35	65	108	53	-63	161	64
<b>Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....</b>	3,735	3,760	3,833	3,825	3,848	-225	-60	85	1	194	-40	195	182
<b>Trade: Commodity dealers.....</b>	1,081	1,121	1,123	1,132	1,106	75	80	-86	-334	-145	312	-479	334
Other wholesale.....	2,883	2,901	2,919	2,946	2,953	-76	-2	72	51	17	60	68	102
Retail.....	3,320	3,329	3,418	3,396	3,488	-126	-74	91	157	-184	69	-27	-47
<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....</b>	3,959	3,977	3,957	3,943	3,958	-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	.....	921
Transportation.....	999	995	989	989	1,018	-8	19	103	185	88	n.a.	273	n.a.
Communication.....	2,169	2,235	2,242	2,208	2,262	-103	12	81	157	66	n.a.	223	n.a.
Other public utilities.....	2,569	2,603	2,614	2,617	2,603	-52	114	259	212	-321	n.a.	-109	n.a.
<b>Construction.....</b>	4,702	4,694	4,736	4,750	4,782	-33	7	40	117	-107	-99	10	-173
Services.....	6,366	6,389	6,406	6,373	6,466	-105	-40	73	89	-142	n.a.	-53	n.a.
All other domestic loans.....	825	772	779	778	807	69	144	54	273	285	3	558	-53
Bankers' acceptances.....							107	-32	-122	236	165	114	64
Foreign commercial and industrial loans.....	2,751	2,744	2,731	2,735	2,731	8	-109	-56	-113	93	n.a.	-20	n.a.
<b>Total classified loans.....</b>	56,388	56,756	57,201	57,014	57,560	-1,430	-56	1,854	1,492	1,369	1,289	2,861	2,550
<b>Total commercial and industrial loans</b>	62,189	62,554	63,056	62,894	63,445	-1,519	-76	1,948	1,822	1,215	1,339	3,037	4,671

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for Dec. 28, 1966, this series was revised in format and coverage as described on p. 209 of the Feb. 1967 BULLETIN. Data for earlier dates are not strictly comparable.

NOTE.—About 161 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks, and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

## BANK RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

Interest rate (per cent per annum)	All sizes		Size of loan (in thousands of dollars)									
			1-9		10-99		100-499		500-999		1,000 and over	
	Aug. 1967	May 1967	Aug. 1967	May 1967	Aug. 1967	May 1967	Aug. 1967	May 1967	Aug. 1967	May 1967	Aug. 1967	May 1967
Percentage distribution of dollar amount												
Less than 5.50.....	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.7
5.50.....	33.0	32.1	1.3	1.4	4.8	4.6	17.0	16.6	26.6	27.9	51.7	46.5
5.51-5.75.....	19.4	21.4	3.0	1.9	6.3	5.9	19.2	19.6	28.6	29.3	20.7	24.1
5.76-6.00.....	15.4	14.0	14.9	14.5	19.1	19.0	17.7	19.0	16.3	13.7	13.0	10.7
6.01-6.49.....	10.9	11.2	25.7	25.9	24.1	24.0	15.7	15.4	9.2	10.5	4.9	6.4
6.50.....	5.7	5.5	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.5	7.8	6.9	6.5	4.4	3.0	3.9
6.51-6.99.....	4.9	4.8	13.9	14.0	12.1	11.8	6.5	6.7	4.2	3.4	2.1	2.5
7.00.....	3.3	3.8	10.6	10.6	7.9	8.8	6.0	6.2	2.3	3.1	0.8	1.6
Over 7.00.....	5.8	5.4	19.5	20.8	14.5	14.8	8.9	8.5	3.6	4.9	2.2	1.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total loans:												
Dollars (millions).....	3,880.7	4,441.0	61.6	63.6	491.6	500.8	923.2	991.8	566.6	576.6	1,837.7	2,308.1
Number (thousands).....	38.9	40.3	16.1	16.8	16.3	16.4	4.8	5.2	.9	1.0	.8	1.0
Center	Weighted average rates (per cent per annum)											
35 centers.....	5.94	5.95	6.58	6.61	6.46	6.48	6.16	6.16	5.88	5.88	5.72	5.73
New York City.....	5.67	5.67	6.33	6.41	6.25	6.28	5.88	5.88	5.69	5.66	5.58	5.59
7 Other Northeast.....	6.30	6.32	6.61	6.61	6.70	6.70	6.42	6.48	6.08	6.10	5.99	6.00
8 North Central.....	5.92	5.91	6.65	6.64	6.41	6.44	6.15	6.13	5.89	5.89	5.76	5.75
7 Southeast.....	5.93	5.94	6.37	6.44	6.18	6.22	5.97	5.95	5.78	5.71	5.67	5.74
8 Southwest.....	6.01	6.04	6.54	6.63	6.32	6.37	6.10	6.12	5.95	5.97	5.78	5.81
4 West Coast.....	6.05	6.08	7.12	7.14	6.84	6.86	6.38	6.32	5.95	6.03	5.72	5.78

NOTE.—Beginning Feb. 1967 the Quarterly Survey of Interest Rates on Business Loans was revised. For description of revised series see pp. 721-27 of the May BULLETIN.

Bank prime rate was 5 per cent during the period Jan. 1, 1960-Aug. 22, 1960. Changes thereafter to new levels (in per cent) occurred on the following dates:

1960—Aug. 23 4½  
1965—Dec. 6 5  
1966—Mar. 10 5½  
June 29 5¾  
Aug. 16 6

1967—Jan. 26-27 5½-5¾  
Mar. 27 5½

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months <sup>1</sup>	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months <sup>2</sup>	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days <sup>1</sup>	Federal funds rate <sup>3</sup>	U.S. Government securities (taxable) <sup>4</sup>						
					3-month bills <sup>5</sup>		6-month bills <sup>5</sup>		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues <sup>7</sup>
					Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield) <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	
1964.....	3.97	3.83	3.77	3.50	3.549	3.54	3.686	3.68	3.74	3.76	4.06
1965.....	4.38	4.27	4.22	4.07	3.954	3.95	4.055	4.05	4.06	4.09	4.22
1966.....	5.55	5.42	5.36	5.11	4.881	4.85	5.082	5.06	5.07	5.17	5.16
1966—Aug.....	5.85	5.63	5.67	5.53	4.932	4.95	5.189	5.27	5.34	5.52	5.58
Sept.....	5.89	5.67	5.75	5.40	5.356	5.36	5.798	5.79	5.80	5.80	5.62
Oct.....	6.00	5.82	5.72	5.53	5.387	5.33	5.652	5.61	5.52	5.57	5.38
Nov.....	6.00	5.88	5.67	5.77	5.344	5.31	5.604	5.54	5.49	5.45	5.43
Dec.....	6.00	5.88	5.60	5.40	5.007	4.96	5.108	4.98	5.00	5.10	5.07
1967—Jan.....	5.73	5.50	5.23	4.94	4.759	4.72	4.787	4.74	4.61	4.71	4.71
Feb.....	5.38	5.19	4.88	5.00	4.554	4.56	4.565	4.59	4.57	4.64	4.73
Mar.....	5.24	5.01	4.68	4.53	4.288	4.26	4.243	4.22	4.18	4.35	4.52
Apr.....	4.83	4.57	4.29	4.05	3.852	3.84	3.894	3.90	3.90	4.03	4.46
May.....	4.67	4.41	4.27	3.94	3.640	3.60	3.808	3.80	3.88	4.09	4.68
June.....	4.65	4.40	4.40	3.98	3.480	3.53	3.816	3.88	4.16	4.40	4.96
July.....	4.92	4.70	4.58	3.79	4.308	4.20	4.798	4.72	4.90	4.98	5.17
Aug.....	5.00	4.75	4.77	3.90	4.275	4.26	4.821	4.82	5.04	5.10	5.28
Week ending—											
1967—Aug. 5.....	5.00	4.75	4.70	3.75	4.182	4.15	4.638	4.67	4.97	5.05	5.16
12.....	5.00	4.75	4.85	4.02	4.174	4.17	4.757	4.79	5.10	5.12	5.25
19.....	5.00	4.75	4.78	4.05	4.193	4.20	4.791	4.80	5.00	5.07	5.28
26.....	5.00	4.75	4.75	3.98	3.336	4.35	4.922	4.94	5.03	5.12	5.35

<sup>1</sup> Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.  
<sup>2</sup> Averages of daily rates, published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.  
<sup>3</sup> Seven-day average for week ending Wednesday.  
<sup>4</sup> Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.  
<sup>5</sup> Bills quoted on bank discount rate basis.  
<sup>6</sup> Certificates and selected note and bond issues.  
<sup>7</sup> Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total <sup>1</sup>	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1964.....	4.15	3.28	3.09	3.54	4.57	4.40	4.83	4.52	4.67	4.53	4.32	3.01	5.54
1965.....	4.21	3.34	3.16	3.57	4.64	4.49	4.87	4.61	4.72	4.60	4.33	3.00	5.87
1966.....	4.66	3.90	3.67	4.21	5.34	5.13	5.67	5.30	5.37	5.36	4.97	3.40	6.72
1966—Aug.....	4.80	4.16	3.91	4.46	5.50	5.31	5.83	5.49	5.48	5.54	5.18	3.60	.....
Sept.....	4.79	4.18	3.93	4.48	5.71	5.49	6.09	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.23	3.75	7.18
Oct.....	4.70	4.09	3.82	4.42	5.67	5.41	6.10	5.63	5.67	5.72	5.28	3.76	.....
Nov.....	4.74	4.01	3.78	4.33	5.65	5.35	6.13	5.59	5.72	5.64	5.21	3.66	.....
Dec.....	4.65	4.01	3.79	4.29	5.69	5.39	6.18	5.63	5.78	5.65	5.24	3.59	6.78
1967—Jan.....	4.40	3.74	3.50	4.04	5.50	5.20	5.97	5.45	5.63	5.42	5.07	3.51	.....
Feb.....	4.47	3.62	3.38	3.90	5.35	5.03	5.82	5.33	5.48	5.25	4.98	3.36	.....
Mar.....	4.45	3.63	3.48	3.86	5.43	5.13	5.85	5.39	5.51	5.37	5.04	3.29	5.60
Apr.....	4.51	3.67	3.50	3.90	5.42	5.11	5.83	5.37	5.51	5.37	5.03	3.24	.....
May.....	4.76	3.94	3.71	4.23	5.56	5.24	5.96	5.46	5.62	5.59	5.17	3.19	.....
June.....	4.86	4.02	3.80	4.31	5.75	5.44	6.15	5.64	5.80	5.80	5.30	3.19	25.85
July.....	4.86	4.11	3.86	4.43	5.86	5.58	6.26	5.79	5.88	5.91	5.34	3.15	.....
Aug.....	4.95	4.07	3.78	4.37	5.91	5.62	6.33	5.84	5.94	5.96	5.35	3.11	.....
Week ending—													
1967—Aug. 5.....	4.91	4.02	3.75	4.35	5.88	5.59	6.29	5.82	5.87	5.94	5.33	3.06	.....
12.....	4.95	4.02	3.75	4.35	5.89	5.58	6.32	5.83	5.89	5.95	5.30	3.06	.....
19.....	4.96	4.09	3.80	4.38	5.91	5.62	6.33	5.85	5.94	5.95	5.34	3.11	.....
26.....	4.97	4.10	3.80	4.39	5.93	5.65	6.34	5.87	5.99	5.97	5.39	3.14	.....
Number of issues.....	10-11	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat.

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: *U.S. Govt. bonds*: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more. *State and local govt. bonds*: General obligations only, based on

Thurs. figures. *Corporate bonds*: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

*Stocks*: Standard and Poor's Corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

MORTGAGES: NEW AND EXISTING HOMES

(Per cent)

Period	Yield on FHA-insured	Contract interest rate on conventional first mortgages			
		FHA series		FHLBB series	
		New	Existing	New	Existing
1961	5.69	5.97	6.04		
1962	5.60	5.93	5.99		
1963	5.46	5.81	5.87	5.84	5.98
1964	5.45	5.80	5.85	5.78	5.92
1965	5.47	5.83	5.89	5.76	5.89
1966	6.38	6.40	6.47	6.11	6.24
1966—July	6.51	6.45	6.55	6.12	6.24
July <sup>1</sup>	6.51	6.45	6.55	6.16	6.29
Aug.	6.58	6.55	6.65	6.28	6.37
Sept.	6.63	6.65	6.70	6.30	6.45
Oct.		6.70	6.75	6.39	6.50
Nov.	6.81	6.70	6.75	6.45	6.54
Dec.	6.77	6.65	6.70	6.49	6.55
1967—Jan.	6.62	6.60	6.65	6.47	6.54
Feb.	6.46	6.50	6.55	6.44	6.50
Mar.	6.35	6.45	6.50	6.41	6.44
Apr.	6.29	6.40	6.45	6.37	6.36
May	6.44	6.45	6.50	6.28	6.31
June	6.51	6.50	6.50	6.29	6.30
July	6.53	6.50	6.55	6.34	6.33
Aug.	6.60	6.55	6.55		

<sup>1</sup> New FHLBB series.

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The FHA data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing conditions in their localities as of the first of the succeeding month. The yields are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayments and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Gaps in the data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The FHA series on average interest rates on conventional first mortgages are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest 5 basis points. For FHLBB series, see footnote to table on Conventional First Mortgages, p. 1627.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bond prices (per \$100 bond)			Common stock prices (1941-43=10)				Volume of trading (thous. shares)
	U.S. Govt. (long-term)	State and local	Corporate AAA	Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	
1964	84.46	111.5	95.1	81.37	86.19	45.46	69.91	4,888
1965	83.76	110.6	93.9	88.17	93.48	46.78	76.08	6,174
1966	78.63	102.6	86.1	85.26	91.09	46.34	68.21	7,538
1966—Aug.	77.02	97.7	84.1	80.65	86.40	42.12	63.41	7,064
Sept.	77.15	98.5	82.6	77.81	83.11	40.31	63.11	5,722
Oct.	78.07	100.5	83.5	77.13	82.01	39.44	65.41	6,971
Nov.	77.68	101.0	83.5	80.99	86.10	41.57	68.82	7,297
Dec.	78.73	102.4	83.0	81.33	86.50	41.44	68.86	7,883
1967—Jan.	81.54	106.0	85.9	84.45	89.88	44.48	70.63	9,885
Feb.	80.73	106.4	86.4	87.36	93.35	46.13	70.45	9,788
Mar.	80.96	105.8	85.6	89.42	95.86	46.78	70.03	10,217
Apr.	80.24	104.9	85.4	90.96	97.54	45.80	71.70	9,389
May	77.48	101.1	83.4	92.59	99.59	47.00	70.70	9,933
June	76.37	100.2	81.7	91.43	98.61	48.19	67.39	9,666
July	76.39	99.3	81.1	93.01	100.38	49.91	67.77	10,834
Aug.	75.38	99.6	80.3	94.49	102.11	50.43	68.03	9,037
Week ending—								
1967								
July 29	75.91	99.7	81.1	94.07	101.57	50.73	68.15	10,792
Aug. 5	75.84	100.5	80.7	95.48	103.21	51.22	68.33	12,146
12	75.42	100.5	81.1	95.55	103.26	51.27	68.58	9,303
19	75.30	99.5	80.5	94.67	102.30	50.37	68.23	8,397
26	75.19	99.1	80.0	93.48	101.00	49.43	67.56	8,057

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table at bottom of preceding page on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond. Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices. Common stocks, Standard and Poor's index. Volume of trading, average daily trading in stocks on the N.Y. Stock Exchange for a 1/2-hour trading day.

STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Customer credit				Broker and dealer credit					Customers' net free credit balances
	Total securities other than U.S. Govt.	Net debit balances with N.Y. Stock Exchange firms secured by—		Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying—		Money borrowed on—				
		U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities			
						Total	Customer collateral	Other collateral		
1964—Dec.	7,053	21	5,079	72	1,974	222	3,910	3,393	517	1,169
1965—Dec.	7,705	22	5,521	101	2,184	130	3,576	2,889	687	1,666
1966—July	7,870	34	5,667	116	2,203	55	3,731	3,127	604	1,595
Aug.	7,811	35	5,609	115	2,202	109	3,676	3,082	594	1,595
Sept.	7,525	45	5,355	106	2,170	103	3,434	2,859	575	1,528
Oct.	7,302	47	5,169	95	2,133	198	3,151	2,627	524	1,520
Nov.	7,352	57	5,217	93	2,135	97	3,166	2,597	569	1,532
Dec.	7,443	58	5,329	76	2,114	240	3,472	2,673	799	1,637
1967—Jan.	7,345	84	5,290	70	2,055	267	2,920	2,291	629	1,914
Feb.	7,415	95	5,349	75	2,066	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,936
Mar.	7,808	86	5,718	68	2,090	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,135
Apr.	7,969	77	5,819	68	2,150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,078
May	8,085	40	5,926	68	2,159	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,220
June	8,333	29	6,166	70	2,167	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,231
July	8,799	33	6,602	76	2,197	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,341

NOTE.—Data in first 3 cols. and last col. are for end of month; in other cols for last Wed.

Net debit balances and broker and dealer credit: Ledger balances of member firms of N.Y. Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts, as reported to the Exchange. Customers' debit and free credit balances exclude balances maintained with reporting firm by other member firms of national securities exchanges and balances of reporting firm and of general

partners of reporting firm. Balances are net for each customer—i.e., all accounts of one customer are consolidated. Money borrowed includes borrowings from banks and from other lenders except member firms of national securities exchanges.

Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers: Figures are for large commercial banks reporting weekly.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper			Dollar acceptances											
				Held by—						Based on—					
	Total	Placed through dealers <sup>1</sup>	Placed directly <sup>2</sup>	Total	Accepting banks			F.R. Banks		Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar exchange	Goods stored in or shipped between points in—	
					Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Foreign corr.					United States	Foreign countries
1960.....	4,497	1,358	3,139	2,027	662	490	173	74	230	1,060	403	669	122	308	524
1961.....	4,686	1,711	2,975	2,683	1,272	896	376	51	126	1,234	485	969	117	293	819
1962.....	6,000	2,088	3,912	2,650	1,153	865	288	110	86	1,301	541	778	186	171	974
1963.....	6,747	1,928	4,819	2,890	1,291	1,031	260	162	92	1,345	567	908	56	41	1,317
1964.....	8,361	2,223	6,138	3,385	1,671	1,301	370	94	122	1,498	667	999	111	43	1,565
1965.....	9,058	1,903	7,155	3,392	1,223	1,094	129	187	144	1,837	792	974	27	35	1,564
1966—July.....	12,183	2,361	9,822	3,369	1,005	912	93	51	257	2,056	911	790	54	23	1,591
Aug.....	12,835	2,653	10,182	3,387	909	824	84	48	272	2,158	946	781	64	54	1,541
Sept.....	11,778	2,773	9,005	3,370	935	846	89	47	243	2,145	957	760	62	60	1,531
Oct.....	13,045	2,977	10,068	3,359	961	861	100	72	230	2,096	982	756	75	57	1,489
Nov.....	14,169	3,153	11,016	3,457	1,056	895	161	131	203	2,067	995	781	85	69	1,527
Dec.....	13,279	3,089	10,190	3,603	1,198	983	215	193	191	2,022	997	829	103	80	1,595
1967—Jan.....	14,718	3,449	11,269	3,601	1,359	1,028	331	73	173	1,996	936	829	78	90	1,668
Feb.....	15,199	3,781	11,418	3,575	1,266	1,004	262	113	201	1,995	918	851	65	82	1,659
Mar.....	16,034	4,360	11,674	3,704	1,366	1,077	290	110	232	1,996	962	921	60	71	1,691
Apr.....	16,249	4,356	11,893	3,800	1,356	1,128	229	166	272	2,035	971	971	55	59	1,773
May.....	17,067	4,713	12,354	3,964	1,339	1,147	192	70	348	2,207	949	998	38	46	1,933
June.....	16,150	4,934	11,216	4,131	1,361	1,191	170	136	379	2,254	1,001	1,007	45	39	2,038
July.....	16,985	4,976	12,008	4,116	1,549	1,252	297	136	379	2,052	974	1,040	65	41	1,996

<sup>1</sup> As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

<sup>2</sup> As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash	Other assets	Total assets— Total liabilities and general reserve accts.	Deposits <sup>2</sup>	Other liabilities	General reserve accounts	Mortgage loan commitments <sup>3</sup>	
	Mortgage	Other	U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corporate and other <sup>1</sup>							Number	Amount
1945.....	4,202	62	10,650	1,257	606	185	16,962	15,332	48	1,582	.....	.....	
1960.....	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	58,350	1,200
1961.....	28,902	475	6,160	667	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1962.....	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957	114,985	2,548
1963.....	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	943	4,153	104,326	2,549
1964.....	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,099	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400	135,992	2,820
1965.....	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665	120,476	2,697
1966—July.....	45,968	1,035	5,101	280	5,494	852	1,042	59,772	53,523	1,499	4,750	104,630	2,352
Aug.....	46,232	1,095	5,063	276	5,659	825	1,007	60,156	53,689	1,641	4,827	101,682	2,274
Sept.....	46,450	1,052	5,078	270	5,603	850	1,031	60,334	54,073	1,438	4,823	99,377	2,191
Oct.....	46,736	1,023	4,913	260	5,588	833	1,037	60,390	54,178	1,400	4,812	97,283	2,151
Nov.....	46,953	1,131	4,848	254	5,644	799	1,029	60,658	54,326	1,463	4,869	91,634	2,072
Dec.....	47,193	1,078	4,764	251	5,719	953	1,024	60,982	55,006	1,114	4,863	88,808	2,010
1967—Jan.....	47,484	1,076	4,679	247	6,053	969	1,062	61,570	55,456	1,259	4,855	88,479	2,013
Feb.....	47,692	1,137	4,700	249	6,251	1,041	1,051	62,122	55,788	1,428	4,906	90,223	2,055
Mar.....	47,973	1,136	4,645	246	6,480	1,140	1,081	62,701	56,538	1,249	4,914	91,125	2,289
Apr.....	48,236	1,075	4,481	243	6,803	1,069	1,076	62,982	56,739	1,381	4,863	88,295	2,242
May.....	48,493	1,261	4,433	235	7,062	1,095	1,074	63,654	57,185	1,546	4,923	92,754	2,495
June.....	48,771	1,226	4,336	249	7,313	1,140	1,108	64,143	57,836	1,379	4,929	95,187	2,657
July.....	49,010	1,144	4,396	246	7,642	1,084	1,116	64,639	58,169	1,563	4,908	91,559	2,647

<sup>1</sup> Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and non-guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.

<sup>2</sup> See note 4, p. 1597.

<sup>3</sup> Commitments outstanding of banks in N.Y. State as reported to the Savings Bank Assn. of the State of N.Y.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves.



## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign <sup>1</sup>	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
Statement value:												
1941.....	32,731	9,478	6,796	1,995	687	10,174	9,573	601	6,442	1,878	2,919	1,840
1945.....	44,797	22,545	20,583	722	1,240	11,059	10,060	999	6,636	857	1,962	1,738
1960.....	119,576	11,679	6,427	3,588	1,664	51,857	46,876	4,981	41,771	3,765	5,231	5,273
1961.....	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
1962.....	133,291	12,448	6,170	4,026	2,252	57,576	51,274	6,302	46,902	4,107	6,234	6,024
1963.....	141,121	12,438	5,813	3,852	2,773	60,780	53,645	7,135	50,544	4,319	6,655	6,385
1964.....	149,470	12,322	5,594	3,774	2,954	63,579	55,641	7,938	55,152	4,528	7,140	6,749
1965.....	158,884	11,679	5,119	3,530	3,030	67,599	58,473	9,126	60,013	4,681	7,678	7,234
Book value:												
1964—Dec.....	149,470	12,343	5,594	3,785	2,964	62,112	55,735	6,377	55,197	4,534	7,141	8,143
1965—Dec.....	158,884	11,703	5,119	3,546	3,038	65,801	58,532	7,269	60,057	4,686	7,679	8,958
1966—June r.....	162,657	11,035	4,823	3,243	2,969	67,670	60,294	7,376	62,557	4,748	8,174	8,473
July.....	163,488	10,985	4,852	3,219	2,914	67,982	60,713	7,269	62,969	4,777	8,288	8,487
Aug.....	163,937	10,950	4,840	3,214	2,896	68,057	60,698	7,359	63,336	4,791	8,449	8,354
Sept.....	164,491	10,883	4,807	3,188	2,888	68,024	60,738	7,286	63,683	4,816	8,673	8,412
Oct.....	165,434	10,862	4,829	3,146	2,887	68,167	60,832	7,335	64,007	4,837	8,866	8,695
Nov.....	166,225	10,838	4,850	3,111	2,877	68,388	61,031	7,357	64,353	4,842	9,004	8,800
Dec.....	166,942	10,848	4,862	3,119	2,867	68,362	60,927	7,435	64,803	4,878	9,136	8,915
1967—Jan.....	168,210	10,850	4,847	3,122	2,881	68,994	61,490	7,504	65,193	4,885	9,250	9,038
Feb.....	168,933	10,793	4,821	3,081	2,891	69,373	61,795	7,578	65,503	4,890	9,341	9,033
Mar.....	169,865	10,738	4,789	3,053	2,896	69,878	62,071	7,807	65,798	4,925	9,444	9,082
Apr.....	170,570	10,622	4,700	3,026	2,896	70,271	62,360	7,911	66,024	4,940	9,537	9,176
May.....	171,238	10,655	4,746	3,015	2,894	70,610	62,607	8,003	66,253	4,952	9,615	9,153
June.....	171,881	10,487	4,620	2,994	2,873	71,108	62,990	8,118	66,414	4,987	9,695	9,190

<sup>1</sup> Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance companies in the United States.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Month-end figures: Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included in total, in "other assets."

## SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets <sup>2</sup> — Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments <sup>4</sup>
	Mortgages	U.S. Govt. securities	Cash	Other <sup>1</sup>		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money <sup>3</sup>	Loans in process	Other	
1941.....	4,578	107	344	775	6,049	4,682	475	256	636	.....	.....
1945.....	5,376	2,420	450	356	8,747	7,365	644	336	402	.....	.....
1960.....	60,070	4,595	2,680	4,131	71,476	62,142	4,983	2,197	1,186	968	1,359
1961.....	68,834	5,211	3,315	4,775	82,135	70,885	5,708	2,856	1,550	1,136	1,908
1962.....	78,770	5,563	3,926	5,346	93,605	80,236	6,520	3,629	1,999	1,221	2,230
1963.....	90,944	6,445	3,979	6,191	107,559	91,308	7,209	5,015	2,528	1,499	2,614
1964.....	101,333	6,966	4,015	7,041	119,355	101,887	7,899	5,601	2,239	1,729	2,590
1965 r.....	110,306	7,414	3,900	7,960	129,580	110,385	8,704	6,444	2,198	1,849	2,751
1966 r—July.....	113,853	7,312	2,818	8,314	132,297	110,965	9,002	7,891	2,001	2,438	2,315
Aug.....	114,002	7,361	2,717	8,487	132,567	111,089	9,899	7,752	1,826	2,901	2,082
Sept.....	114,107	7,482	2,631	8,648	132,768	111,720	9,008	7,701	1,656	2,683	1,869
Oct.....	114,102	7,634	2,682	8,608	133,026	111,664	9,015	7,753	1,509	3,085	1,718
Nov.....	114,081	7,935	2,856	8,843	133,715	112,278	9,009	7,570	1,364	3,494	1,626
Dec.....	114,192	7,772	3,361	8,672	133,997	114,010	9,256	7,464	1,272	1,995	1,512
1967—Jan. r.....	114,229	7,883	3,170	8,442	133,724	114,194	9,084	6,708	1,189	2,549	1,661
Feb. r.....	114,395	8,079	3,364	8,554	134,392	114,957	9,073	6,107	1,217	3,038	1,925
Mar. r.....	114,797	8,058	3,544	8,754	135,153	116,414	9,064	5,441	1,365	2,869	2,269
Apr. r.....	115,233	7,950	3,638	8,936	135,757	116,911	9,062	5,027	1,503	3,254	2,699
May r.....	115,909	8,072	3,859	9,376	137,216	118,041	9,055	4,630	1,710	3,780	3,081
June r.....	116,944	7,987	3,997	9,232	138,160	119,976	9,268	4,559	1,918	2,439	3,250
July.....	117,657	8,398	3,382	9,182	138,619	120,034	9,274	4,448	2,008	2,855	3,398

<sup>1</sup> Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

<sup>2</sup> Before 1958, mortgages are net of mortgage-pledged shares. Asset items will not add to total assets, which include gross mortgages with no deductions for mortgage-pledged shares. Beginning with Jan. 1958, no deduction is made for mortgage-pledged shares. These have declined consistently in recent years from a total of \$42 million at the end of 1957.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

<sup>4</sup> Commitments data comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on preceding page) would include loans in process.

NOTE.—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data beginning with 1954 are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data before 1954 are based entirely on annual reports. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Federal home loan banks						Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations)		Banks for cooperatives		Federal intermediate credit banks		Federal land banks	
	Assets			Liabilities and capital			Mortgage loans (A)	Debentures and notes (L)	Loans to cooperatives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and discounts (A)	Debentures (L)	Mortgage loans (A)	Bonds (L)
	Advances to members	Investments	Cash and deposits	Bonds and notes	Member deposits	Capital stock								
1958.....	1,298	999	75	714	819	769	1,323	1,100	510	252	1,157	1,116	2,089	1,743
1959.....	2,134	1,093	103	1,774	589	866	1,967	1,640	622	364	1,391	1,356	2,360	1,986
1960.....	1,981	1,233	90	1,266	938	989	2,788	2,523	649	407	1,501	1,454	2,564	2,210
1961.....	2,662	1,153	159	1,571	1,180	1,107	2,770	2,453	697	435	1,650	1,585	2,828	2,431
1962.....	3,479	1,531	173	2,707	1,214	1,126	2,752	2,422	735	505	1,840	1,727	3,052	2,628
1963.....	4,784	1,906	159	4,363	1,151	1,171	2,000	1,788	840	589	2,099	1,952	3,310	2,834
1964.....	5,325	1,523	141	4,369	1,199	1,227	1,940	1,601	958	686	2,247	2,112	3,718	3,169
1965.....	5,997	1,640	129	5,221	1,045	1,277	2,456	1,884	1,055	797	2,516	2,335	4,281	3,710
1966—July..	7,342	1,445	68	6,594	711	1,356	3,801	3,058	1,167	844	3,159	2,935	4,788	4,212
Aug...	7,226	1,623	76	6,615	711	1,355	3,891	3,414	1,190	882	3,139	2,990	4,853	4,212
Sept...	7,175	1,832	86	6,765	734	1,360	3,965	3,178	1,199	882	3,077	2,991	4,900	4,295
Oct...	7,249	1,982	100	6,959	769	1,365	4,051	3,125	1,219	957	3,008	2,909	4,926	4,295
Nov...	7,084	2,210	87	6,859	865	1,369	4,160	3,152	1,276	1,067	2,901	2,814	4,938	4,295
Dec...	6,935	2,523	113	6,859	1,037	1,369	4,266	3,800	1,290	1,074	2,924	2,786	4,958	4,385
1967—Jan...	6,340	3,101	92	6,802	1,089	1,377	4,369	3,878	1,323	1,076	2,976	2,779	4,986	4,385
Feb...	5,800	3,305	92	6,285	1,241	1,384	4,431	3,984	1,342	1,113	3,056	2,850	5,035	4,450
Mar...	5,175	3,564	95	5,709	1,490	1,387	4,459	4,010	1,363	1,113	3,168	2,944	5,111	4,450
Apr...	4,782	3,451	77	5,066	1,648	1,388	4,459	4,006	1,337	1,114	3,301	3,086	5,175	4,450
May...	4,421	4,004	93	5,050	1,831	1,392	4,455	3,938	1,316	1,101	3,423	3,186	5,248	4,611
June...	4,302	3,738	95	4,577	1,927	1,392	4,450	4,078	1,296	1,042	3,545	3,297	5,303	4,611
July...	4,221	3,420	81	4,585	1,522	1,392	4,507	4,070	1,335	1,072	3,639	3,419	5,358	4,644

NOTE.—Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among the omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of home loan banks. Bonds, debentures and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly offered securities (excluding, for the home loan banks,

bonds held within the FHLB System), and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; for a listing of these securities, see table below. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, JULY 31, 1967

Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)
<b>Federal home loan banks</b>		<b>Federal National Mortgage Association—Cont.</b>		<b>Federal land banks—Cont.</b>	
<b>Bonds:</b>		<b>Debentures:</b>		<b>Bonds:</b>	
Aug. 28, 1967.....5 7/8	590	June 12, 1973.....4 1/4	146	Oct. 21, 1967.....4 3/4	179
Sept. 15, 1967.....4 1/4	185	Feb. 10, 1977.....4 1/2	198	Oct. 23, 1967.....4 1/8	174
Sept. 27, 1967.....6 1/4	650			Oct. 23, 1967.....5 3/4	150
Oct. 26, 1967.....6	700			Dec. 20, 1967.....5 7/8	329
Nov. 27, 1967.....6	500			Jan. 22, 1968.....5 1/8	161
Jan. 25, 1968.....5 3/4	250			Mar. 20, 1968.....4 1/4	111
Feb. 26, 1968.....5.35	535	<b>Banks for cooperatives</b>		May 20, 1968.....5 1/4	242
Mar. 1, 1968.....4 3/8	250	<b>Debentures:</b>		June 20, 1968.....4	186
Apr. 25, 1968.....5 3/8	625	Aug. 1, 1967.....5.15	288	Aug. 20, 1968.....4 1/4	160
Mar. 25, 1969.....5 3/8	300	Oct. 2, 1967.....4.50	243	Oct. 21, 1968.....5.50	407
		Nov. 1, 1967.....4.30	258	Jan. 20, 1969.....4 3/4	341
		Dec. 4, 1967.....4.30	276	Mar. 20, 1969.....4 3/8	100
<b>Federal National Mortgage Association—Secondary market operations</b>				July 15, 1969.....4 1/4	130
<b>Discount notes.....</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>Federal intermediate credit banks</b>		July 15, 1969.....4 3/8	60
		<b>Debentures:</b>		Oct. 20, 1969.....4 1/4	209
<b>Debentures:</b>		Aug. 1, 1967.....5.95	302	Feb. 20, 1970.....5 1/8	82
Oct. 11, 1967.....4 1/2	150	Sept. 5, 1967.....6.05	329	Apr. 1, 1970.....3 1/2	83
Mar. 11, 1968.....3 3/8	87	Oct. 2, 1967.....5.60	377	July 20, 1970.....5 1/8	85
June 14, 1968.....4 3/4	400	Nov. 1, 1967.....5.15	476	May 1, 1971.....3 1/2	60
Sept. 10, 1968.....5 7/8	350	Dec. 4, 1967.....5 1/8	404	Sept. 15, 1972.....3 7/8	109
Apr. 10, 1969.....4 13/16	88	Jan. 2, 1968.....4.45	413	Feb. 20, 1973-78.....4 1/8	148
May 12, 1969.....4 3/4	300	Feb. 1, 1968.....4.40	397	Feb. 20, 1974.....4 1/2	155
July 10, 1969.....5 1/4	250	Mar. 4, 1968.....4.50	375	Apr. 21, 1975.....4 3/8	200
Dec. 12, 1969.....6	550	Apr. 1, 1968.....4.85	347	Feb. 24, 1976.....5	123
Apr. 10, 1970.....4 3/8	142			July 20, 1976.....5 3/8	150
Sept. 10, 1970.....4 1/4	119	<b>Federal land banks</b>		Apr. 20, 1978.....5 1/8	150
Aug. 10, 1971.....4 1/4	64	<b>Bonds:</b>		Jan. 22, 1979.....5	285
Sept. 10, 1971.....4 1/2	96	Feb. 15, 1967-72.....4 1/8	72	<b>Tennessee Valley Authority</b>	
Feb. 10, 1972.....5 1/8	98	Aug. 21, 1967.....4 3/4	179	<b>Short-term notes.....</b>	<b>200</b>
June 12, 1972.....4 3/4	100	Oct. 1, 1967-70.....4 1/2	75	<b>Bonds:</b>	
				Nov. 15, 1985.....4.40	50
				July 1, 1986.....4 3/8	50
				Feb. 1, 1987.....4 1/2	45
				May 15, 1992.....5.70	70

NOTE.—These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table above.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of U.S. Government cash transactions												
	Receipts from the public, other than debt				Payments to the public, other than debt				Net recs. or payts.	Net cash borrowing or repayment			
	Budget net	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Intra-govt. <sup>1</sup>	Equals: Total recs. <sup>2</sup>	Budget	Plus: Trust funds <sup>3</sup>	Less: Adjustments <sup>4</sup>	Equals: Total payts.		Change in debt (direct & agen.)	Less: Invest. by agen. & trusts	Less: Non-cash debt	Equals: Net
Cal. year—1964.....	88,696	30,742	4,324	115,030	96,944	28,396	5,069	120,271	-5,241	9,084	2,684	619	5,780
1965.....	96,679	31,384	4,449	123,376	101,379	31,014	4,473	127,919	-4,543	4,673	1,386	417	2,872
1966.....	110,802	40,011	4,792	145,137	118,077	36,791	4,003	150,867	-5,730	13,526	8,396	342	4,788
Fiscal year—1964.....	89,459	30,331	4,190	115,530	97,684	28,885	6,237	120,332	-4,802	7,733	2,775	1,099	3,859
1965.....	93,072	31,047	4,303	119,699	96,507	29,637	3,749	122,395	-2,696	6,933	2,356	250	4,328
1966.....	104,727	34,853	4,451	134,480	106,978	34,864	4,026	137,817	-3,377	6,710	3,562	530	2,618
1967 <sup>5</sup> .....	115,794	44,632	6,056	153,533	125,732	34,493	4,929	155,296	-1,763	6,742	10,851	-314	-3,795
Half year:													
1965—July-Dec.....	43,110	14,152	2,072	55,024	52,964	15,700	1,628	67,035	-12,011	4,226	-1,464	401	5,289
1966—Jan.-June.....	61,617	20,701	2,379	79,456	54,014	19,164	2,398	70,782	8,674	2,484	5,026	129	-2,671
1967—Jan.-June <sup>5</sup> .....	49,185	19,310	2,413	65,681	64,063	17,277	1,605	80,085	-14,404	11,042	3,370	213	7,459
1967—Jan.-June <sup>5</sup> .....	66,609	25,322	3,643	87,852	61,669	16,866	3,324	75,211	12,641	-4,300	7,481	-527	-11,254
Month:													
1966—July.....	5,702	2,837	416	8,103	10,263	3,642	978	12,927	-4,824	-330	-333	65	-63
Aug.....	4,973	330	330	11,764	11,042	2,627	-1,537	15,206	-3,442	5,611	3,103	130	2,377
Sept.....	12,475	2,681	330	14,748	11,883	2,655	1,388	13,150	1,598	350	142	118	89
Oct.....	5,811	2,069	286	7,523	10,977	2,684	1,056	12,604	-5,080	2,270	-698	34	2,935
Nov.....	7,394	3,717	336	10,698	10,386	2,617	-651	13,654	-2,955	2,468	989	134	1,345
Dec.....	10,606	3,033	716	12,845	9,512	3,403	370	12,545	299	1,666	166	-267	776
1967—Jan.....	9,386	2,612	684	11,251	9,987	2,673	1,019	11,641	-390	-374	-477	-249	351
Feb.....	7,757	4,696	77	12,308	9,459	2,406	13	11,852	456	515	1,649	59	-1,194
Mar.....	11,395	3,543	364	14,490	11,699	2,677	1,208	13,167	1,323	859	1,082	-127	-96
Apr.....	13,534	3,850	233	17,070	9,464	2,789	1,063	11,189	5,881	-3,708	-329	-77	-3,302
May.....	6,289	5,367	303	11,295	10,915	2,897	-634	14,445	-3,150	3,372	4,213	-25	-816
June <sup>5</sup> .....	18,249	5,254	1,982	21,438	10,145	3,426	655	12,916	8,522	-4,963	1,343	-110	-6,197
July.....	6,371	3,029	424	8,938	11,502	3,660	624	14,538	-5,600	4,690	-465	-155	5,310

Period	Effects of operations on Treasurer's account											
	Net operating transactions			Net financing transactions			Change in cash balances		Treasurer's account (end of period)			
	Budget surplus or deficit	Trust funds <sup>3</sup>	Clearing accounts	Agencies & trusts		Change in gross direct public debt	Held outside Treasury	Treasurer's account	Balance	Operating bal.		Other net assets
Market issuance of sec. <sup>3</sup>				Invest. in U.S. Govt. sec. <sup>3</sup>	F.R. Banks					Tax and loan accts.		
Fiscal year—1964.....	-8,226	1,446	948	1,880	-2,775	5,853	206	-1,080	11,036	939	9,180	917
1965.....	-3,435	1,410	-804	1,372	-2,356	5,561	174	1,575	12,610	672	10,689	1,249
1966.....	-2,251	-12	-956	4,077	-3,562	2,633	132	-203	12,407	766	10,050	1,591
1967 <sup>5</sup> .....	-9,938	10,139	-813	428	-10,851	6,314	-73	-4,648	7,759	1,311	4,272	2,176
Half year:												
1965—July-Dec.....	-9,853	-1,548	-845	596	1,464	3,630	-528	-6,028	6,582	708	4,577	1,297
1966—Jan.-June.....	7,602	1,536	-111	3,481	-5,026	-997	660	5,825	12,407	766	10,050	1,591
1967—Jan.-June <sup>5</sup> .....	-14,878	1,683	-1,021	1,630	-3,370	9,412	-149	-6,396	6,011	416	4,096	1,499
1967—Jan.-June <sup>5</sup> .....	4,940	8,456	208	-1,202	-7,481	-3,098	76	1,748	7,759	1,311	4,272	2,176
Month:												
1966—July.....	-4,561	-805	497	297	333	-627	-253	-4,613	7,794	1,232	5,147	1,415
Aug.....	-3,845	2,347	-1,996	470	-3,103	5,141	-139	-850	6,944	1,614	4,014	1,316
Sept.....	593	26	939	22	-142	328	100	1,666	8,610	760	6,415	1,435
Oct.....	-5,165	-614	736	130	698	2,140	119	-2,194	6,417	809	4,181	1,427
Nov.....	-2,993	1,101	-1,120	-55	-989	2,523	84	-1,618	4,799	299	3,041	1,459
Dec.....	1,093	-371	-78	767	-166	-92	-60	1,213	6,011	416	4,096	1,499
1967—Jan.....	-601	-60	583	76	477	-450	-134	158	6,170	813	3,687	1,670
Feb.....	-1,702	2,290	-123	-241	-1,649	756	89	-760	5,410	386	3,299	1,725
Mar.....	-304	866	970	-462	-1,082	1,321	-101	1,411	6,821	828	4,430	1,563
Apr.....	4,070	1,061	907	-563	320	-3,145	595	2,064	8,884	1,360	5,415	2,109
May.....	-4,626	2,471	-912	285	-4,213	3,087	-649	-3,259	5,626	574	3,469	1,583
June <sup>5</sup> .....	8,104	1,828	-1,217	-296	-1,343	-4,667	275	2,133	7,759	1,311	4,272	2,176
July.....	-5,131	-631	355	274	465	4,416	-44	-208	7,551	1,340	4,552	1,659

<sup>1</sup> Primarily interest payments by Treasury to trust accounts and accumulations to U.S. employee trust funds.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes small adjustments not shown separately.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes net transactions of Govt.-sponsored enterprises.  
<sup>4</sup> Primarily (1) intragovt. transactions, (2) noncash debt, (3) clearing accounts.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes technical adjustments not allocated by functions.

<sup>6</sup> Seasonally adjusted data include accelerated corporate tax payments in 1965 and 1966; data for 1966 also include adjustments for initiation of graduated withholding of personal income taxes and change in schedule for depositing withheld and OASI taxes.

NOTE.—Based on Treasury Dept. and Bureau of the Budget data.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Cash receipts from the public														
	Total	Income taxes			Excise taxes			Social ins. taxes			Estate and gift	Customs	Int. and repayments	Re-funds	Other
		Individual		Corporate	Total	Liquor and tobacco	Highway	Total	FICA and R.R.	Un-empl.					
		With-held	Other												
Fiscal year—1964...	115,530	39,259	15,331	24,301	13,950	5,630	3,646	21,936	17,405	4,037	2,416	1,284	1,702	7,148	2,499
1965...	119,699	36,840	16,820	26,131	14,793	5,921	3,782	22,138	17,833	3,817	2,746	1,478	2,097	6,030	2,686
1966...	134,480	42,811	18,486	30,834	13,398	5,888	4,037	25,527	21,243	3,773	3,094	1,811	2,303	7,256	3,472
1967 <sup>p</sup> ...	153,533	50,477	18,848	34,915	14,130	n.a.	4,652	32,854	28,695	3,656	3,001	1,972	2,721	9,581	4,196
Half year:															
1965—July-Dec...	55,024	19,964	3,806	10,892	7,046	3,063	2,068	9,601	7,743	1,607	1,274	898	1,296	1,062	1,309
1966—Jan.-June...	79,456	22,847	14,680	19,942	6,352	2,825	1,969	15,926	13,500	2,166	1,820	913	1,007	6,194	2,163
July-Dec...	65,681	24,641	3,983	12,045	6,762	3,105	2,313	13,789	11,969	1,569	1,258	1,017	1,493	1,142	1,835
1967—Jan.-June <sup>p</sup> ...	87,852	25,836	14,865	22,870	7,368	n.a.	2,339	19,065	16,726	2,087	1,743	955	1,228	8,439	2,361
Month:															
1966—July...	8,103	3,374	351	878	971	361	357	1,912	1,726	142	215	158	179	221	286
Aug...	11,764	5,095	173	606	1,249	539	530	3,999	3,185	770	224	179	174	198	263
Sept...	14,748	3,792	2,608	4,547	1,156	550	354	1,894	1,806	46	214	170	191	158	334
Oct...	7,523	3,434	277	797	1,065	564	341	1,385	1,248	93	206	170	197	212	204
Nov...	10,698	5,155	148	580	1,212	600	375	2,839	2,329	469	196	179	216	185	358
Dec...	12,845	3,791	427	4,636	1,110	492	356	1,761	1,673	52	204	161	536	168	387
1967—Jan...	11,251	3,674	3,075	823	1,147	496	340	1,808	1,615	146	269	160	219	115	191
Feb...	12,308	5,268	944	635	1,075	433	367	4,164	3,301	820	224	134	187	550	227
Mar...	14,490	4,157	859	6,728	1,539	448	603	2,473	2,366	61	270	170	178	2,204	320
Apr...	17,070	3,591	6,216	4,295	1,023	476	326	3,340	3,168	138	352	150	227	2,322	198
May...	11,295	4,987	701	1,065	1,274	591	355	4,587	3,669	874	445	166	207	2,392	255
June <sup>p</sup> ...	21,438	4,160	3,070	9,324	1,309	n.a.	348	2,697	2,610	49	182	176	211	847	1,156
July...	8,938	3,843	264	946	1,241	n.a.	369	2,129	1,977	104	207	160	197	261	212

Period	Cash payments to the public												
	Total	National defense	Intl. affairs	Space research	Agriculture	Natural resources	Commerce and transp.	Housing & comm. devel.	Health, labor, & welfare	Education	Veterans	Interest	General govt.
Fiscal year—1964...	120,332	54,514	3,837	4,171	5,416	2,774	6,545	1,674	27,191	1,299	6,107	8,011	2,221
1965...	122,395	50,790	4,794	5,093	5,142	2,921	7,421	908	28,191	1,497	6,080	8,605	2,341
1966...	137,817	58,464	4,463	5,933	4,114	3,229	6,784	3,425	33,249	2,780	5,556	9,215	2,404
1967 <sup>p</sup> ...	155,296	71,726	4,454	5,426	4,203	3,528	7,197	-1,804	38,997	3,291	7,012	10,373	2,643
Half year:													
1965—July-Dec...	67,035	27,085	2,226	2,838	3,313	1,764	3,955	1,157	16,374	706	2,590	4,367	1,259
1966—Jan.-June...	70,781	31,377	2,235	3,094	803	1,464	2,829	2,271	16,873	2,072	2,968	4,856	1,146
July-Dec...	80,086	33,850	2,457	2,855	3,630	2,002	4,372	1,801	18,192	1,755	3,475	4,627	1,386
1967—Jan.-June <sup>p</sup> ...	75,210	37,879	1,997	2,570	568	1,525	2,825	-3,603	20,809	1,534	3,541	5,744	1,262
Month:													
1966—July...	12,927	4,959	303	494	588	314	642	1,236	2,853	270	505	347	231
Aug...	15,206	5,675	438	441	1,380	401	797	33	2,923	359	496	1,435	230
Sept...	13,150	6,035	375	483	909	329	807	218	3,047	368	593	368	243
Oct...	12,604	5,532	637	493	583	323	763	362	3,043	281	600	373	207
Nov...	13,654	5,557	529	458	137	325	690	-15	3,151	213	617	1,506	265
Dec...	12,545	6,092	175	486	33	310	673	-33	3,175	264	664	598	210
1967—Jan...	11,641	6,198	535	464	40	236	460	-895	3,398	87	548	415	200
Feb...	11,852	5,806	-56	390	253	266	515	-635	3,433	302	645	1,571	175
Mar...	13,167	7,025	389	468	159	251	562	-677	3,648	338	706	653	216
Apr...	11,189	6,388	370	380	-191	224	336	-667	3,406	14	531	650	199
May...	14,445	6,293	335	441	499	283	560	-534	3,522	496	614	1,752	239
June <sup>p</sup> ...	12,916	6,169	423	427	-192	265	392	-195	3,402	297	497	703	233
July...	14,538	6,440	468	351	648	349	716	524	3,731	229	585	222	270

Item	1965		1966				1967		1965		1966				1967	
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II <sup>p</sup>	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II <sup>p</sup>
	Seasonally adjusted								Not seasonally adjusted							
Cash budget:																
Receipts	30.6	30.7	33.7	639.6	36.3	36.8	38.8	41.4	29.2	25.8	33.3	46.2	34.6	31.1	38.0	49.8
Payments	32.1	33.1	36.9	36.0	40.0	37.8	39.1	38.3	33.1	34.0	34.6	36.2	41.3	38.8	36.7	38.6
Net	-1.5	-2.4	-3.2	3.7	-3.7	-1.0	-1.3	3.1	-3.9	-8.1	-1.3	10.0	-6.7	-7.7	1.4	11.3

For notes see opposite page.

## TOTAL DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt <sup>1</sup>	Total gross direct debt <sup>2</sup>	Public issues <sup>3</sup>								Special issues <sup>6</sup>	
			Total	Marketable					Con-vertible bonds	Nonmarketable		
				Total	Bills	Certifi-cates	Notes	Bonds <sup>4</sup>		Total <sup>5</sup>		Sav-ings bonds
1941—Dec.	64.3	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	.....	6.0	33.6	.....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1945—Dec.	278.7	278.1	255.7	198.8	17.0	38.2	23.0	120.6	.....	56.9	48.2	20.0
1947—Dec.	257.0	256.9	225.3	165.8	15.1	21.2	11.4	118.0	.....	59.5	52.1	29.0
1959—Dec.	290.9	290.8	244.2	188.3	39.6	19.7	44.2	84.8	7.1	48.9	48.2	43.5
1960—Dec.	290.4	290.2	242.5	189.0	39.4	18.4	51.3	79.8	5.7	47.8	47.2	44.3
1961—Dec.	296.5	296.2	249.2	196.0	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.5	4.6	48.6	47.5	43.5
1962—Dec.	304.0	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7	53.7	78.4	4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Dec.	310.1	309.3	261.6	207.6	51.5	10.9	58.7	86.4	3.2	50.7	48.8	43.7
1964—Dec.	318.7	317.9	267.5	212.5	56.5	.....	59.0	97.0	3.0	52.0	49.7	46.1
1965—Dec.	321.4	320.9	270.3	214.6	60.2	.....	50.2	104.2	2.8	52.9	50.3	46.3
1966—Aug.	324.9	324.4	266.5	211.4	57.9	7.0	45.9	100.6	2.7	52.4	50.6	53.2
Sept.	325.3	324.7	266.9	211.8	58.3	7.0	45.9	100.5	2.7	52.5	50.6	53.1
Oct.	327.4	326.9	270.4	215.3	62.3	7.0	45.6	100.5	2.7	52.4	50.7	51.9
Nov.	329.9	329.4	272.3	217.2	63.9	5.9	48.3	99.2	2.7	52.4	50.8	52.6
Dec.	329.8	329.3	273.0	218.0	64.7	5.9	48.3	99.2	2.7	52.3	50.8	52.0
1967—Jan.	329.4	328.9	273.7	218.8	65.5	5.9	48.3	99.1	2.7	52.2	50.8	51.3
Feb.	330.1	329.6	274.2	219.2	65.9	5.9	48.4	99.1	2.6	52.3	50.9	51.5
Mar.	331.5	330.9	274.9	219.9	66.6	5.9	48.4	99.0	2.6	52.4	51.0	52.1
Apr.	328.3	327.8	272.2	217.1	64.1	5.9	48.1	99.0	2.6	52.5	51.1	51.6
May.	331.4	330.9	271.8	216.7	64.1	5.6	49.1	97.9	2.6	52.6	51.1	55.2
June.	326.7	326.2	266.1	210.7	58.5	5.6	49.1	97.4	2.6	52.9	51.2	56.2
July.	331.2	330.6	270.9	215.0	62.8	5.6	49.1	97.4	2.6	53.4	51.3	56.2
Aug.	336.4	335.9	274.1	218.3	63.3	.....	57.5	97.4	2.6	53.3	51.4	58.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which \$262 million on Aug. 31, 1967, was not subject to statutory debt limitation) and guaranteed securities not shown separately. <sup>2</sup> Excludes guaranteed securities.

<sup>3</sup> Includes amounts held by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, which totaled \$19,242 million on July 31, 1967.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal savings bonds.

<sup>5</sup> Includes (not shown separately): depositary bonds, retirement plan

bonds, foreign currency series, foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1954, armed forces leave bonds; before 1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment bonds.

<sup>6</sup> Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds.

NOTE.—Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury.

## OWNERSHIP OF DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED SECURITIES

(Par value in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt	Held by—		Held by the public									
		U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	F.R. Banks	Total	Com-mercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insur-ance companies	Other corporations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and inter-national <sup>1</sup>	Other misc. investors <sup>2</sup>
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1941—Dec.	64.3	9.5	2.3	52.5	21.4	3.7	8.2	4.0	.7	5.4	8.2	.4	.5
1945—Dec.	278.7	27.0	24.3	227.4	90.8	10.7	24.0	22.2	6.5	42.9	21.2	2.4	6.6
1947—Dec.	257.0	34.4	22.6	200.1	68.7	12.0	23.9	14.1	7.3	46.2	19.4	2.7	5.7
1959—Dec.	290.9	53.7	26.6	210.6	60.3	6.9	12.5	21.4	18.0	45.9	23.5	12.0	10.1
1960—Dec.	290.4	55.1	27.4	207.9	62.1	6.3	11.9	18.7	18.7	45.6	20.5	13.0	11.2
1961—Dec.	296.5	54.5	28.9	213.1	67.2	6.1	11.4	18.5	19.0	46.4	19.5	13.4	11.6
1962—Dec.	304.0	55.6	30.8	217.6	67.2	6.1	11.5	18.6	20.1	46.9	19.2	15.3	12.7
1963—Dec.	310.1	58.0	33.6	218.5	64.3	5.8	11.3	18.7	21.1	48.1	20.1	15.9	13.3
1964—Dec.	318.7	60.6	37.0	221.1	64.0	5.7	11.1	17.9	21.2	48.9	21.1	16.7	14.5
1965—Dec.	321.4	61.9	40.8	218.7	60.8	5.4	10.4	15.5	22.9	49.6	22.7	16.7	14.7
1966—July.	319.8	66.4	42.4	211.0	53.8	5.0	9.7	14.2	24.7	49.9	24.1	15.5	14.3
Aug.	324.9	69.3	42.5	213.1	55.0	5.0	9.7	14.3	24.4	49.9	24.7	15.4	14.6
Sept.	325.3	69.2	42.9	213.2	54.8	5.0	9.7	13.5	24.2	49.9	25.8	15.2	15.0
Oct.	327.4	68.0	43.0	216.4	55.3	4.8	9.6	14.9	24.2	49.9	26.2	15.2	16.1
Nov.	329.9	68.9	43.9	217.1	55.5	4.8	9.7	16.0	24.1	50.1	25.9	15.4	15.7
Dec.	329.8	68.8	44.3	216.7	57.5	4.7	9.6	14.7	23.8	50.2	25.4	14.5	16.4
1967—Jan.	329.4	68.2	43.5	217.7	57.6	4.5	9.5	14.9	23.4	50.1	25.8	14.0	17.7
Feb.	330.1	69.6	44.0	216.6	57.2	4.6	9.3	15.0	23.7	50.3	25.3	14.1	17.1
Mar.	331.5	70.7	44.9	215.9	57.8	4.5	9.2	14.1	23.5	50.4	25.5	14.5	16.5
Apr.	328.3	70.4	45.5	212.5	56.9	4.3	9.0	12.9	23.5	50.5	24.4	15.0	16.0
May.	331.4	74.6	46.1	210.8	56.1	4.3	9.0	13.4	23.1	50.5	23.8	15.0	15.6
June.	326.7	75.8	46.7	204.2	55.1	4.2	8.7	11.3	22.3	50.6	22.8	14.7	14.6
July.	331.2	75.5	46.8	208.9	57.9	4.2	8.7	12.1	22.0	50.7	22.9	14.3	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Includes savings and loan assns., dealers and brokers, nonprofit institutions, and corporate pension funds.

NOTE.—Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
<b>All holders:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	212,454	88,451	56,476	31,974	64,007	36,421	6,108	17,467
1965—Dec. 31.....	214,604	93,396	60,177	33,219	60,602	35,013	8,445	17,148
1966—Dec. 31.....	218,025	105,218	64,684	40,534	59,446	28,005	8,433	16,923
1967—June 30.....	210,672	89,648	58,535	31,113	71,424	24,378	8,425	16,797
July 31.....	214,968	93,957	62,844	31,113	71,433	24,376	8,423	16,780
<b>U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	12,146	1,731	1,308	424	2,422	3,147	1,563	3,282
1965—Dec. 31.....	13,406	1,356	968	388	3,161	3,350	2,073	3,466
1966—Dec. 31.....	14,591	2,786	1,573	1,213	3,721	2,512	2,093	3,479
1967—June 30.....	17,450	4,656	3,778	878	4,651	2,518	2,112	3,512
July 31.....	17,066	4,274	3,397	877	4,637	2,529	2,114	3,512
<b>Federal Reserve Banks:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	37,044	21,388	6,487	14,901	13,564	1,797	58	237
1965—Dec. 31.....	40,768	24,842	9,346	15,496	14,092	1,449	147	238
1966—Dec. 31.....	44,282	35,360	12,296	23,064	7,502	1,007	153	260
1967—June 30.....	46,718	31,781	14,088	17,693	13,407	1,014	174	342
July 31.....	46,804	31,868	14,176	17,692	13,407	1,014	174	342
<b>Held by public:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	163,264	65,331	48,682	16,650	48,021	31,477	4,487	13,948
1965—Dec. 31.....	160,430	67,198	49,863	17,335	43,349	30,214	6,225	13,444
1966—Dec. 31.....	159,152	67,072	50,815	16,257	48,224	24,485	6,187	13,184
1967—June 30.....	146,504	53,211	40,669	12,542	53,366	20,846	6,139	12,943
July 31.....	151,098	57,815	45,271	12,544	53,389	20,833	6,135	12,926
<b>Commercial banks:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	53,752	18,509	10,969	7,540	23,507	11,049	187	501
1965—Dec. 31.....	50,325	18,003	10,156	7,847	19,676	11,640	334	671
1966—Dec. 31.....	47,182	15,838	8,771	7,067	21,112	9,343	435	454
1967—June 30.....	45,525	11,247	5,844	5,403	24,919	8,402	448	509
July 31.....	47,890	13,601	8,298	5,303	24,910	8,427	448	505
<b>Mutual savings banks:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	5,434	608	344	263	1,536	1,765	260	1,266
1965—Dec. 31.....	5,241	768	445	323	1,386	1,602	335	1,151
1966—Dec. 31.....	4,532	645	399	246	1,482	1,139	276	990
1967—June 30.....	4,046	438	241	197	1,536	837	283	952
July 31.....	4,106	524	312	212	1,530	841	280	932
<b>Insurance companies:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	9,160	1,002	480	522	2,045	2,406	818	2,890
1965—Dec. 31.....	8,824	993	548	445	1,938	2,094	1,096	2,703
1966—Dec. 31.....	8,158	847	508	339	1,978	1,581	1,074	2,678
1967—June 30.....	7,407	405	189	216	1,981	1,302	1,078	2,641
July 31.....	7,352	417	206	211	1,966	1,288	1,080	2,602
<b>Nonfinancial corporations:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	9,136	6,748	5,043	1,705	2,001	272	3	112
1965—Dec. 31.....	8,014	5,911	4,657	1,254	1,755	225	35	89
1966—Dec. 31.....	6,323	4,729	3,396	1,333	1,339	200	6	49
1967—June 30.....	4,022	2,636	1,900	736	1,194	141	5	45
July 31.....	4,385	3,076	2,475	601	1,117	142	6	45
<b>Savings and loan associations:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	3,418	490	343	148	1,055	1,297	129	447
1965—Dec. 31.....	3,644	597	394	203	948	1,374	252	473
1966—Dec. 31.....	3,883	782	583	199	1,251	1,104	271	475
1967—June 30.....	3,964	699	456	243	1,545	972	269	479
July 31.....	4,150	870	613	257	1,553	981	270	476
<b>State and local governments:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	15,022	4,863	3,961	902	2,014	2,010	1,454	4,680
1965—Dec. 31.....	15,707	5,571	4,573	998	1,862	1,894	1,985	4,395
1966—Dec. 31.....	15,384	5,545	4,512	1,033	2,165	1,499	1,910	4,265
1967—June 30.....	14,835	5,623	4,700	923	2,262	1,240	1,693	4,017
July 31.....	14,596	5,416	4,479	937	2,280	1,210	1,686	4,005
<b>All others:</b>								
1964—Dec. 31.....	67,341	33,111	27,542	5,570	15,863	12,678	1,637	4,052
1965—Dec. 31.....	68,675	35,356	29,089	6,267	15,784	11,386	2,187	3,962
1966—Dec. 31.....	75,690	38,685	32,646	6,039	18,896	9,619	2,215	4,275
1967—June 30.....	66,706	32,163	27,339	4,824	19,929	7,952	2,363	4,300
July 31.....	68,619	33,911	28,888	5,023	20,033	7,944	2,365	4,361

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total marketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date by those reporting in the Survey and the number of owners surveyed were: (1)

about 90 per cent by the 5,883 commercial banks, 502 mutual savings banks, and 764 insurance companies combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 469 nonfinancial corporations and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 70 per cent by 506 State and local govts.

"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

**DEALER TRANSACTIONS**  
(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
					U.S. Govt. securities	Other				
1966—July.....	1,820	1,560	155	76	29	607	64	726	423	284
Aug.....	1,786	1,497	189	62	38	573	78	721	413	175
Sept.....	2,004	1,682	198	82	43	741	101	730	431	170
Oct.....	2,329	2,019	192	82	35	782	93	915	538	180
Nov.....	2,339	1,864	334	118	24	849	94	896	501	204
Dec.....	2,712	2,059	427	160	66	1,114	121	978	500	232
1967—Jan.....	2,266	1,827	288	102	49	912	110	791	453	281
Feb.....	2,186	1,744	331	79	32	774	90	826	496	217
Mar.....	2,434	2,012	296	87	39	1,057	140	794	443	222
Apr.....	2,111	1,738	262	82	28	813	76	746	475	222
May.....	2,075	1,636	332	77	30	784	63	720	507	188
June.....	1,802	1,502	226	52	23	659	56	621	466	199
July.....	2,084	1,857	161	45	21	740	58	741	544	219
Week ending—										
1967—July 5.....	1,943	1,682	210	35	16	605	51	674	613	175
12.....	2,615	2,333	201	58	22	948	67	966	633	209
19.....	1,790	1,593	136	39	23	588	52	633	517	292
26.....	1,831	1,630	136	43	23	685	60	625	461	214
Aug. 2.....	2,257	1,933	258	40	25	822	59	865	511	157
9.....	1,970	1,604	287	48	32	774	84	663	449	122
16.....	1,857	1,591	204	38	24	632	44	682	499	253
23.....	1,518	1,257	193	24	44	568	43	471	436	160
30.....	1,944	1,670	242	28	20	642	65	692	545	115

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of N.Y. They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securi-

ties under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

**DEALER POSITIONS**

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities, by maturity				U.S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
1966—July.....	1,681	1,587	49	45	408
Aug.....	2,188	2,001	181	6	208
Sept.....	2,229	2,043	108	78	269
Oct.....	2,500	2,224	109	166	353
Nov.....	3,756	2,925	639	193	429
Dec.....	4,158	3,447	530	181	502
1967—Jan.....	4,861	4,138	431	292	560
Feb.....	4,442	3,527	681	235	467
Mar.....	4,084	3,362	475	248	415
Apr.....	3,902	3,296	382	223	450
May.....	3,375	2,503	744	129	371
June.....	2,869	2,389	406	74	314
July.....	2,239	2,115	106	18	239
Week ending—					
1967—June 7..	3,500	2,829	574	97	355
14..	3,830	3,184	531	114	305
21..	2,914	2,444	406	63	312
28..	1,757	1,500	218	38	291
July 5..	1,406	1,234	152	20	257
12..	2,073	1,950	122	1	163
19..	2,429	2,303	105	22	240
26..	2,314	2,193	98	23	295

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.  
Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

**DEALER FINANCING**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations <sup>1</sup>	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1966—July.....	2,127	623	481	737	287
Aug.....	2,229	394	430	925	480
Sept.....	2,410	725	615	731	340
Oct.....	2,346	508	580	823	435
Nov.....	3,575	605	687	1,614	668
Dec.....	4,233	999	893	1,412	929
1967—Jan.....	4,925	1,565	1,678	983	700
Feb.....	4,530	1,391	1,331	1,069	740
Mar.....	4,298	1,289	1,461	825	723
Apr.....	4,162	1,093	1,576	829	664
May.....	3,612	935	1,156	764	757
June.....	3,262	1,121	984	665	492
July.....	2,146	649	622	598	276
Week ending—					
1967—June 7..	3,744	1,204	1,197	849	494
14..	4,068	1,513	1,338	711	506
21..	3,676	1,518	1,020	579	559
28..	1,951	436	514	554	447
July 5..	1,703	388	463	520	332
12..	1,664	350	486	525	303
19..	2,513	812	806	583	312
26..	2,350	812	613	684	240

<sup>1</sup> All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also NOTE to the opposite table on this page.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE, AUGUST 31, 1967

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
<b>Treasury bills</b>		<b>Treasury bills—Cont.</b>		<b>Treasury notes—Cont.</b>		<b>Treasury bonds—Cont.</b>	
Sept. 7, 1967.....	2,301	Feb. 15, 1968.....	1,001	Nov. 15, 1970.....	7,675	Feb. 15, 1970.....	4,381
Sept. 14, 1967.....	2,302	Feb. 23, 1968.....	1,001	Apr. 1, 1971.....1½	35	Aug. 15, 1970.....	4,129
Sept. 21, 1967.....	2,300	Feb. 29, 1968.....	2,403	May 15, 1971.....5¼	4,265	Aug. 15, 1971.....	2,806
Sept. 28, 1967.....	2,301	Mar. 22, 1968*.....	2,003	Oct. 1, 1971.....1½	72	Nov. 15, 1971.....3¾	2,760
Sept. 30, 1967.....	1,400	Mar. 31, 1968.....	1,400	Feb. 15, 1971.....5¾	2,507	Feb. 15, 1972.....	2,344
Oct. 5, 1967.....	2,302	Apr. 22, 1968*.....	2,001	Nov. 15, 1971.....5¾	1,734	Aug. 15, 1972.....	2,579
Oct. 13, 1967.....	2,401	Apr. 30, 1968.....	1,402	Feb. 15, 1972.....4¾	2,006	Aug. 15, 1973.....	3,894
Oct. 19, 1967.....	2,402	May 31, 1968.....	1,401	Nov. 15, 1972.....1½	26	Nov. 15, 1973.....4	4,354
Oct. 26, 1967.....	2,401	June 30, 1968.....	1,001	Apr. 1, 1972.....1½	5,310	Feb. 15, 1974.....4½	3,130
Oct. 31, 1967.....	1,406	July 31, 1968.....	1,001	May 15, 1972.....4¾		May 15, 1974.....4¾	3,590
Nov. 2, 1967.....	2,405	Aug. 31, 1968.....	1,000			Nov. 15, 1974.....3¾	2,242
Nov. 9, 1967.....	2,400			<b>Treasury bonds</b>		May 25, 1975-85...4¼	1,217
Nov. 16, 1967.....	2,400			Dec. 15, 1963-68...2½	1,789	June 15, 1978-83...3¼	1,572
Nov. 24, 1967.....	2,402			June 15, 1964-69...2½	2,544	Feb. 15, 1980.....4	2,603
Nov. 30, 1967.....	3,802			Dec. 15, 1964-69...2½	2,492	Nov. 15, 1980.....3½	1,909
Dec. 7, 1967.....	1,001	<b>Treasury notes</b>		Mar. 15, 1965-70...2½	2,287	May 15, 1985.....3¼	1,120
Dec. 14, 1967.....	1,000	Oct. 1, 1967.....1½	457	Mar. 15, 1966-71...2½	1,226	Aug. 15, 1987-92...4¼	3,817
Dec. 21, 1967.....	1,000	Nov. 15, 1967.....4¾	8,135	Jun. 15, 1966-71...2½	1,258	Feb. 15, 1988-93...4	2,850
Dec. 28, 1967.....	1,000	Feb. 15, 1968.....5¾	2,635	June 15, 1967-72...2½	1,952	May 15, 1989-94...4½	1,560
Dec. 31, 1967.....	1,001	Apr. 1, 1968.....1½	212	Sept 15, 1967-72...2½	2,019	Feb. 15, 1990.....3½	4,889
Jan. 4, 1968.....	1,000	May 15, 1968.....4¾	5,587	Nov. 15, 1967.....3¾	2,633	Feb. 15, 1995.....3	1,864
Jan. 11, 1968.....	1,000	Aug. 15, 1968.....4¼	6,444	Dec. 15, 1967-72...2½	2,460	Nov. 15, 1998.....3½	4,378
Jan. 18, 1968.....	1,001	Nov. 15, 1968.....5¼	9,913	Aug. 15, 1968.....3¾	3,747		
Jan. 25, 1968.....	1,000	Oct. 1, 1968.....1½	115	May 15, 1968.....3¾	1,591	<b>Convertible bonds</b>	
Jan. 31, 1968.....	1,401	Apr. 1, 1969.....1½	61	Nov. 15, 1968.....3¾	3,728	<b>Investment Series B</b>	
Feb. 1, 1968.....	1,000	Oct. 1, 1969.....1½	159	Feb. 15, 1969.....4	6,252	Apr. 1, 1975-80...2¾	
Feb. 8, 1968.....	1,000	Apr. 1, 1970.....1½	88	Oct. 1, 1969.....4			
		Oct. 1, 1970.....1½	113				

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. \* Tax anticipation series.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered <sup>3</sup>	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer				Total	Use of proceeds					
		General obligations	Revenue	PHA <sup>1</sup>	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other <sup>2</sup>			Edu- cation	Roads and bridges	Util- ities <sup>4</sup>	Hous- ing <sup>5</sup>	Veter- ans' aid	Other pur- poses
1960.....	7,292	4,771	2,095	302	125	1,110	1,984	4,198	7,102	7,247	2,405	1,007	1,316	426	201	1,891
1961.....	8,566	5,724	2,407	315	120	1,928	2,165	4,473	8,301	8,463	2,821	1,167	1,700	385	478	1,913
1962.....	8,845	5,582	2,681	437	145	1,419	2,600	4,825	8,732	8,568	2,963	1,114	1,668	521	125	2,177
1963.....	10,538	5,855	4,180	254	249	1,620	3,636	5,281	10,496	9,151	3,029	812	2,344	598		2,369
1964.....	10,847	6,417	3,585	637	208	1,628	3,812	5,407	10,069	10,201	3,392	688	2,437	727	120	2,838
1965.....	11,329	7,177	3,517	464	170	2,401	3,784	5,144	11,538	10,471	3,619	900	1,965	626	50	3,311
1966.....	11,395	6,804	3,955	325	312	2,590	4,110	4,695	n.a.	11,294	3,738	1,476	1,880	533		3,667
1966—June....	1,143	587	395	110	51	275	428	440	n.a.	1,141	506	118	200	110		207
July.....	702	406	276		20	174	246	282	n.a.	701	226	142	73	8		252
Aug.....	775	453	287		35	134	275	366	n.a.	773	279	32	103	6		353
Sept.....	1,032	441	453	120	18	79	572	381	n.a.	1,019	218	220	222	124		236
Oct.....	751	539	178		34	208	256	287	n.a.	747	299	12	99	9		328
Nov.....	973	598	364		12	229	334	410	n.a.	967	379	108	226	40		213
Dec.....	940	397	533		11	100	568	272	n.a.	940	279	280	87	131		164
1967—Jan....	1,466	938	502		27	511	331	624	n.a.	1,461	404	218	163	1		675
Feb.....	1,209	912	287		10	257	296	656	n.a.	1,175	464	132	103	*		476
Mar.....	1,440	816	470	117	37	230	565	645	n.a.	1,426	410	122	333	126		435
Apr.....	1,129	849	254		27	180	247	702	n.a.	1,109	458	59	213	10		369
May.....	1,235	755	452		28	313	296	624	n.a.	1,209	482	115	100	11		500
June.....	1,443	820	479	117	27	137	661	646	n.a.	1,443	570	131	210	148		383

<sup>1</sup> Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Public Housing Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority.

<sup>2</sup> Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale.

<sup>4</sup> Water, sewer, and other utilities.

<sup>5</sup> Includes urban redevelopment loans.

Note.—The figures in the first column differ from those shown on the following page, which are based on Bond Buyer data. The principal difference is in the treatment of U.S. Govt. loans.

Investment Bankers Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated.



TOTAL NEW ISSUES  
(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues <sup>1</sup>										Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues <sup>6</sup>					
	Total	Noncorporate				Corporate					Total	New capital			Retirement of securities	
		U.S. Govt. <sup>2</sup>	U.S. Govt. agency <sup>3</sup>	U.S. State and local <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>	Total	Bonds			Stock		Total	New money <sup>7</sup>	Other purposes		
							Total	Publicly offered	Privately placed	Preferred						Common
1959.....	31,074	12,322	707	7,681	616	9,748	7,190	3,557	3,632	531	2,027	9,527	9,392	8,578	814	135
1960.....	27,541	7,906	1,672	7,230	579	10,154	8,081	4,806	3,275	409	1,664	9,924	9,653	8,758	895	271
1961.....	35,527	12,253	1,448	8,360	303	13,165	9,420	4,700	4,720	450	3,294	12,885	12,017	10,715	1,302	868
1962.....	29,956	8,590	1,188	8,558	915	10,705	8,969	4,440	4,529	422	1,314	10,501	9,747	8,240	1,507	754
1963.....	35,199	10,827	1,168	10,107	887	12,211	10,856	4,713	6,143	343	1,011	12,049	10,523	8,898	1,625	1,526
1964.....	37,122	10,656	1,205	10,544	760	13,957	10,865	3,623	7,243	412	2,679	13,792	13,038	11,233	1,805	754
1965.....	40,108	9,348	2,731	11,148	889	15,992	13,720	5,570	8,150	725	1,547	15,801	14,805	13,063	1,741	996
1966.....	45,015	8,231	6,806	11,089	815	18,074	15,561	8,018	7,542	574	1,939	17,841	17,601	15,806	1,795	241
1966—June.....	5,072	397	1,030	1,118	100	2,427	1,616	832	784	74	737	2,391	2,364	2,245	119	27
July.....	3,407	411	1,084	678	149	1,085	975	440	535	70	40	1,071	1,039	932	106	32
Aug.....	3,676	387	799	764	14	1,712	1,575	1,140	435	67	70	1,688	1,670	1,617	53	18
Sept.....	3,249	402	400	992	55	1,400	1,333	676	657	6	61	1,384	1,382	1,114	268	2
Oct.....	2,518	408	450	736	32	892	755	499	256	31	106	876	829	783	46	46
Nov.....	6,686	3,738	800	950	83	1,115	1,004	569	435	50	61	1,098	1,086	1,033	52	12
Dec.....	3,277	373	239	923	81	1,661	1,535	980	555	20	106	1,643	1,635	1,363	273	8
1967—Jan.....	5,091	494	1,251	1,450	211	1,684	1,593	745	848	51	40	1,669	1,648	1,522	125	21
Feb.....	7,523	4,154	783	1,159	10	1,418	1,262	900	362	17	139	1,400	1,399	1,375	24	1
Mar.....	5,253	459	750	1,437	245	2,362	2,219	1,618	601	24	119	2,334	2,317	2,178	139	17
Apr.....	4,229	393	650	1,129	41	2,015	1,768	1,368	410	144	94	1,964	1,973	1,891	82	12
May.....	4,002	438	810	1,209	26	1,518	1,361	965	396	47	111	1,478	1,474	1,418	56	19
June.....	5,373	410	650	1,461	179	2,674	2,343	1,684	659	17	313	2,631	2,611	2,363	248	20

Proposed uses of net proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers

Period	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retirement of securities
1959.....	1,941	70	812	28	942	15	3,189	15	707	*	1,801	6
1960.....	1,997	79	794	30	672	39	2,754	51	1,036	1	2,401	71
1961.....	3,691	287	1,109	36	651	35	2,883	106	1,435	382	2,248	22
1962.....	2,958	228	803	32	543	16	2,341	444	1,276	11	1,825	23
1963.....	3,272	199	756	53	861	87	1,939	703	733	359	2,962	125
1964.....	2,772	243	1,024	82	941	32	2,445	280	2,133	36	3,723	80
1965.....	5,015	338	1,302	79	967	36	2,546	357	847	92	4,128	93
1966.....	6,855	125	1,356	44	1,939	9	3,570	46	1,978	4	1,902	14
1966—June.....	1,137	14	145	6	207	3	322	4	276	.....	276	2
July.....	397	2	98	*	72	.....	263	22	52	.....	156	9
Aug.....	518	15	167	2	243	.....	313	1	318	.....	112	.....
Sept.....	643	*	91	.....	63	2	81	.....	198	.....	307	.....
Oct.....	331	46	38	*	39	.....	254	.....	97	.....	71	.....
Nov.....	228	2	58	.....	204	.....	320	10	168	.....	107	.....
Dec.....	673	4	93	.....	266	4	409	.....	152	.....	42	.....
1967—Jan.....	624	20	103	.....	144	.....	220	.....	293	*	264	1
Feb.....	563	*	72	*	140	.....	274	.....	105	.....	244	*
Mar.....	1,254	16	112	.....	214	.....	503	.....	145	.....	89	2
Apr.....	1,128	7	102	4	100	.....	394	1	107	.....	141	.....
May.....	588	1	94	*	199	1	403	17	91	.....	100	*
June.....	1,298	16	218	3	128	.....	471	.....	350	.....	146	.....

<sup>1</sup> Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes guaranteed issues.  
<sup>3</sup> Issues not guaranteed.  
<sup>4</sup> See NOTE to table at bottom of opposite page.  
<sup>5</sup> Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.  
<sup>7</sup> For plant and equipment and working capital.  
<sup>8</sup> All issues other than those for retirement of securities.  
 NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of change, all issuers											
	All securities			Bonds and notes			Common and preferred stocks					
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues		Retirements		Net change	
							Invest. cos. <sup>1</sup>	Other	Invest. cos. <sup>1</sup>	Other	Invest. cos. <sup>1</sup>	Other
1962.....	14,308	6,457	7,852	8,613	3,749	4,864	3,440	2,255	1,140	1,567	2,300	688
1963.....	15,641	8,711	6,930	10,556	4,979	5,577	3,138	1,948	1,536	2,197	1,602	-249
1964.....	18,826	8,290	10,536	10,715	4,077	6,637	4,363	3,748	1,895	2,317	2,468	1,431
1965.....	21,535	10,025	11,511	12,747	4,649	8,098	5,583	3,205	2,134	3,242	3,450	-37
1966.....	26,327	9,567	16,761	15,629	4,542	11,088	6,529	4,169	2,025	3,000	4,504	1,169
1966—I.....	7,663	3,044	4,619	4,568	1,335	3,233	2,085	1,010	557	1,152	1,528	-142
II.....	7,517	2,233	5,286	3,993	1,153	2,841	1,518	2,006	548	532	970	1,475
III.....	5,534	1,756	3,777	3,732	943	2,789	1,271	531	490	323	781	207
IV.....	5,615	2,535	3,080	3,336	1,111	2,225	1,657	622	431	993	1,226	-371
1967—I.....	7,370	2,344	5,025	4,724	1,202	3,522	1,860	786	592	550	1,268	235

Period	Type of issuer											
	Manu- facturing		Commercial and other <sup>2</sup>		Transpor- tation <sup>3</sup>		Public utility		Communi- cation		Real estate and financial <sup>4</sup>	
	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks
1962.....	1,355	-242	294	-201	-85	-25	1,295	479	1,172	357	833	2,619
1963.....	1,804	-664	339	-352	316	-19	876	245	438	447	1,806	1,696
1964.....	1,303	-516	507	-483	317	-30	1,408	476	458	1,699	2,644	2,753
1965.....	2,606	-570	614	-70	185	-1	1,342	96	644	518	2,707	3,440
1966.....	4,324	32	616	-598	956	718	2,659	533	1,668	575	864	4,414
1966—I.....	1,440	-543	169	49	348	28	756	166	249	168	270	1,518
II.....	950	657	232	-72	166	648	679	119	549	157	264	937
III.....	1,198	58	143	-22	218	16	469	112	405	103	356	721
IV.....	736	-140	72	-553	224	26	755	136	465	147	-26	1,239
1967—I.....	1,489	52	130	-6	372	19	642	90	511	97	379	1,251

<sup>1</sup> Open-end and closed-end companies.  
<sup>2</sup> Extractive and commercial and misc. companies.  
<sup>3</sup> Railroad and other transportation companies.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes investment companies.

exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment cos., sales of securities held by affiliated cos. or RFC, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include the same types of issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on opposite page.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on opposite page, new issues

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)			Month	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales <sup>1</sup>	Redemptions	Net sales	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cash position <sup>3</sup>	Other		Sales <sup>1</sup>	Redemptions	Net sales	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cash position <sup>3</sup>	Other
1955.....	1,207	443	765	7,838	438	7,400	1966—July...	363	153	210	35,082	2,472	32,610
1956.....	1,347	433	914	9,046	492	8,554	Aug...	357	187	170	32,553	2,657	29,896
1957.....	1,391	406	984	8,714	523	8,191	Sept...	327	145	182	32,223	3,036	29,187
1958.....	1,620	511	1,109	13,242	634	12,608	Oct...	329	133	196	33,483	3,244	30,239
1959.....	2,280	786	1,494	15,818	860	14,958	Nov...	295	143	152	34,497	3,206	31,291
1960.....	2,097	842	1,255	17,026	973	16,053	Dec...	300	151	149	34,829	2,971	31,858
1961.....	2,951	1,160	1,791	22,789	980	21,809	1967—Jan....	391	183	209	37,230	2,869	34,361
1962.....	2,699	1,123	1,576	21,271	1,315	19,956	Feb....	298	179	120	38,034	2,866	35,168
1963.....	2,460	1,504	952	25,214	1,341	23,873	Mar....	389	226	163	39,443	2,682	36,761
1964.....	3,404	1,875	1,528	29,116	1,329	27,787	Apr....	358	214	144	41,191	2,666	38,525
1965.....	4,359	1,962	2,395	35,220	1,803	33,417	May....	357	258	99	39,847	2,608	37,239
1966.....	4,671	2,005	2,665	34,829	2,971	31,858	June....	375	225	150	40,795	2,503	38,292
							July...	425	222	203	43,064	2,515	40,549

<sup>1</sup> Includes contractual and regular single purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends.  
<sup>2</sup> Market value at end of period less current liabilities.

<sup>3</sup> Cash and deposits, receivables, all US Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities less current liabilities.

NOTE.—Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

## SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1965		1966				1967	
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>1</sup>	II
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
<b>Total (177 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	136,545	147,380	158,253	177,237	196,488	42,060	46,601	47,778	49,909	46,225	52,576	48,646	51,386
Profits before taxes.....	15,330	17,337	18,734	22,046	23,420	4,717	5,787	6,020	6,460	4,881	6,059	5,153	5,574
Profits after taxes.....	8,215	9,138	10,462	12,461	13,244	2,729	3,270	3,353	3,643	2,845	3,403	2,918	3,172
Dividends.....	5,048	5,444	5,933	6,527	7,205	1,430	2,062	1,570	1,754	1,916	1,965	1,670	1,655
<b>Nondurable goods industries (78 corps.):<sup>1</sup></b>													
Sales.....	52,245	55,372	59,770	64,897	73,850	16,408	16,697	17,804	18,555	18,320	19,171	18,804	19,578
Profits before taxes.....	5,896	6,333	6,881	7,846	9,107	2,010	2,017	2,204	2,444	2,305	2,158	2,153	2,250
Profits after taxes.....	3,403	3,646	4,121	4,786	5,419	1,219	1,251	1,305	1,427	1,389	1,298	1,319	1,343
Dividends.....	2,150	2,265	2,408	2,527	2,729	613	707	651	682	673	723	720	704
<b>Durable goods industries (99 corps.):<sup>2</sup></b>													
Sales.....	84,300	92,008	98,482	112,341	122,638	25,652	29,904	29,974	31,354	27,905	33,405	29,842	31,808
Profits before taxes.....	9,434	11,004	11,853	14,200	14,313	2,707	3,770	3,815	4,020	2,577	3,901	3,000	3,324
Profits after taxes.....	4,812	5,492	6,341	7,675	7,824	1,511	2,019	2,047	2,216	1,456	2,105	1,599	1,829
Dividends.....	2,898	3,179	3,525	4,000	4,476	817	1,356	919	1,072	1,243	1,242	950	951
<b>Selected industries:</b>													
<b>Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	13,457	14,301	15,284	16,427	19,284	4,252	4,217	4,678	4,732	4,782	5,092	5,024	5,103
Profits before taxes.....	1,460	1,546	1,579	1,710	1,912	453	439	439	488	504	481	447	482
Profits after taxes.....	698	747	802	896	1,006	235	237	230	257	262	257	236	253
Dividends.....	425	448	481	509	564	126	133	137	142	139	146	148	144
<b>Chemical and allied products (20 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	13,759	14,623	16,469	18,158	19,998	4,657	4,656	4,885	5,216	4,824	5,063	4,998	5,163
Profits before taxes.....	2,162	2,286	2,597	2,891	3,073	707	760	789	874	789	650	694	700
Profits after taxes.....	1,126	1,182	1,400	1,630	1,737	411	409	428	480	443	386	396	404
Dividends.....	868	904	924	926	948	215	285	221	224	234	269	238	235
<b>Petroleum refining (16 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	15,106	16,043	16,589	17,828	20,844	4,381	4,504	4,945	5,114	5,298	5,487	5,390	5,808
Profits before taxes.....	1,319	1,487	1,560	1,962	2,619	497	522	656	668	631	664	684	741
Profits after taxes.....	1,099	1,204	1,309	1,541	1,846	395	400	457	467	479	443	505	504
Dividends.....	566	608	672	737	817	183	196	200	204	204	209	232	227
<b>Primary metals and products (34 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	21,260	22,116	24,195	26,548	28,572	6,657	6,167	6,567	7,457	7,309	7,239	6,801	7,040
Profits before taxes.....	1,838	2,178	2,556	2,931	3,277	690	623	682	928	857	810	693	669
Profits after taxes.....	1,013	1,183	1,475	1,689	1,903	397	373	402	537	490	474	395	411
Dividends.....	820	734	763	818	924	202	221	216	218	230	260	222	227
<b>Machinery (24 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	19,057	21,144	22,558	25,364	30,141	6,291	6,785	6,985	6,889	7,538	8,729	7,704	7,597
Profits before taxes.....	1,924	2,394	2,704	3,107	3,613	772	788	894	915	851	953	868	774
Profits after taxes.....	966	1,177	1,372	1,626	1,880	408	410	456	480	444	500	421	399
Dividends.....	531	577	673	774	912	188	207	217	225	226	244	232	227
<b>Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):</b>													
Sales.....	29,156	32,927	35,338	42,712	43,641	8,294	12,033	11,718	11,728	8,046	12,149	10,413	11,875
Profits before taxes.....	4,337	5,004	4,989	6,253	5,273	752	1,797	1,779	1,615	313	1,566	1,050	1,436
Profits after taxes.....	2,143	2,387	2,626	3,294	2,866	428	923	934	893	224	815	583	782
Dividends.....	1,151	1,447	1,629	1,890	1,775	307	759	360	503	361	551	363	365
<b>Public utility</b>													
<b>Railroad:</b>													
Operating revenue.....	9,440	9,560	9,778	10,208	10,654	2,575	2,668	2,518	2,728	2,690	2,718	2,536	n.a.
Profits before taxes.....	729	816	829	980	1,088	248	328	213	327	280	268	145	n.a.
Profits after taxes.....	572	651	694	816	902	206	276	172	259	227	244	121	n.a.
Dividends.....	367	383	438	468	496	81	161	113	109	113	161	124	n.a.
<b>Electric power:</b>													
Operating revenue.....	13,489	14,294	15,156	15,816	16,908	3,878	3,997	4,401	4,026	4,236	4,246	4,697	4,280
Profits before taxes.....	3,583	3,735	3,926	4,213	4,395	1,050	1,000	1,215	987	1,153	1,041	1,279	1,026
Profits after taxes.....	2,062	2,187	2,375	2,586	2,764	630	637	758	632	702	673	799	666
Dividends.....	1,462	1,567	1,682	1,838	1,932	357	577	473	486	475	505	518	510
<b>Telephone:</b>													
Operating revenue.....	9,196	9,796	10,550	11,320	12,420	2,854	2,944	2,992	3,091	3,135	3,202	3,229	3,312
Profits before taxes.....	2,639	2,815	3,069	3,185	3,537	830	806	851	907	911	868	869	923
Profits after taxes.....	1,327	1,417	1,590	1,718	1,903	447	432	460	488	487	468	472	497
Dividends.....	935	988	1,065	1,153	1,248	294	296	302	309	317	320	334	337

<sup>1</sup> Includes 17 corporations in groups not shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Includes 27 corporations in groups not shown separately.NOTE.—*Manufacturing corporations:* Data are obtained primarily from published reports of companies.*Railroads:* Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.*Electric power:* Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B electric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.*Telephone:* Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated, (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General Depts. of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.), and for 2 affiliated telephone companies. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the 2 affiliates.*All series:* Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends.

Back data available from the Division of Research and Statistics.

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances <sup>1</sup>	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances <sup>1</sup>
1959	52.1	23.7	28.5	12.6	15.9	23.5	1965—II	75.6	30.9	44.6	19.4	25.2	36.0
1960	49.7	23.0	26.7	13.4	13.2	24.9	III	75.8	31.1	44.8	20.2	24.6	36.9
							IV	80.8	33.1	47.7	20.9	26.8	37.8
1961	50.3	23.1	27.2	13.8	13.5	26.2	1966—I	83.7	34.5	49.2	21.4	27.8	38.3
1962	55.4	24.2	31.2	15.2	16.0	30.1	II	83.6	34.5	49.2	21.6	27.6	38.7
1963	59.4	26.3	33.1	16.5	16.6	31.8	III	84.0	34.6	49.4	21.6	27.8	39.2
1964	66.8	28.3	38.4	17.8	20.6	33.9	IV	83.9	34.6	49.3	21.2	28.2	39.8
1965	76.6	31.4	45.2	19.8	25.4	36.5	1967—I	79.0	32.5	46.5	22.2	24.2	40.3
1966	83.8	34.5	49.3	21.5	27.8	39.0	II <sup>2</sup>	79.2	32.6	46.6	23.1	23.6	40.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets						Current liabilities					
		Total	Cash	U. S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U.S. Govt. <sup>1</sup>	Other				U.S. Govt. <sup>1</sup>	Other		
1961	148.8	304.6	40.7	19.2	3.4	133.3	95.2	12.9	155.8	1.8	110.0	14.2	29.8
1962	155.6	326.5	43.7	19.6	3.7	144.2	100.7	14.7	170.9	2.0	119.1	15.2	34.5
1963	163.5	351.7	46.5	20.2	3.6	156.8	107.0	17.8	188.2	2.5	130.4	16.5	38.7
1964	172.3	372.6	47.1	18.8	3.4	170.6	114.0	18.8	200.3	2.7	139.6	17.2	40.7
1965	183.4	407.9	49.2	16.7	3.9	189.6	126.3	22.1	224.5	3.1	157.6	19.2	45.0
1966—I	186.0	413.7	46.9	16.9	3.9	192.5	130.2	23.4	227.7	3.8	157.5	19.1	47.3
II	190.4	423.6	47.7	15.3	4.0	198.4	134.4	23.7	233.1	3.9	163.4	16.7	49.1
III	191.5	431.4	46.9	14.6	4.2	202.8	139.4	23.5	239.9	4.4	167.1	17.9	50.4
IV	192.7	441.6	49.3	15.5	4.5	204.4	144.5	23.3	248.9	4.9	173.4	19.1	51.6
1967—I	195.2	442.4	46.5	14.4	4.4	204.4	148.2	24.5	247.2	5.4	170.8	18.6	52.4

<sup>1</sup> Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corporations' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan assns., insurance companies, and investment companies.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Total	Manufacturing		Mining	Transportation		Public utilities	Communications	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total (S.A. annual rate)
		Durable	Non-durable		Railroad	Other				
1959	32.54	5.77	6.29	.99	.92	2.02	5.67	2.67	8.21	.....
1960	35.68	7.18	7.30	.99	1.03	1.94	5.68	3.13	8.44	.....
1961	34.37	6.27	7.40	.98	.67	1.85	5.52	3.22	8.46	.....
1962	37.31	7.03	7.65	1.08	.85	2.07	5.48	3.63	9.52	.....
1963	39.22	7.85	7.84	1.04	1.10	1.92	5.65	3.79	10.03	.....
1964	44.90	9.43	9.16	1.19	1.41	2.38	6.22	4.30	10.83	.....
1965	51.96	11.40	11.05	1.30	1.73	2.81	6.94	4.94	11.79	.....
1966	60.63	13.99	13.00	1.47	1.98	3.44	8.41	5.62	12.74	.....
1967 <sup>2</sup>	62.03	14.10	13.21	1.48	1.57	3.92	9.41	18.34	.....	.....
1965—II	12.81	2.76	2.70	.33	.44	.77	1.71	1.24	2.85	50.35
III	13.41	2.91	2.82	.32	.44	.72	1.88	1.22	3.10	52.75
IV	14.95	3.48	3.24	.35	.46	.73	2.04	1.41	3.25	55.35
1966—I	12.77	2.87	2.74	.33	.40	.75	1.60	1.26	2.83	58.00
II	15.29	3.51	3.27	.40	.55	1.00	2.09	1.42	3.06	60.10
III	15.57	3.54	3.30	.37	.48	.82	2.36	1.36	3.33	61.25
IV	17.00	4.07	3.68	.38	.55	.86	2.36	1.58	3.52	62.80
1967—I	13.59	3.08	3.02	.32	.41	.70	1.84	1.35	2.87	61.65
II	15.61	3.46	3.34	.34	.41	1.12	2.46	1.49	2.99	61.50
III <sup>2</sup>	15.77	3.44	3.28	.39	.37	1.05	2.61	4.63	.....	62.50
IV <sup>2</sup>	17.06	4.12	3.57	.42	.37	1.06	2.51	5.01	.....	62.65

<sup>1</sup> Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.  
<sup>2</sup> Anticipated by business.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corporate and noncorporate business, excluding agriculture.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING  
(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Farm			Nontfarm								
	All holders	Financial institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders <sup>2</sup>		All holders	Financial institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders <sup>3</sup>	All holders	1- to 4-family houses <sup>4</sup>			Multifamily and commercial properties <sup>5</sup>			Mortgage type <sup>6</sup>	
			U.S. agencies	Individuals and others					Total	Finan. institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders	FHA-VA-underwritten	Conventional
1941.....	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	6.4	1.5	4.9	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	3.0	28.2
1945.....	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	4.8	1.3	3.4	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.3	26.5
1961.....	226.3	172.6	11.8	41.9	13.9	5.0	8.9	212.4	153.1	128.2	24.9	59.3	39.4	19.9	65.5	146.9
1962.....	248.6	192.5	12.2	44.0	15.2	5.5	9.7	233.4	166.5	140.4	26.0	66.9	46.6	20.4	69.4	164.1
1963.....	274.3	217.1	11.2	45.9	16.8	6.2	10.7	257.4	182.2	156.0	26.2	75.3	54.9	20.3	73.4	184.0
1964.....	300.1	241.0	11.4	47.7	18.9	7.0	11.9	281.2	197.6	170.4	27.2	83.6	63.7	19.9	77.2	204.0
1965.....	326.2	264.5	12.4	49.3	21.2	7.8	13.4	305.0	213.7	185.1	28.6	91.3	71.6	19.7	81.2	223.8
1966 <sup>p</sup> .....	347.1	280.6	15.8	50.7	23.3	8.4	14.9	323.8	225.1	193.7	31.4	98.7	78.4	20.3	84.0	239.8
1965—I.....	305.3	245.8	11.6	47.9	19.5	7.2	12.3	285.8	200.7	173.3	27.4	85.1	65.3	19.8	77.9	207.9
II.....	312.5	252.2	11.7	48.6	20.2	7.4	12.8	292.3	205.1	177.4	27.7	87.2	67.4	19.8	78.7	213.6
III.....	319.4	258.6	11.9	49.0	20.7	7.6	13.1	298.7	209.6	181.5	28.0	89.2	69.4	19.7	80.0	218.7
IV.....	326.2	264.5	12.4	49.3	21.2	7.8	13.4	305.0	213.7	185.1	28.6	91.3	71.6	19.7	81.2	223.8
1966—I <sup>p</sup> .....	331.9	269.3	13.5	49.1	21.8	8.0	13.7	310.1	216.9	187.9	29.0	93.2	73.3	19.9	82.1	228.0
II <sup>p</sup> .....	338.4	274.4	14.4	49.7	22.5	8.2	14.2	316.0	220.7	190.9	29.8	95.3	75.2	20.1	82.6	233.4
III <sup>p</sup> .....	343.2	277.9	15.2	50.2	23.0	8.4	14.6	320.3	223.1	192.5	30.6	97.1	77.0	20.2	83.4	236.9
IV <sup>p</sup> .....	347.1	280.6	15.8	50.7	23.3	8.4	14.9	323.8	225.1	193.7	31.4	98.7	78.4	20.3	84.0	239.8
1967—I <sup>p</sup> .....	350.6	283.1	16.4	51.1	23.7	8.5	15.2	326.9	227.0	195.1	31.9	99.9	79.5	20.4	84.4	242.5
II <sup>p</sup> .....	356.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust companies but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and savings and loan assns.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. agencies are FNMA, FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Admin., and Federal land banks, and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. Other U.S. agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

<sup>3</sup> Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

<sup>4</sup> For multifamily and total residential properties, see second following page.

<sup>5</sup> Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.

<sup>6</sup> Data by type of mortgage on nonfarm 1- to 4-family properties alone are shown on second page following.

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Admin., Public Housing Admin., Veterans Admin., and Comptroller of the Currency.

Data shown have been adjusted to allow for recent revisions by Dept. of Commerce of end-of-year figures on multifamily and commercial properties back to 1962.

Figures for first 3 quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings <sup>1</sup>						Mutual savings bank holdings <sup>2</sup>							
	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional				Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional		
1941.....	4,906	3,292	.....	.....	.....	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	.....	.....	.....	900	28
1945.....	4,772	3,395	.....	.....	.....	856	521	4,208	3,387	.....	.....	.....	797	24
1961.....	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,029	2,753	51
1962.....	34,476	23,482	6,520	2,654	14,308	8,972	2,022	32,320	29,181	9,238	9,787	10,156	3,088	51
1963.....	39,414	26,476	7,105	2,862	16,509	10,611	2,327	36,224	32,718	10,684	10,490	11,544	3,454	52
1964.....	43,976	28,933	7,315	2,742	18,876	12,405	2,638	40,556	36,487	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965.....	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966 <sup>p</sup> .....	54,380	34,876	7,544	2,599	24,733	16,366	3,138	47,337	42,242	14,500	11,471	16,272	5,041	53
1965—I.....	44,799	29,388	7,329	2,722	19,337	12,723	2,688	41,521	37,357	12,664	11,228	13,465	4,112	52
II.....	46,548	30,383	7,469	2,712	20,202	13,371	2,794	42,467	38,214	13,036	11,322	13,856	4,202	51
III.....	48,353	31,574	7,641	2,700	21,233	13,926	2,853	43,539	39,153	13,412	11,368	14,373	4,334	52
IV.....	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966—I <sup>p</sup> .....	50,650	32,822	7,717	2,659	22,446	14,840	2,988	45,370	40,700	13,956	11,408	15,336	4,617	53
II <sup>p</sup> .....	52,306	33,800	7,769	2,654	23,377	15,478	3,028	45,883	41,083	14,047	11,346	15,690	4,747	53
III <sup>p</sup> .....	53,606	34,469	7,687	2,620	24,162	16,028	3,109	46,622	41,673	14,274	11,413	15,986	4,896	53
IV <sup>p</sup> .....	54,380	34,876	7,544	2,599	24,733	16,366	3,138	47,337	42,242	14,500	11,471	16,272	5,041	53
1967—I <sup>p</sup> .....	54,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II <sup>p</sup> .....	55,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies, but not bank trust depts.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F.R. estimates.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United

States and possessions. First and third quarters, estimates based on FDIC data for insured banks for 1962 and part of 1963 and on special F.R. interpolations thereafter. For earlier years, the basis for first- and third-quarter estimates included F.R. commercial bank call data and data from the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm				Farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Nonfarm				Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other <sup>1</sup>			Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other	
1945.....	976						6,637	5,860	1,394		4,466	766
1961.....	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	552	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
1962.....	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	619	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400
1963.....	9,172	8,306	1,598	678	6,030	866	50,544	46,752	10,756	6,401	29,595	3,792
1964.....	10,433	9,386	1,812	674	6,900	1,047	55,152	50,848	11,484	6,403	32,961	4,304
1965.....	11,137	9,988	1,738	553	7,697	1,149	60,013	55,190	12,068	6,286	36,836	4,823
1966 <sup>a</sup> .....	10,202	9,210	1,311	458	7,441	992	64,609	59,369	12,351	6,201	40,817	5,240
1966—June <sup>r</sup> .....	905	827	108	35	684	78	62,557	57,392	12,337	6,231	38,824	5,165
July.....	869	815	106	31	678	54	62,969	57,778	12,335	6,210	39,233	5,191
Aug.....	791	746	94	38	614	45	63,336	58,128	12,340	6,201	39,587	5,208
Sept.....	781	735	83	35	617	46	63,683	58,457	12,344	6,191	39,922	5,226
Oct.....	718	675	86	41	548	43	64,007	58,775	12,362	6,190	40,223	5,232
Nov.....	708	673	89	41	543	35	64,353	59,118	12,393	6,195	40,530	5,235
Dec.....	947	888	82	47	759	59	64,803	59,563	12,411	6,209	40,943	5,240
1967—Jan.....	766	699	89	47	563	67	65,193	59,965	12,441	6,222	41,302	5,228
Feb.....	684	617	75	32	510	67	65,503	60,259	12,459	6,211	41,589	5,244
Mar.....	721	632	80	44	508	89	65,798	60,525	12,468	6,217	41,840	5,273
Apr.....	603	536	50	25	461	67	66,024	60,721	12,449	6,202	42,070	5,303
May.....	641	582	57	31	494	59	66,253	60,924	12,434	6,183	42,307	5,329
June.....	643	569	60	31	478	74	66,414	61,038	12,397	6,163	42,478	5,376

<sup>1</sup> Certain mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations in process were classified with farm through June 1959 and with "other" nonfarm thereafter. These loans totaled \$38 million on July 31, 1959.

monthly figures may not add to annual totals and for loans outstanding, the end-of-Dec. figures may differ from end-of-year figures, because (1) monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and (2) data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total <sup>1</sup>	New home construction	Home purchase	Total <sup>2</sup>	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1945.....	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1961.....	17,364	5,081	7,207	68,834	4,167	7,152	57,515
1962.....	20,754	5,979	8,524	78,770	4,476	7,010	67,284
1963.....	24,735	7,039	9,920	90,944	4,696	6,960	79,288
1964.....	24,505	6,515	10,397	101,333	4,894	6,683	89,756
1965.....	23,847	5,922	10,697	110,202	5,141	6,391	98,670
1966.....	16,729	3,604	7,748	114,089	5,266	6,150	102,673
1966—July.....	1,234	266	643	113,750	5,235	6,254	102,261
Aug.....	1,314	272	722	113,897	5,246	6,236	102,415
Sept.....	1,119	241	572	114,004	5,253	6,203	102,548
Oct.....	947	208	473	113,998	5,251	6,182	102,565
Nov.....	866	184	423	113,977	5,257	6,167	102,553
Dec.....	936	189	423	114,089	5,266	6,150	102,673
1967—Jan.....	788	165	365	114,130	5,274	6,136	102,720
Feb.....	950	205	420	114,298	5,275	6,133	102,890
Mar.....	1,347	306	571	114,698	5,293	6,135	103,270
Apr.....	1,339	312	586	115,138	5,318	6,133	103,687
May.....	1,738	400	779	115,803	5,362	6,118	104,323
June.....	2,162	435	1,046	116,944	5,384	6,169	105,391
July <sup>a</sup> .....	1,839	379	949	117,657	5,440	6,191	106,026

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc., not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1958, includes shares pledged against mortgage loans; beginning with 1966, includes real estate sold on contract not acquired by foreclosures; and beginning with 1967, includes real estate sold on contract acquired by foreclosure.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members' deposits
			Total	Short-term <sup>1</sup>	Long-term <sup>2</sup>	
1945.....	278	213	195	176	19	46
1961.....	2,882	2,220	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962.....	4,111	3,294	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1963.....	5,601	4,296	4,784	2,863	1,921	1,151
1964.....	5,565	5,025	5,325	2,846	2,479	1,199
1965.....	5,007	4,335	5,997	3,074	2,923	1,043
1966.....	3,804	2,866	6,935	5,006	1,929	1,036
1966—July.....	838	279	7,342	4,471	2,871	710
Aug.....	146	262	7,226	4,625	2,601	698
Sept.....	99	150	7,175	4,627	2,548	727
Oct.....	300	226	7,249	4,939	2,310	767
Nov.....	104	269	7,084	4,993	2,091	863
Dec.....	68	217	6,935	5,006	1,929	1,036
1967—Jan.....	224	818	6,340	4,814	1,526	1,088
Feb.....	49	589	5,800	4,730	1,070	1,240
Mar.....	30	655	5,175	4,262	913	1,490
Apr.....	59	452	4,782	3,976	806	1,648
May.....	59	420	4,421	3,776	644	1,831
June.....	89	208	4,302	3,696	606	1,925
July.....	193	274	4,221	3,680	541	1,521

<sup>1</sup> Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.  
<sup>2</sup> Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Proj-ects <sup>1</sup>	Prop-erty im-prove-ments <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	Mortgages	
		New homes	Ex-isting homes				New homes	Ex-isting homes
1945.....	665	257	217	20	171	192		
1961.....	6,546	1,783	2,982	926	855	1,829	1,170	656
1962.....	7,184	1,849	3,421	1,079	834	2,652	1,357	1,292
1963.....	7,216	1,664	3,905	843	804	3,045	1,272	1,770
1964.....	8,130	1,608	4,965	895	663	2,846	1,023	1,821
1965.....	8,689	1,705	5,760	591	634	2,652	876	1,774
1966.....	7,320	1,729	4,366	583	641	2,600	980	1,618
1966—July.....	604	136	368	42	58	219	72	147
Aug.....	622	159	387	18	57	287	96	191
Sept.....	610	149	367	27	66	257	96	161
Oct.....	508	140	275	38	54	271	110	160
Nov.....	446	130	238	26	51	247	110	137
Dec.....	409	113	214	35	46	226	104	121
1967—Jan.....	449	116	263	26	44	214	100	113
Feb.....	364	91	210	32	31	169	77	91
Mar.....	490	96	292	55	47	195	83	112
Apr.....	440	89	270	41	40	184	70	114
May.....	508	87	320	44	58	231	76	154
June.....	626	105	403	57	61	266	81	185
July.....	595	103	399	36	58	296	82	214

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.

<sup>2</sup> Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than \$1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take into account principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Con-ventional
		Total	FHA-in-sured	VA-guar-anteed <sup>1</sup>	
1961.....	153.1	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962.....	166.5	62.2	32.3	29.9	104.3
1963.....	182.2	65.9	35.0	30.9	116.3
1964.....	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965.....	213.7	73.1	42.0	31.1	140.6
1966 <sup>p</sup> .....	225.1	76.0	44.8	31.2	149.1
1964—I.....	185.4	66.6	35.7	31.0	118.8
II.....	189.8	67.3	36.3	30.9	122.5
III.....	193.9	68.4	37.4	31.1	125.4
IV.....	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965—I.....	200.7	70.1	39.0	31.1	130.6
II.....	205.1	70.7	39.7	31.0	134.4
III.....	209.6	72.0	40.9	31.1	137.5
IV.....	213.7	73.1	42.0	31.1	140.6
1966—I <sup>p</sup> .....	216.9	74.1	43.0	31.1	142.8
II <sup>p</sup> .....	220.7	74.6	43.7	30.9	146.1
III <sup>p</sup> .....	223.1	75.4	44.4	31.0	147.7
IV <sup>p</sup> .....	225.1	76.0	44.8	31.2	149.1
1967—I <sup>p</sup> .....	227.0	76.4	45.2	31.2	150.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.

Based on data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Admin., and Veterans Admin.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Com-mit-ments un-dis-bursed
	Total	FHA-in-sured	VA-guar-anteed	Pur-chases	Sales	
1962.....	5,923	3,571	2,353	740	498	355
1963.....	4,650	3,017	1,634	290	1,114	191
1964.....	4,412	2,996	1,416	424	251	313
1965.....	4,731	3,404	1,327	913	200	793
1966.....	7,063	5,407	1,656	2,701		705
1966—July.....	6,319	4,787	1,532	265		511
Aug.....	6,464	4,916	1,548	180		512
Sept.....	6,592	5,028	1,564	159		532
Oct.....	6,731	5,146	1,585	168		576
Nov.....	6,891	5,272	1,619	188		617
Dec.....	7,063	5,407	1,656	202		705
1967—Jan.....	7,216	5,522	1,694	181		695
Feb.....	7,331	5,615	1,716	144		641
Mar.....	7,415	5,692	1,723	119		706
Apr.....	7,461	5,740	1,721	78		744
May.....	7,484	5,767	1,717	65		835
June.....	7,524	5,811	1,713	88		1,104
July.....	7,624	5,890	1,734	136		1,333

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Assn. data, including mortgages subject to participation pool of Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust, but excluding conventional mortgage loans acquired by FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Co., the Defense Homes Corp., the Public Housing Admin., and Community Facilities Admin.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of Period	All residential			Multifamily <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Finan-cial institutions	Other holders	Total	Finan-cial institutions	Other holders
1945.....	24.3	15.7	8.6	5.7	3.5	2.2
1961.....	176.0	143.0	33.0	23.0	14.8	8.2
1962.....	192.5	157.9	34.6	25.8	17.5	8.3
1963.....	211.2	176.7	34.5	29.0	20.7	8.3
1964.....	230.8	195.2	35.6	33.2	24.8	8.4
1965.....	250.7	213.7	37.0	37.0	28.5	8.5
1966 <sup>p</sup> .....	264.4	224.3	40.1	39.3	30.6	8.7
1965—I.....	234.8	199.0	35.8	34.1	25.7	8.4
II.....	240.1	204.0	36.1	35.0	26.6	8.4
III.....	245.5	209.1	36.4	36.0	27.6	8.4
IV.....	250.7	213.7	37.0	37.0	28.5	8.5
1966—I <sup>p</sup> .....	254.7	217.1	37.6	37.8	29.2	8.6
II <sup>p</sup> .....	259.0	220.6	38.5	38.4	29.7	8.7
III <sup>p</sup> .....	262.0	222.7	39.3	38.9	30.2	8.7
IV <sup>p</sup> .....	264.4	224.3	40.1	39.3	30.6	8.7
1967—I <sup>p</sup> .....	266.8	226.1	40.7	39.8	31.0	8.8
II <sup>p</sup> .....	271.1					

<sup>1</sup> Structures of 5 or more units. For 1- to 4-family mortgage debt see second preceding page.

NOTE.—Based on data from same source as for "Mortgage Debt Outstanding" table (second preceding page).

TERMS ON CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

Period	New homes						Existing homes					
	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) <sup>1</sup>	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) <sup>1</sup>	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)
1963.....	5.84	.64	24.0	73.3	22.5	16.3	5.98	.60	19.2	70.8	17.8	12.6
1964.....	5.78	.57	24.8	74.1	23.7	17.3	5.92	.55	20.0	71.3	18.9	13.4
1965.....	5.76	.54	24.8	74.1	24.7	18.1	5.89	.50	20.4	72.0	19.7	14.1
1966.....	6.11	.69	24.4	72.8	26.4	19.0	6.24	.59	20.0	65.1	20.4	14.4
1966—July.....	6.12	.67	24.2	72.1	27.1	19.3	6.24	.52	19.9	70.5	20.5	14.3
July <sup>r2</sup> .....	6.16	.80	23.8	73.2	25.0	18.3	6.29	.65	20.7	71.8	20.7	14.9
Aug. <sup>r</sup> .....	6.28	.93	23.6	73.4	25.3	18.6	6.37	.70	20.8	71.6	21.0	15.0
Sept. <sup>r</sup> .....	6.30	.94	23.4	71.8	25.4	18.2	6.45	.76	20.2	71.0	20.3	14.4
Oct. <sup>r</sup> .....	6.39	1.06	23.3	71.8	25.8	18.5	6.50	.78	19.8	70.3	20.4	14.3
Nov. <sup>r</sup> .....	6.45	1.08	22.9	71.8	25.0	18.0	6.54	.82	20.1	70.3	20.5	14.4
Dec.....	6.49	*1.25	23.3	*72.4	*25.5	18.5	6.55	.81	20.2	70.9	20.8	14.7
1967—Jan.....	6.47	*1.16	23.8	73.3	26.3	19.3	6.54	.78	20.6	71.4	*21.2	15.2
Feb.....	6.44	*1.06	23.6	73.8	*24.8	*18.3	*6.50	*.75	*20.3	*71.6	*21.3	*15.3
Mar.....	6.41	*1.05	23.6	74.1	25.6	*19.0	6.44	.77	*21.0	71.8	*21.4	15.4
Apr.....	6.37	.99	23.6	73.3	25.8	*18.9	6.36	.72	20.8	72.0	21.6	*15.6
May.....	6.28	.96	24.2	74.8	26.2	*19.6	6.31	.68	21.1	72.3	22.3	*16.1
June.....	6.29	.93	24.0	73.6	26.3	19.4	6.30	.67	21.4	72.2	23.0	16.6
July <sup>p</sup> .....	6.34	.93	24.2	74.5	27.0	20.1	6.33	.73	21.4	72.7	22.6	16.4

<sup>1</sup> Fees and charges—related to principal mortgage amount—include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges, which provide added income to the lender and are paid by the borrower. They exclude any closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

<sup>2</sup> New series currently available only beginning July 1966, not strictly comparable with earlier data.

with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data are weighted averages based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes. Data exclude loans for refinancing, reconditioning, or modernization; construction loans to home-builders; and permanent loans that are coupled with construction loans to owner-builders. See also the table on Mortgages; New and Existing Homes, p. 1610.

NOTE.—Compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation

DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

End of period	Loans not in foreclosure but delinquent for—				Loans in foreclosure
	Tota	30 days	60 days	90 days or more	
1961.....	3.10	2.27	.50	.33	.29
1962.....	3.04	2.26	.50	.29	.30
1963.....	3.30	2.32	.60	.38	.34
1964.....	3.21	2.35	.55	.31	.38
1965.....	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1966.....	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1965—I.....	2.94	2.06	.54	.34	.37
II.....	3.00	2.18	.52	.30	.38
III.....	3.20	2.30	.56	.34	.38
IV.....	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1966—I.....	3.02	2.13	.55	.34	.38
II.....	2.95	2.16	.49	.30	.38
III.....	3.09	2.25	.52	.32	.36
IV.....	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1967—I.....	3.04	2.17	.56	.31	.38
II.....	2.85	2.14	.45	.26	.34

NOTE.—Mortgage Bankers Association of America data from reports on 1- to 4-family FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages held by more than 400 respondents, including mortgage bankers (chiefly), commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

NONFARM MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES

Period	Number (thousands)	Rate (per cent of mortgaged structures)
1961.....	73.1	.37
1962.....	86.4	.42
1963.....	98.2	.45
1964.....	108.6	.48
1965.....	116.7	.49
1966.....	117.5	.48
1965—I.....	27.9	.48
II.....	30.1	.52
III.....	29.1	.50
IV.....	29.6	.50
1966—I.....	28.8	.48
II.....	30.8	.51
III.....	29.3	.48
IV.....	28.6	.46
1967—I.....	29.5	.48

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates of number of nonfarm mortgaged structures at end of period and of nonfarm properties acquired during period through foreclosure proceedings (excluding voluntary deeds in lieu of foreclosure and defaults on real estate contracts). Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.



**TOTAL CREDIT**  
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod- ernization loans <sup>1</sup>	Personal loans	Total	Single- payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1960.....	56,028	42,832	17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	4,507	5,329	3,360
1961.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962.....	63,164	48,034	19,540	12,605	3,246	12,643	15,130	5,456	5,684	3,990
1963.....	70,461	54,158	22,433	13,856	3,405	14,464	16,303	6,117	5,871	4,315
1964.....	78,442	60,548	25,195	15,593	3,532	16,228	17,894	6,954	6,300	4,640
1965.....	87,884	68,565	28,843	17,693	3,675	18,354	19,319	7,682	6,746	4,891
1966.....	94,786	74,656	30,961	19,834	3,751	20,110	20,130	7,844	7,144	5,142
1966—July.....	90,650	71,862	30,680	18,165	3,711	19,306	18,788	7,844	5,888	5,056
Aug.....	91,483	72,640	30,918	18,390	3,755	19,577	18,843	7,849	5,973	5,021
Sept.....	91,639	72,829	30,793	18,564	3,771	19,701	18,810	7,814	5,993	5,003
Oct.....	91,899	73,073	30,852	18,714	3,770	19,737	18,826	7,768	6,107	4,951
Nov.....	92,498	73,491	30,937	18,945	3,772	19,837	19,007	7,807	6,199	5,001
Dec.....	94,786	74,656	30,961	19,834	3,751	20,110	20,130	7,844	7,144	5,142
1967—Jan.....	93,479	74,015	30,689	19,649	3,703	19,974	19,464	7,779	6,472	5,213
Feb.....	92,517	73,598	30,530	19,426	3,666	19,976	18,919	7,754	5,824	5,341
Mar.....	92,519	73,591	30,527	19,369	3,648	20,047	18,928	7,769	5,809	5,350
Apr.....	93,089	73,840	30,635	19,376	3,636	20,193	19,249	7,890	5,923	5,436
May.....	93,917	74,290	30,852	19,442	3,670	20,326	19,627	8,017	6,231	5,379
June.....	94,813	75,051	31,208	19,580	3,696	20,567	19,762	8,077	6,334	5,351
July.....	95,115	75,348	31,364	19,607	3,711	20,666	19,767	8,100	6,346	5,321

<sup>1</sup> Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

NOTE.—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for house-

hold, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1965, and May 1966 BULLETIN.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions					Retail outlets						
		Total	Com- mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con- sumer finance <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	Depart- ment stores <sup>2</sup>	Furni- ture stores	Appli- ance stores	Auto- mobile dealers <sup>3</sup>	Other
1939.....	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	.....	657	1,438	354	439	183	123	339
1941.....	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	.....	759	1,605	320	496	206	188	395
1945.....	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	.....	629	686	131	240	17	28	270
1960.....	42,832	37,218	16,672	11,472	3,923	3,670	1,481	5,615	2,414	1,107	333	359	1,402
1961.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962.....	48,034	41,782	19,005	12,194	4,902	4,131	1,550	6,252	3,013	1,073	294	345	1,527
1963.....	54,158	47,405	22,023	13,523	5,622	4,590	1,647	6,753	3,427	1,086	287	328	1,625
1964.....	60,548	53,141	25,094	14,762	6,458	5,078	1,749	7,407	3,922	1,152	286	370	1,677
1965.....	68,565	60,273	29,173	16,138	7,512	5,606	1,844	8,292	4,488	1,235	302	447	1,820
1966.....	74,656	65,565	32,155	16,936	8,549	6,014	1,911	9,091	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.
1966—July.....	71,862	63,745	31,398	16,585	8,093	5,791	1,878	8,117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485	n.a.
Aug.....	72,640	64,454	31,737	16,732	8,238	5,846	1,901	8,186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	489	n.a.
Sept.....	72,829	64,613	31,778	16,759	8,324	5,858	1,894	8,216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	487	n.a.
Oct.....	73,073	64,792	31,878	16,771	8,391	5,863	1,889	8,281	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	489	n.a.
Nov.....	73,491	65,046	31,978	16,790	8,480	5,881	1,917	8,445	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.
Dec.....	74,656	65,565	32,155	16,936	8,549	6,014	1,911	9,091	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.
1967—Jan.....	74,015	65,162	32,033	16,814	8,443	5,969	1,903	8,853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	488	n.a.
Feb.....	73,598	64,966	31,967	16,696	8,429	5,965	1,909	8,632	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485	n.a.
Mar.....	73,591	65,006	32,068	16,593	8,485	5,951	1,909	8,585	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	486	n.a.
Apr.....	73,840	65,298	32,299	16,590	8,561	5,951	1,897	8,542	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.
May.....	74,290	65,733	32,560	16,615	8,665	5,947	1,946	8,557	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	494	n.a.
June.....	75,051	66,452	32,966	16,721	8,826	5,995	1,944	8,599	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	n.a.
July.....	75,348	66,781	33,235	16,747	8,864	6,009	1,926	8,567	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	506	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Consumer finance companies included with "other" financial institutions until 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mail-order houses.

<sup>3</sup> Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other" retail outlets.

See also NOTE to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945	745	66	143	114	110	312
1960	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1961	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962	19,005	6,184	3,451	2,824	2,261	4,285
1963	22,023	7,381	4,102	3,213	2,377	4,950
1964	25,094	8,691	4,734	3,670	2,457	5,542
1965	29,173	10,310	5,721	4,266	2,543	6,333
1966	32,155	11,370	6,165	5,101	2,567	6,952
1966—July	31,398	11,219	6,157	4,713	2,555	6,754
Aug.	31,737	11,339	6,172	4,795	2,580	6,851
Sept.	31,778	11,313	6,113	4,864	2,593	6,895
Oct.	31,878	11,353	6,132	4,910	2,593	6,890
Nov.	31,978	11,378	6,157	4,967	2,583	6,893
Dec.	32,155	11,370	6,165	5,101	2,567	6,952
1967—Jan.	32,033	11,267	6,148	5,176	2,532	6,910
Feb.	31,967	11,214	6,121	5,218	2,502	6,912
Mar.	32,068	11,234	6,153	5,242	2,486	6,953
Apr.	32,299	11,256	6,217	5,292	2,478	7,056
May	32,560	11,313	6,307	5,342	2,489	7,109
June	32,966	11,414	6,402	5,431	2,505	7,214
July	33,235	11,489	6,451	5,500	2,519	7,276

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945	300	164	24	58	54
1960	11,472	7,528	2,739	139	1,066
1961	11,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962	12,194	7,449	3,123	170	1,452
1963	13,523	8,228	3,383	158	1,754
1964	14,762	8,701	3,889	142	2,030
1965	16,138	9,241	4,429	123	2,345
1966	16,936	9,391	4,829	110	2,606
1966—July	16,585	9,457	4,579	112	2,437
Aug.	16,732	9,498	4,632	112	2,490
Sept.	16,759	9,427	4,693	112	2,527
Oct.	16,771	9,398	4,726	112	2,535
Nov.	16,790	9,395	4,736	110	2,549
Dec.	16,936	9,391	4,829	110	2,606
1967—Jan.	16,814	9,285	4,817	109	2,603
Feb.	16,696	9,215	4,773	107	2,601
Mar.	16,593	9,139	4,744	105	2,605
Apr.	16,590	9,128	4,749	104	2,609
May	16,615	9,150	4,751	105	2,609
June	16,721	9,238	4,761	106	2,616
July	16,747	9,252	4,752	108	2,635

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941	957	122	36	14	785
1945	731	54	20	14	643
1960	9,074	1,665	771	800	5,837
1961	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962	10,583	2,111	751	815	6,906
1963	11,859	2,394	835	870	7,760
1964	13,285	2,699	997	933	8,656
1965	14,962	3,124	1,153	1,009	9,676
1966	16,474	3,545	1,303	1,074	10,552
1966—July	15,762	3,362	1,241	1,044	10,115
Aug.	15,985	3,420	1,266	1,063	10,236
Sept.	16,076	3,453	1,278	1,066	10,279
Oct.	16,143	3,480	1,286	1,065	10,312
Nov.	16,278	3,517	1,287	1,079	10,395
Dec.	16,474	3,545	1,303	1,074	10,552
1967—Jan.	16,315	3,501	1,291	1,062	10,461
Feb.	16,303	3,495	1,288	1,057	10,463
Mar.	16,345	3,515	1,284	1,057	10,489
Apr.	16,409	3,544	1,283	1,054	10,528
May	16,558	3,588	1,286	1,076	10,608
June	16,765	3,652	1,291	1,085	10,737
July	16,799	3,666	1,294	1,084	10,755

NOTE.—Institutions represented are consumer finance companies, credit unions, industrial loan companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan assns., and other lending institutions holding consumer instalment loans.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts			Service credit
		Commercial banks	Other financial institutions	Department stores <sup>1</sup>	Other retail outlets	Credit cards <sup>2</sup>	
1941	3,087	693	152	275	1,370	597	
1945	3,203	674	72	290	1,322	845	
1960	13,196	3,884	623	941	3,952	436	3,360
1961	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962	15,130	4,690	766	927	4,252	505	3,990
1963	16,303	5,205	912	895	4,456	520	4,315
1964	17,894	5,950	1,004	909	4,756	635	4,640
1965	19,319	6,587	1,095	968	5,055	723	4,891
1966	20,130	6,714	1,130	n.a.	n.a.	874	5,142
1966—July	18,788	6,720	1,124	n.a.	n.a.	861	5,056
Aug.	18,843	6,718	1,131	n.a.	n.a.	916	5,021
Sept.	18,810	6,692	1,122	n.a.	n.a.	932	5,003
Oct.	18,826	6,656	1,112	n.a.	n.a.	898	4,951
Nov.	19,007	6,678	1,129	n.a.	n.a.	878	5,001
Dec.	20,130	6,714	1,130	n.a.	n.a.	874	5,142
1967—Jan.	19,464	6,659	1,120	n.a.	n.a.	908	5,213
Feb.	18,919	6,634	1,120	n.a.	n.a.	895	5,341
Mar.	18,928	6,647	1,122	n.a.	n.a.	898	5,350
Apr.	19,249	6,758	1,132	n.a.	n.a.	922	5,436
May	19,627	6,848	1,169	n.a.	n.a.	939	5,379
June	19,762	6,902	1,175	n.a.	n.a.	965	5,351
July	19,767	6,927	1,173	n.a.	n.a.	1,024	5,321

<sup>1</sup> Includes mail-order houses.

<sup>2</sup> Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1960.....		49,560		17,654		14,470		2,213		15,223
1961.....		48,396		16,007		14,578		2,068		15,744
1962.....		55,126		19,796		15,685		2,051		17,594
1963.....		61,295		22,292		17,102		2,198		19,703
1964.....		67,505		24,435		19,473		2,204		21,393
1965.....		75,508		27,914		21,454		2,238		23,902
1966.....		78,896		28,491		23,502		2,136		24,767
1966—July.....	6,732	6,670	2,383	2,466	2,050	1,945	189	203	2,110	2,056
Aug.....	6,689	7,025	2,431	2,543	1,995	2,023	187	225	2,076	2,234
Sept.....	6,578	6,189	2,387	2,070	1,958	1,935	175	187	2,058	1,997
Oct.....	6,522	6,403	2,378	2,369	1,941	1,949	166	171	2,037	1,914
Nov.....	6,657	6,611	2,461	2,346	1,947	2,044	166	168	2,083	2,053
Dec.....	6,433	7,442	2,297	2,178	1,928	2,720	159	140	2,049	2,404
1967—Jan.....	6,501	5,674	2,240	1,923	2,031	1,808	157	120	2,073	1,823
Feb.....	6,497	5,488	2,177	1,916	2,099	1,655	169	126	2,052	1,791
Mar.....	6,510	6,641	2,199	2,350	2,049	1,985	169	159	2,093	2,147
Apr.....	6,606	6,495	2,217	2,294	2,095	1,927	170	163	2,124	2,111
May.....	6,554	7,062	2,238	2,559	2,032	2,074	180	219	2,104	2,210
June.....	6,823	7,458	2,338	2,678	2,081	2,155	190	215	2,214	2,410
July.....	6,776	6,859	2,266	2,396	2,147	2,071	175	191	2,188	2,201
Repayments										
1960.....		45,972		16,384		13,574		1,883		14,130
1961.....		47,700		16,472		14,246		2,015		14,967
1962.....		50,620		17,478		14,939		1,996		16,206
1963.....		55,171		19,400		15,850		2,038		17,883
1964.....		61,121		21,676		17,737		2,078		19,630
1965.....		67,495		24,267		19,355		2,096		21,777
1966.....		72,805		26,373		21,361		2,060		23,011
July.....	6,168	6,002	2,238	2,188	1,803	1,739	174	169	1,953	1,906
Aug.....	6,087	6,247	2,223	2,305	1,792	1,798	172	181	1,900	1,963
Sept.....	6,103	6,000	2,213	2,195	1,784	1,761	168	171	1,938	1,873
Oct.....	6,142	6,159	2,244	2,310	1,820	1,799	169	172	1,909	1,878
Nov.....	6,213	6,193	2,255	2,261	1,836	1,813	169	166	1,953	1,953
Dec.....	6,112	6,277	2,225	2,154	1,796	1,831	161	161	1,930	2,131
1967—Jan.....	6,221	6,315	2,202	2,195	1,882	1,993	167	168	1,970	1,959
Feb.....	6,281	5,905	2,217	2,075	1,915	1,878	176	163	1,973	1,789
Mar.....	6,246	6,648	2,193	2,353	1,899	2,042	170	177	1,984	2,076
Apr.....	6,393	6,246	2,235	2,186	1,968	1,920	179	175	2,011	1,965
May.....	6,361	6,612	2,219	2,342	1,948	2,008	178	185	2,016	2,077
June.....	6,531	6,697	2,281	2,322	1,995	2,017	184	189	2,071	2,169
July.....	6,551	6,562	2,228	2,240	2,074	2,044	175	176	2,074	2,102
Net change in credit outstanding <sup>2</sup>										
1960.....		3,588		1,270		896		330		1,093
1961.....		696		-465		332		53		777
1962.....		4,506		2,318		746		55		1,388
1963.....		6,124		2,892		1,252		160		1,820
1964.....		6,384		2,759		1,736		126		1,763
1965.....		8,013		3,647		2,099		142		2,125
1966.....		6,091		2,118		2,141		76		1,756
1966—July.....	564	668	145	278	247	206	15	34	157	150
Aug.....	602	778	208	238	203	225	15	44	176	271
Sept.....	475	189	174	-125	174	174	7	16	120	124
Oct.....	380	244	134	59	121	150	-3	-1	128	36
Nov.....	444	418	206	85	111	231	-3	2	130	100
Dec.....	321	1,165	72	24	132	889	-2	-21	119	273
1967—Jan.....	280	-641	38	-272	149	-185	-10	-48	103	-136
Feb.....	216	-417	-40	-159	184	-223	-7	-37	79	2
Mar.....	264	-7	6	-3	150	-57	-1	-18	109	71
Apr.....	213	249	-18	108	127	7	-9	-12	113	146
May.....	193	450	19	217	84	66	2	34	88	133
June.....	292	761	57	356	86	138	6	26	143	241
July.....	225	297	38	156	73	27	*	15	114	99

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.<sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and

sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1965, and May 1966 BULLETIN.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAYED, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1960.....	49,560			18,269		11,456		12,073		7,762
1961.....	48,396			17,711		10,667		12,282		7,736
1962.....	55,126			20,474		11,999		13,525		9,128
1963.....	61,295			23,344		12,664		14,894		10,393
1964.....	67,505			25,950		14,020		16,251		11,284
1965.....	75,508			29,738		15,075		18,120		12,575
1966.....	78,896			31,114		14,951		18,986		13,845
1966—July.....	6,732	6,670	2,673	2,717	1,255	1,265	1,593	1,577	1,211	1,111
Aug.....	6,689	7,025	2,683	2,819	1,260	1,336	1,589	1,713	1,157	1,157
Sept.....	6,578	6,189	2,634	2,422	1,242	1,162	1,587	1,517	1,115	1,088
Oct.....	6,522	6,403	2,583	2,520	1,226	1,235	1,582	1,505	1,131	1,143
Nov.....	6,657	6,611	2,666	2,495	1,256	1,241	1,613	1,631	1,122	1,244
Dec.....	6,433	7,442	2,553	2,523	1,241	1,374	1,570	1,822	1,069	1,723
1967—Jan.....	6,501	5,674	2,588	2,348	1,190	1,033	1,563	1,333	1,160	960
Feb.....	6,497	5,488	2,537	2,231	1,215	1,032	1,577	1,349	1,168	876
Mar.....	6,510	6,641	2,558	2,662	1,199	1,229	1,598	1,649	1,155	1,101
Apr.....	6,606	6,495	2,631	2,688	1,212	1,168	1,589	1,559	1,174	1,080
May.....	6,554	7,062	2,577	2,891	1,193	1,278	1,614	1,728	1,170	1,165
June.....	6,823	7,458	2,698	3,004	1,235	1,367	1,697	1,875	1,193	1,212
July.....	6,776	6,859	2,738	2,857	1,200	1,223	1,601	1,627	1,237	1,152
Repayments										
1960.....	45,972			16,832		10,442		11,022		7,676
1961.....	47,700			18,294		10,943		11,715		6,749
1962.....	50,620			18,468		11,434		12,593		8,125
1963.....	55,171			20,326		12,211		13,618		9,016
1964.....	61,121			22,971		13,161		14,825		10,164
1965.....	67,495			25,663		13,699		16,443		11,690
1966.....	72,805			28,132		14,153		17,474		13,046
1966—July.....	6,168	6,002	2,382	2,332	1,180	1,134	1,476	1,445	1,130	1,091
Aug.....	6,087	6,247	2,362	2,480	1,179	1,189	1,458	1,490	1,088	1,088
Sept.....	6,103	6,000	2,396	2,381	1,156	1,135	1,481	1,426	1,070	1,058
Oct.....	6,142	6,159	2,400	2,420	1,193	1,223	1,472	1,438	1,077	1,078
Nov.....	6,213	6,193	2,415	2,395	1,258	1,222	1,480	1,496	1,060	1,080
Dec.....	6,112	6,277	2,418	2,346	1,198	1,228	1,467	1,626	1,029	1,077
1967—Jan.....	6,221	6,315	2,435	2,470	1,190	1,155	1,500	1,492	1,096	1,198
Feb.....	6,281	5,905	2,446	2,297	1,188	1,150	1,510	1,361	1,137	1,097
Mar.....	6,246	6,648	2,412	2,561	1,187	1,332	1,540	1,607	1,107	1,148
Apr.....	6,393	6,246	2,516	2,457	1,192	1,171	1,536	1,495	1,149	1,123
May.....	6,361	6,612	2,483	2,630	1,193	1,253	1,540	1,579	1,145	1,150
June.....	6,531	6,697	2,548	2,598	1,234	1,261	1,585	1,668	1,164	1,170
July.....	6,551	6,562	2,562	2,588	1,215	1,197	1,564	1,593	1,210	1,184
Net change in credit outstanding <sup>2</sup>										
1960.....	3,588			1,446		1,152		1,051		-61
1961.....	696			335		-199		578		-20
1962.....	4,506			1,997		921		932		656
1963.....	6,124			3,018		1,329		1,276		501
1964.....	6,384			3,065		1,239		1,426		654
1965.....	8,013			4,075		1,376		1,677		885
1966.....	6,091			2,982		798		1,512		799
1966—July.....	564	668	291	385	75	131	117	132	81	20
Aug.....	602	778	321	339	81	147	131	223	69	69
Sept.....	475	189	238	41	86	27	106	91	45	30
Oct.....	380	244	183	100	33	12	110	67	54	65
Nov.....	444	418	251	100	-2	19	133	135	62	164
Dec.....	321	1,165	135	177	43	146	103	196	40	646
1967—Jan.....	280	-641	153	-122	*	-122	63	-159	64	-238
Feb.....	216	-417	91	-66	27	-118	67	-12	31	-221
Mar.....	264	-7	146	101	12	-103	58	42	48	-47
Apr.....	213	249	115	231	20	-3	53	64	25	-43
May.....	193	450	94	261	*	25	74	149	25	15
June.....	292	761	150	406	1	106	112	207	29	42
July.....	225	297	176	269	-15	26	37	34	27	-32

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

<sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments, except in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between extensions and re-

payments for some particular holders do not equal the changes in their outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit extended, repaid, or outstanding.

See also NOTE to previous table.

## MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1966 aver- age <sup>p</sup>	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>r</sup>	June <sup>r</sup>	July
Total index.....	100.00	156.3	157.2	158.0	157.7	158.9	158.6	159.0	158.1	156.4	156.4	156.3	155.6	155.5	156.7
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>155.3</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>158.3</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>159.2</i>	<i>158.1</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>156.2</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>157.4</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	147.4	146.5	147.1	146.5	148.8	148.8	149.1	147.8	145.2	146.0	146.7	145.8	146.6	147.3
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	172.6	174.4	176.4	177.4	178.8	179.6	181.0	180.2	180.3	179.6	179.4	178.5	178.1	178.9
Materials.....	52.65	157.1	158.8	159.6	159.2	159.9	159.1	158.9	158.0	156.2	155.8	155.8	155.0	155.0	156.3
<b>Consumer goods</b>															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>146.4</i>	<i>150.7</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>162.8</i>	<i>162.6</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>135.7</i>	<i>144.6</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>145.8</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>158.4</i>
Autos.....	1.82	169.5	151.5	141.7	148.6	177.8	166.7	167.3	141.3	120.5	136.5	149.6	149.9	156.0	160.7
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	154.4	158.6	152.7	153.5	156.2	157.8	156.4	154.4	155.7	155.3	154.1	140.5	145.3	155.4
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>152.8</i>	<i>151.3</i>	<i>153.2</i>	<i>153.2</i>	<i>151.7</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>148.2</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>144.1</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>143.7</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	168.9	168.0	168.9	166.0	170.0	169.1	166.5	165.2	162.9	160.4	157.9	158.5	156.6	157.7
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	166.6	165.5	165.0	159.3	170.2	165.3	158.4	154.0	153.7	147.1	141.7	143.8	138.6	144.2
Appliances.....	1.33	166.7	171.1	166.7	160.1	171.7	162.4	151.9	150.2	150.4	143.6	146.0	147.0	149.7	153.4
TV and home radios.....	.47	166.3	149.8	160.2	157.1	166.0	173.7	176.7	164.8	162.9	157.2	129.6	135.0	107.3	118.0
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	165.7	165.2	168.0	165.9	164.4	164.7	163.5	163.4	158.5	157.4	157.9	157.2	157.3	157.0
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	174.2	173.2	174.2	173.9	174.5	177.1	178.7	179.8	177.3	178.6	177.1	177.1	177.4	174.3
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	139.6	139.0	139.1	138.8	139.0	139.8	139.1	139.9	135.8	135.4	135.0	131.9	131.9	.....
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>143.3</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>145.0</i>	<i>145.4</i>	<i>145.2</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>147.6</i>	<i>147.3</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	126.4	126.0	127.9	127.9	126.0	127.3	130.1	130.4	129.9	129.6	129.6	130.3	130.2	129.2
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	131.7	130.2	134.0	131.0	133.1	133.0	133.7	132.9	134.1	133.5	140.4	133.2	136.5	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	174.4	174.5	175.4	176.1	178.7	181.3	178.5	179.0	180.3	181.0	181.4	181.4	182.1	184.1
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	136.6	138.9	138.2	136.7	137.9	138.8	139.1	141.5	142.3	142.3	143.6	142.5	141.4	142.8
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	159.4	161.1	165.0	162.5	161.9	162.4	162.0	161.8	160.1	162.7	161.6	166.4	168.9	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	128.6	128.8	129.1	131.8	134.0	129.8	129.2	125.5	125.7	128.0	131.9	130.5	134.8	130.9
Residential utilities.....	2.46	174.4	176.8	182.5	177.4	175.5	178.2	178.0	175.8	176.9	179.6	179.8	184.0	185.6	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	186.8	190.0	197.9	191.2	188.3	192.2	189.2	191.0	186.9	190.3	186.3	197.6	199.5	.....
Gas.....	.74	145.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Equipment</b>															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>182.7</i>	<i>184.4</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>187.2</i>	<i>187.5</i>	<i>189.3</i>	<i>187.4</i>	<i>186.6</i>	<i>184.4</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>182.1</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>181.5</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	172.2	174.9	176.3	177.0	178.4	178.1	179.1	177.7	176.8	174.1	173.0	169.1	169.0	168.8
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	190.0	189.8	194.1	194.8	195.5	196.9	196.0	196.7	199.8	199.1	200.7	200.8	200.5	201.4
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	208.5	208.8	208.1	209.2	212.7	216.9	220.3	214.5	215.0	211.7	210.4	211.7	208.9	210.2
Farm equipment.....	.61	167.0	167.5	169.1	178.9	180.3	170.7	179.5	176.1	162.6	162.8	160.4	167.6	162.5	.....
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Materials</b>															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>157.4</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>160.1</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>153.9</i>	<i>151.9</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>151.3</i>	<i>150.5</i>	<i>149.3</i>	<i>150.3</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	170.3	162.8	173.6	174.0	176.2	173.8	165.4	154.6	148.4	145.1	143.0	149.7	151.0	150.3
Equipment.....	7.84	180.7	183.7	187.9	189.1	189.7	191.0	190.3	190.6	186.5	185.6	183.2	180.9	179.6	182.8
Construction.....	9.17	141.6	141.0	140.2	139.8	138.5	138.5	138.2	138.9	139.2	140.4	139.2	137.1	136.5	136.4
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	144.4	146.9	145.3	142.7	145.2	139.6	139.5	139.6	140.3	135.6	133.9	130.0	129.6	132.0
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>161.4</i>	<i>161.7</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>159.4</i>	<i>160.4</i>	<i>159.7</i>	<i>160.9</i>	<i>162.5</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	148.9	149.9	150.1	150.7	151.6	150.9	153.0	153.4	152.1	151.1	152.6	150.1	151.9	151.2
Containers.....	3.03	145.4	143.2	143.4	147.4	145.3	147.2	151.1	146.5	147.1	144.6	148.5	146.2	145.2	141.1
General business supplies.....	6.07	150.7	153.2	153.4	152.4	154.8	152.8	154.0	156.8	154.6	154.4	154.6	152.0	155.3	156.2
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	192.8	194.5	195.6	193.8	197.1	198.7	198.1	199.3	197.8	194.6	194.2	196.0	194.9	196.2
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>138.6</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>139.3</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>143.0</i>	<i>147.0</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	122.2	124.6	124.9	123.7	124.9	123.1	125.1	124.7	123.5	123.3	125.5	124.3	127.8	134.5
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	173.5	174.6	175.9	176.7	174.8	175.7	177.5	179.7	179.3	181.5	182.1	181.3	181.9	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	174.5	176.7	178.2	179.1	176.7	177.8	179.0	181.8	181.3	184.0	184.4	183.6	184.4	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	171.6	174.6	176.3	177.0	177.6	176.7	177.1	178.8	177.4	178.9	179.0	181.4	180.6	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	184.3	186.2	187.5	188.5	183.6	186.4	188.4	192.4	192.8	196.6	197.3	193.7	196.0	.....
Gas.....	.54	164.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Supplementary groups of consumer goods</b>															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	166.5	162.5	159.6	159.7	169.4	166.5	164.9	157.7	153.5	153.9	155.3	153.3	154.5	158.0
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	141.4	141.4	143.0	142.3	142.2	143.3	143.7	144.2	143.1	143.3	143.9	143.5	144.1	.....

For a short article discussing new benchmark production measures for 1958 and 1963, see pp. 954-57, of June 1967 BULLETIN.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1966 aver- age <sup>p</sup>	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>r</sup>	June <sup>r</sup>	July
Total index.....	100.00	156.3	157.2	158.0	157.7	158.9	158.6	159.0	158.1	156.4	156.4	156.3	155.6	155.5	156.7
<i>Manufacturing, total.....</i>	<i>86.45</i>	<i>158.7</i>	<i>159.4</i>	<i>160.1</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>161.5</i>	<i>161.0</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>160.1</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>158.1</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>157.9</i>
Durable.....	48.07	165.1	166.1	167.1	167.3	169.1	167.3	167.6	165.5	163.2	162.9	162.8	162.5	161.7	162.7
Nondurable.....	38.38	150.7	151.3	151.3	150.9	151.9	153.1	153.5	153.3	152.4	152.0	152.4	150.7	150.9	151.7
Mining.....	8.23	120.3	122.0	122.1	121.0	121.6	121.0	123.0	122.4	121.6	122.1	120.2	123.5	127.7	
Utilities.....	5.32	173.4	175.7	179.0	177.0	175.2	176.9	177.7	179.6	178.2	180.6	179.2	182.5	183.6	183.0
<b>Durable manufactures</b>															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals.....</i>	<i>12.32</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>154.2</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>153.4</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>143.9</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>142.8</i>
Primary metals.....	6.95	142.7	148.6	148.7	146.4	145.0	138.4	136.2	131.9	131.9	129.2	129.1	128.9	128.3	128.9
Iron and steel.....	5.45	136.2	143.3	142.2	139.0	137.5	132.4	130.1	124.9	124.8	123.7	122.7	122.9	120.5	122.2
Nonferrous metals and products.....	1.50	166.5	162.4	162.1	164.7	168.2	161.7	163.5	163.2	167.2	162.1	161.4	154.4	156.0	153.0
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	162.8	162.1	161.4	163.0	164.2	164.7	168.7	166.6	165.0	162.9	160.2	160.8	160.8	160.7
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	158.8	157.7	158.8	158.6	159.0	160.2	161.4	160.7	160.9	160.1	158.1	156.4	156.9	156.1
<i>Machinery and related products.....</i>	<i>27.98</i>	<i>176.5</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>179.0</i>	<i>179.8</i>	<i>183.4</i>	<i>181.9</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>179.6</i>	<i>176.2</i>	<i>177.0</i>	<i>177.1</i>	<i>177.0</i>	<i>176.1</i>	<i>178.3</i>
Machinery.....	14.80	183.8	186.6	189.6	188.8	191.1	189.0	189.5	189.2	186.4	183.8	181.8	180.5	177.5	180.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	181.9	184.7	186.7	188.6	189.9	188.2	190.4	190.7	187.3	185.2	183.4	181.7	181.3	182.6
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	186.5	189.1	193.4	189.2	192.6	190.1	188.3	187.2	185.3	182.0	179.7	178.9	172.5	177.8
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	168.3	166.0	166.0	168.3	174.6	172.9	171.5	164.6	159.4	164.5	167.7	169.0	170.8	172.2
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	171.3	161.2	158.1	164.6	175.7	170.7	169.0	151.5	140.6	148.0	153.8	155.2	157.7	160.0
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	165.2	169.6	172.5	171.1	173.7	174.6	173.7	176.0	175.6	178.8	179.8	181.4	181.8	182.6
Instruments and related products.....	1.71	176.5	177.0	177.4	179.5	181.8	181.4	184.6	186.2	183.4	185.8	185.2	185.3	184.1	183.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber.....</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>132.9</i>	<i>131.7</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>129.3</i>	<i>129.6</i>	<i>129.5</i>	<i>130.7</i>	<i>127.8</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>126.8</i>
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	140.7	138.5	140.5	141.2	137.8	136.5	136.9	137.2	136.9	134.9	136.0	134.8	133.5	133.7
Lumber and products.....	1.73	119.3	119.9	111.3	110.0	111.3	109.5	112.8	115.7	116.9	120.2	121.5	115.6	114.9	
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous.....</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>165.0</i>	<i>163.5</i>	<i>167.1</i>	<i>165.9</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>167.5</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>163.9</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>162.3</i>	<i>161.5</i>	<i>159.5</i>
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	171.9	169.7	175.3	173.2	173.2	173.9	174.0	172.1	170.6	166.5	166.5	166.5	166.3	163.9
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	157.9	157.2	158.7	158.4	157.2	158.5	160.9	160.3	157.1	158.2	159.2	158.1	156.7	155.1
<b>Nondurable manufactures</b>															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather.....</i>	<i>7.60</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>140.9</i>	<i>140.8</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>139.8</i>	<i>136.4</i>	<i>134.5</i>	<i>134.2</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>133.6</i>
Textile mill products.....	2.90	142.3	143.4	142.1	141.7	142.4	141.8	141.4	139.3	136.7	134.6	135.1	135.2	135.3	135.3
Apparel products.....	3.59	150.3	149.7	147.7	148.4	148.1	149.3	150.5	150.2	146.4	143.6	141.9	141.2	141.5	
Leather and products.....	1.11	111.9	111.1	110.4	109.9	113.9	110.8	111.1	107.7	103.7	100.5	107.1	105.0	101.9	
<i>Paper and printing.....</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>147.9</i>	<i>148.5</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>149.3</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>148.9</i>	<i>148.6</i>
Paper and products.....	3.43	152.1	156.2	153.1	151.2	153.3	153.7	152.6	154.0	152.4	152.4	150.7	151.4	150.3	148.6
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	142.2	144.8	145.3	144.3	144.1	144.7	143.7	145.5	146.1	146.8	148.3	147.4	147.8	148.5
Newspapers.....	1.53	134.2	136.3	137.7	139.1	135.7	135.2	133.2	133.7	134.8	130.9	133.8	133.1	134.3	136.1
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.....</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>181.7</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>182.4</i>	<i>182.8</i>	<i>186.1</i>	<i>187.8</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>186.7</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>186.1</i>	<i>185.8</i>	<i>181.7</i>	<i>182.8</i>	<i>186.4</i>
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	193.0	194.5	194.4	193.5	196.9	199.4	198.7	198.6	200.5	199.3	199.2	199.2	199.2	200.1
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	220.1	222.0	222.2	220.5	224.1	227.5	228.8	228.5	230.8	227.9	227.2	228.8	226.6	
Petroleum products.....	1.97	128.4	126.9	128.5	130.6	131.2	129.1	129.0	128.7	127.4	130.1	133.1	132.1	132.8	131.5
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	191.9	188.7	190.3	193.6	199.2	202.0	201.6	198.8	196.3	191.5	186.9	164.0	169.7	
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>127.2</i>	<i>128.5</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>130.9</i>	<i>130.5</i>	<i>130.5</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>130.9</i>	<i>131.3</i>	<i>131.1</i>
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	128.4	128.1	129.2	128.5	127.5	129.7	132.0	131.9	131.3	131.7	132.7	132.0	131.9	131.7
Food manufactures.....	8.64	126.6	126.4	127.0	127.0	124.9	127.6	130.3	130.4	129.5	129.7	130.2	130.3	129.9	129.7
Beverages.....	1.61	137.8	137.2	141.1	136.4	141.4	141.1	141.0	140.2	141.1	142.3	146.3	141.2	142.9	
Tobacco products.....	.82	119.8	116.5	119.9	120.5	116.9	117.2	119.3	118.5	120.2	116.2	128.8	117.4	123.9	
<b>Mining</b>															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas.....</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>119.5</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>127.5</i>
Coal.....	1.16	115.2	120.8	120.7	114.7	121.5	114.0	125.2	120.7	115.7	115.1	125.5	120.1	122.5	122.6
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.3	119.0	119.3	119.6	118.3	117.2	117.5	121.1	128.5
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	123.8	125.5	125.9	125.8	125.6	125.2	125.1	125.7	125.4	125.3	125.5	125.3	129.0	137.3
Crude oil.....	4.25	119.4	120.9	121.2	121.3	121.1	120.8	120.8	121.0	120.0	120.1	119.6	119.6	123.5	133.2
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	151.7	155.1	155.5	154.4	154.6	153.3	152.3	155.7						
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	79.2	76.4	77.0	77.9	77.9	79.2	78.1	76.3	80.5	71.0	61.8	65.5	67.7	69.0
Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....	1.43	133.2	133.8	133.1	131.4	129.9	133.2	137.1	139.4	138.9	140.0	138.7	130.8	133.6	128.8
Metal mining.....	.61	132.7	134.0	132.1	128.6	129.4	133.0	134.2	140.3	142.1	143.7	149.5	132.9	133.9	121.9
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	133.5	133.7	133.8	133.5	130.3	133.4	139.3	138.7	136.6	137.2	130.6	129.2	133.3	133.9
<b>Utilities</b>															
Electric.....	4.04	179.7	182.4	186.5	184.2	181.7	183.9	183.4	185.7	183.7	186.7	185.2	189.6	190.8	
Gas.....	1.28	156.1	156.9	157.6	158.5	159.1	159.5	160.0							

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

## MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1966 aver- age <sup>p</sup>	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>r</sup>	June <sup>r</sup>	July
Total index.....	100.00	156.3	150.9	156.8	161.3	163.8	160.2	157.1	156.6	156.8	157.1	158.0	156.2	159.0	151.0
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>161.2</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>155.3</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>151.6</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	147.4	139.8	146.0	153.6	157.8	151.3	145.3	145.7	145.6	146.2	147.0	144.3	150.4	140.3
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	172.6	172.0	173.5	177.8	179.4	178.7	182.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	180.3	179.0	180.0	175.7
Materials.....	52.65	157.1	151.8	158.7	161.3	163.1	160.4	157.0	156.4	157.0	157.0	158.4	157.0	158.4	150.5
<b>Consumer goods</b>															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>127.5</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>185.4</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>165.5</i>	<i>154.6</i>	<i>142.2</i>	<i>151.8</i>	<i>161.5</i>	<i>155.1</i>	<i>162.5</i>	<i>116.2</i>
Autos.....	1.82	169.5	112.1	32.6	150.1	202.7	193.4	175.7	155.4	132.6	151.5	167.6	166.4	177.1	94.8
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	154.4	147.7	156.9	158.3	162.5	156.3	152.1	153.7	154.8	152.3	154.2	140.3	143.2	144.3
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>152.8</i>	<i>156.2</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>146.5</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>148.8</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>147.9</i>	<i>132.4</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	168.9	152.8	164.1	174.4	184.6	176.5	170.9	162.3	166.5	165.3	159.6	159.8	161.7	146.3
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	166.6	140.8	149.3	170.9	191.6	173.1	163.1	153.1	167.9	162.6	151.3	152.0	152.8	128.8
Appliances.....	1.33	166.7	150.5	145.8	168.1	190.1	163.0	155.2	153.4	166.7	165.1	162.7	159.7	169.9	142.9
TV and home radios.....	.47	166.3	113.4	159.1	178.9	195.9	201.5	185.5	152.3	171.4	155.5	162.0	130.5	104.6	89.3
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	165.7	157.3	171.0	170.5	173.0	170.8	169.6	159.8	156.6	155.5	153.5	151.2	155.4	149.5
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	174.2	163.3	175.9	181.7	186.0	185.2	181.4	175.3	172.9	176.6	174.4	176.0	177.4	164.4
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	139.6	127.2	143.3	140.9	148.7	139.8	125.9	133.6	142.6	138.8	139.7	130.6	136.3	.....
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>152.4</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>149.3</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>148.6</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	126.4	125.4	138.2	144.5	139.9	132.8	126.6	123.9	121.5	120.9	121.3	122.5	128.9	128.6
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	131.7	136.4	145.0	134.4	137.1	126.3	115.4	117.0	122.7	130.6	141.8	143.0	156.2	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	174.4	167.5	181.2	179.6	185.0	183.1	177.6	180.8	180.3	181.0	186.8	182.3	190.7	181.3
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	136.6	137.5	139.9	137.9	137.8	137.0	138.8	140.2	141.7	144.4	144.2	142.1	140.8	141.4
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	159.4	166.3	171.8	164.8	154.1	153.0	165.5	177.2	170.4	168.5	159.0	156.2	162.8	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	128.6	131.1	132.9	131.9	130.6	129.0	132.2	130.8	128.8	126.7	125.0	126.2	133.3	133.2
Residential utilities.....	2.46	174.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	186.8	199.5	209.8	196.2	174.0	172.8	194.5	220.2	206.7	203.6	186.1	178.8	187.5	.....
Gas.....	.74	145.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Equipment</b>															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>180.3</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>186.1</i>	<i>187.5</i>	<i>185.3</i>	<i>189.8</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>186.7</i>	<i>186.2</i>	<i>185.4</i>	<i>183.2</i>	<i>184.2</i>	<i>177.9</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	172.2	173.2	175.8	178.6	177.3	175.6	180.2	177.7	175.9	174.3	172.1	169.3	170.7	167.1
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	190.0	187.1	194.1	197.7	198.8	200.8	200.3	196.9	198.4	197.3	197.9	198.4	201.1	198.6
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	208.5	208.8	199.8	206.1	218.0	212.6	218.1	214.5	215.0	218.0	222.0	218.1	217.3	202.9
Farm equipment.....	.61	167.0	149.8	136.4	167.3	169.1	154.3	174.9	179.3	180.6	183.8	180.1	178.0	173.0	.....
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Materials</b>															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>157.4</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>158.4</i>	<i>162.7</i>	<i>163.5</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>152.7</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>145.6</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	170.3	141.6	158.0	174.0	178.8	179.0	173.7	160.0	150.6	149.5	147.3	154.2	152.5	130.8
Equipment.....	7.84	180.7	178.0	182.3	187.2	189.1	191.2	193.2	192.3	188.2	187.6	185.2	182.2	181.4	177.1
Construction.....	9.17	141.6	146.6	150.0	148.2	146.1	138.2	131.3	128.5	129.5	133.4	137.8	139.2	146.2	141.6
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	144.4	133.7	141.1	147.0	148.7	140.7	133.4	136.0	141.6	138.9	139.3	137.2	135.0	120.1
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>162.6</i>	<i>161.2</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>161.5</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>160.9</i>	<i>162.2</i>	<i>155.5</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	148.9	141.4	149.8	153.9	157.7	153.1	147.9	148.0	151.5	153.4	157.7	152.6	154.6	142.1
Containers.....	3.03	145.4	142.5	152.0	152.4	152.7	143.1	134.0	139.2	145.3	145.3	153.8	147.7	153.2	138.9
General business supplies.....	6.07	150.7	140.9	148.8	154.7	160.2	158.1	154.8	152.4	154.6	157.5	159.7	155.0	155.3	143.7
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	192.8	183.4	192.7	192.8	198.1	200.7	195.1	198.3	201.8	198.5	201.0	198.9	197.8	185.0
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>140.3</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>139.0</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>145.3</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	122.2	116.6	123.4	122.3	125.7	124.6	126.9	126.9	127.3	126.1	126.9	124.3	124.8	127.5
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	173.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	174.5	187.0	191.9	188.3	177.8	173.5	175.2	178.9	174.3	178.0	175.7	178.2	187.5	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	171.6	173.7	179.8	179.7	178.0	176.7	175.3	177.9	172.8	178.0	176.7	181.4	184.2	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	184.3	206.7	210.9	204.0	185.4	178.2	182.7	187.6	183.2	186.0	182.5	183.4	198.9	.....
Gas.....	.54	164.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Supplementary groups of consumer goods</b>															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	166.5	142.4	132.0	165.8	184.9	176.9	168.7	159.1	156.5	159.8	160.5	157.8	162.0	133.9
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	141.4	139.0	150.4	149.6	149.2	143.2	138.1	141.5	142.2	141.8	142.7	140.0	146.7	.....

For notes see opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1966 aver- age <sup>a</sup>	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>r</sup>	June <sup>r</sup>	July
Total index . . . . .	100.00	156.3	150.9	156.8	161.3	163.8	160.2	157.1	156.6	156.8	157.1	158.0	156.2	159.0	151.0
<i>Manufacturing, total</i> . . . . .	86.45	158.7	152.1	158.0	163.6	167.1	163.3	159.2	158.0	158.6	159.0	160.4	158.4	161.2	151.0
Durable . . . . .	48.07	165.1	158.2	160.4	169.5	173.2	170.2	168.3	164.7	163.7	164.7	165.1	164.5	166.0	155.1
Nondurable . . . . .	38.38	150.7	144.4	155.0	156.3	159.6	154.8	147.7	149.7	152.3	151.9	154.4	150.7	155.1	145.9
Mining . . . . .	8.23	120.3	118.2	123.6	122.8	124.3	121.5	122.1	121.3	121.7	120.4	122.1	121.8	123.6	124.6
Utilities . . . . .	5.32	173.4													
<b>Durable manufactures</b>															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals</i> . . . . .	12.32	151.5	143.8	151.2	156.1	156.3	151.8	147.7	146.8	148.2	146.7	146.5	145.0	145.0	135.2
Primary metals . . . . .	6.95	142.7	131.5	139.5	144.8	146.4	139.8	132.1	134.5	139.4	137.2	136.5	133.4	130.2	117.4
Iron and steel . . . . .	5.45	136.2	127.5	133.7	139.0	139.6	133.7	126.8	127.4	131.0	129.9	127.6	125.4	120.5	111.8
Nonferrous metals and products . . . . .	1.50	166.5	146.2	160.5	165.9	171.4	161.7	151.1	160.4	169.7	163.9	168.5	162.6	165.7	137.7
Fabricated metal products . . . . .	5.37	162.8	159.7	166.2	170.8	169.1	167.3	167.9	162.6	159.6	159.0	159.4	160.0	164.0	158.3
Structural metal parts . . . . .	2.86	158.8	157.7	162.8	164.9	163.8	162.6	163.0	157.5	154.5	153.9	153.4	154.8	160.0	156.1
<i>Machinery and related products</i> . . . . .	27.98	176.5	168.1	166.4	180.2	186.7	185.2	185.7	181.0	178.4	180.1	180.0	179.6	180.6	167.5
Machinery . . . . .	14.80	183.8	178.1	183.2	190.0	193.0	189.8	192.2	189.1	188.5	187.1	184.6	182.5	182.2	173.9
Nonelectrical machinery . . . . .	8.43	181.9	180.1	179.8	186.1	186.5	185.2	191.7	190.7	189.9	190.4	188.9	186.2	186.4	178.0
Electrical machinery . . . . .	6.37	186.5	175.6	187.8	195.2	201.5	196.0	192.9	186.8	186.8	182.7	178.9	177.6	176.7	168.6
Transportation equipment . . . . .	10.19	168.3	153.5	140.5	167.4	180.3	180.0	177.2	168.9	162.3	168.4	171.8	173.5	176.1	152.6
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	4.68	171.3	138.5	106.3	163.7	187.1	183.6	174.7	159.5	146.6	155.2	161.2	165.0	169.8	122.2
Aircraft and other equipment . . . . .	5.26	165.2	165.5	169.4	170.4	174.6	177.2	179.8	177.8	176.0	179.7	180.7	180.7	180.9	178.2
Instruments and related products . . . . .	1.71	176.5	175.2	178.8	181.5	183.8	184.7	186.8	184.0	182.5	184.9	184.8	183.4	185.9	181.4
Ordnance and accessories . . . . .	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber</i> . . . . .	4.72	132.9	137.2	142.0	139.3	136.2	126.9	118.1	116.8	120.5	124.3	129.5	130.0	136.7	133.0
Clay, glass, and stone products . . . . .	2.99	140.7	147.2	152.0	149.2	145.4	138.5	129.4	125.5	125.3	130.2	135.5	138.3	144.6	143.5
Lumber and products . . . . .	1.73	119.3	119.9	124.7	122.1	120.2	106.8	98.7	101.8	112.2	114.2	119.1	115.6	122.9	
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	3.05	165.0	159.1	171.9	172.0	174.8	174.2	169.7	161.0	158.7	159.4	158.6	158.6	161.8	155.2
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	1.54	171.9	167.2	180.2	178.4	179.8	178.8	178.4	168.7	166.3	164.5	162.0	161.5	166.0	161.4
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	1.51	157.9	150.9	163.5	165.5	169.8	169.6	160.9	153.1	150.8	154.2	155.2	155.7	157.5	148.9
<b>Nondurable manufactures</b>															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather</i> . . . . .	7.60	141.6	127.2	143.9	141.1	148.5	141.5	130.0	137.9	143.9	140.1	141.7	135.2	138.0	121.5
Textile mill products . . . . .	2.90	142.3	129.1	145.7	141.7	146.7	142.5	131.5	140.0	140.8	137.6	142.5	141.9	140.0	124.2
Apparel products . . . . .	3.59	150.3	134.0	150.7	149.9	159.9	150.8	137.0	145.7	156.7	152.9	152.5	141.2	147.9	
Leather and products . . . . .	1.11	111.9	100.0	117.6	111.5	116.7	108.6	103.7	107.2	110.9	105.5	105.0	98.7	100.9	
<i>Paper and printing</i> . . . . .	8.17	146.3	140.2	146.6	149.2	154.9	151.6	144.2	146.1	149.3	150.6	153.5	150.2	150.3	139.7
Paper and products . . . . .	3.43	152.1	143.7	153.1	153.5	163.3	154.5	140.4	151.7	156.2	153.9	158.2	152.2	154.8	136.7
Printing and publishing . . . . .	4.74	142.2	137.7	141.9	146.0	148.8	149.5	146.9	142.0	144.4	148.3	150.2	148.7	147.1	141.8
Newspapers . . . . .	1.53	134.2	118.6	126.0	138.4	145.6	148.7	136.5	123.0	129.4	134.8	142.5	141.9	135.0	118.4
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber</i> . . . . .	11.54	181.7	174.7	183.3	185.3	189.7	187.8	184.0	185.7	188.8	188.0	190.6	184.0	189.2	180.2
Chemicals and products . . . . .	7.58	193.0	187.4	194.9	195.3	198.7	200.4	196.3	197.6	201.9	201.7	206.4	202.4	206.3	194.5
Industrial chemicals . . . . .	3.84	220.1	214.2	218.9	221.6	224.1	230.9	228.8	227.4	234.3	231.3	232.9	231.1	231.1	
Petroleum products . . . . .	1.97	128.4	133.6	135.3	134.1	132.5	127.4	125.9	124.8	124.9	125.5	127.8	130.8	136.8	138.5
Rubber and plastics products . . . . .	1.99	191.9	167.0	186.5	198.1	212.1	200.0	194.5	200.8	202.2	197.4	192.7	166.5	175.6	
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco</i> . . . . .	11.07	127.7	127.6	139.2	141.8	139.3	131.7	124.5	122.8	122.2	123.3	126.1	127.1	135.0	131.5
Foods and beverages . . . . .	10.25	128.4	129.6	140.0	143.1	140.2	132.7	126.7	123.3	122.4	124.0	125.9	127.6	135.2	133.2
Food manufactures . . . . .	8.64	126.6	125.1	137.6	143.8	139.9	133.3	127.0	124.5	122.1	121.3	121.7	122.6	129.0	128.4
Beverages . . . . .	1.61	137.8	153.4	152.8	139.1	142.1	129.8	124.8	116.9	124.2	138.7	148.6	153.9	168.1	
Tobacco products . . . . .	.82	119.8	103.1	129.7	125.2	127.3	119.5	97.1	117.2	119.6	114.5	128.5	121.6	132.6	
<b>Mining</b>															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas</i> . . . . .	6.80	117.6	112.4	118.9	118.1	120.8	119.7	121.6	121.6	122.2	119.8	119.6	117.8	118.5	121.3
Coal . . . . .	1.16	115.2	93.1	127.0	121.3	132.4	118.7	122.9	118.3	117.1	116.0	126.4	121.3	116.5	99.9
Crude oil and natural gas . . . . .	5.64	118.0	116.4	117.3	117.4	118.5	119.9	121.4	122.3	123.2	120.6	118.2	117.0	118.9	125.7
Oil and gas extraction . . . . .	4.91	123.8	122.2	122.5	122.5	124.2	126.0	127.8	129.0	129.7	128.5	127.0	125.0	126.7	134.0
Crude oil . . . . .	4.25	119.4	118.5	118.8	118.9	119.9	120.8	122.0	122.8	123.6	122.5	121.5	120.2	122.3	130.5
Gas and gas liquids . . . . .	.66	151.7	145.8	146.0	145.8	151.4	159.0	164.9	168.5						
Oil and gas drilling . . . . .	.73	79.2	76.9	81.9	82.7	79.8	78.8	77.9	77.4	79.4	67.2	58.6	63.3	66.3	69.5
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals</i> . . . . .	1.43	133.2	145.6	145.6	145.4	140.9	130.0	124.2	119.9	119.4	122.9	134.2	140.9	147.6	140.2
Metal mining . . . . .	.61	132.7	143.4	142.7	145.3	138.5	123.7	120.8	123.5	127.9	127.9	139.0	146.2	151.3	130.4
Stone and earth minerals . . . . .	.82	133.5	147.2	147.8	145.5	142.7	134.7	126.8	117.3	113.2	119.1	130.6	136.9	144.9	147.4
<b>Utilities</b>															
Electric . . . . .	4.04	179.7	192.3	199.5	191.7	176.2	173.2	183.5	196.5	188.1	189.0	180.1	178.4	187.5	
Gas . . . . .	1.28	156.1													

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.



## SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59=100)

Period	Industrial production								Construction contracts	Non-agricultural employment—Total <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing <sup>2</sup>		Freight carloadings	Total retail sales <sup>3</sup>	Prices <sup>4</sup>	
	Total	Major market groupings			Major industry groupings			Employment			Payrolls	Consumer			Wholesale commodity	
		Final products		Materials	Mfg.	Mining	Utilities									
		Total	Consumer goods													Equip-ment
1951.....	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	63	91.1	106.1	80.2	121.5	76	90.5	96.7
1952.....	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	67	93.0	106.1	84.5	115.0	79	92.5	94.0
1953.....	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	70	95.6	111.6	93.6	116.6	83	93.2	92.7
1954.....	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	76	93.3	101.8	85.4	104.6	82	93.6	92.9
1955.....	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	91	96.5	105.5	94.8	115.3	89	93.3	93.2
1956.....	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	92	99.8	106.7	100.2	115.9	92	94.7	96.2
1957.....	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	93	100.7	104.7	101.4	108.2	97	98.0	99.0
1958.....	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	102	97.8	95.2	93.5	93.8	98	100.7	100.4
1959.....	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	105	101.5	100.1	105.1	97.9	105	101.5	100.6
1960.....	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	105	103.3	99.9	106.7	95.3	106	103.1	100.7
1961.....	109.7	111.2	112.6	108.3	108.4	109.6	102.6	122.3	108	102.9	95.9	105.4	91.2	107	104.2	100.3
1962.....	118.3	119.7	119.7	119.6	117.0	118.7	105.0	131.4	120	105.9	99.1	113.8	92.4	115	105.4	100.6
1963.....	124.3	124.9	125.2	124.2	123.7	124.9	107.9	140.0	132	108.0	99.7	117.9	93.3	120	106.7	100.3
1964.....	132.3	131.8	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.1	111.5	151.3	137	111.1	101.5	124.3	95.5	127	108.1	100.5
1965.....	143.4	142.5	140.3	147.0	144.2	145.0	114.8	160.9	143	115.7	106.5	136.3	96.6	138	109.9	102.5
1966 P.....	156.3	155.4	147.4	172.6	157.1	158.7	120.3	173.4	145	121.6	112.7	150.4	96.5	148	113.1	105.9
1966—July.....	157.2	155.3	146.5	174.4	158.8	159.4	122.0	175.7	147	122.0	112.7	148.9	93.6	148	113.3	106.4
Aug.....	158.0	156.4	147.1	176.4	159.6	160.1	122.1	179.0	139	122.2	113.8	151.4	94.0	150	113.8	106.8
Sept.....	157.7	156.3	146.5	177.4	159.2	160.0	121.0	177.0	146	122.2	113.3	152.7	95.0	150	114.1	106.8
Oct.....	158.9	158.3	148.8	178.8	159.9	161.5	121.6	175.2	139	122.7	113.9	153.8	93.9	149	114.5	106.2
Nov.....	158.6	158.5	148.8	179.6	159.1	161.0	121.0	176.9	130	123.4	114.6	154.5	97.1	150	114.6	105.9
Dec.....	159.0	159.2	149.1	181.0	158.9	161.3	123.0	177.7	133	123.9	114.7	154.4	99.0	148	114.7	105.9
1967—Jan.....	158.1	158.1	147.8	180.2	158.0	160.1	123.0	179.6	126	124.5	114.7	156.2	97.4	150	114.7	106.2
Feb.....	156.4	156.4	145.2	180.3	156.2	158.5	122.4	178.2	143	124.7	114.1	153.2	95.6	149	114.8	106.0
Mar.....	156.4	156.7	146.0	179.6	155.8	158.1	121.6	180.6	149	124.9	113.5	152.9	95.9	151	115.0	105.7
Apr.....	156.3	157.1	146.7	179.4	155.8	158.2	122.1	179.2	138	124.7	112.4	151.0	95.9	152	115.3	105.3
May.....	155.6	156.2	145.8	178.5	155.0	157.2	120.2	182.5	154	124.6	111.7	150.1	93.1	151	115.6	105.8
June.....	155.3	156.6	146.6	178.1	155.0	156.9	123.5	183.6	164	125.5	112.5	151.7	89.3	155	116.0	106.3
July.....	156.7	157.4	147.3	178.9	156.3	157.9	127.7	183.0	149	125.6	111.6	151.5	85.2	156	116.5	106.5
Aug.....	158.0	158.3	148.3	179.8	157.7	159.3	128.5	183.5	.....	126.1	112.9	154.8	89.7	158	.....	106.1

<sup>1</sup> Employees only; excludes personnel in the armed forces.<sup>2</sup> Production workers only.<sup>3</sup> F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.<sup>4</sup> Prices are not seasonally adjusted.NOTE.—Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.  
Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Co. monthly index of dollar

value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Freight carloadings: Based on data from Association of American Railroads.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1965	1966	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total construction.....	49,272	50,150	4,797	4,302	4,083	4,106	3,461	3,189	2,838	3,300	4,424	4,389	5,095	5,414	4,879
By type of ownership:															
Public.....	16,302	18,152	2,020	1,568	1,379	1,607	1,357	1,287	1,113	1,188	1,509	1,498	1,820	2,169	.....
Private.....	32,970	31,998	2,754	2,733	2,704	2,499	2,104	1,902	1,725	2,112	2,916	2,891	3,275	3,245	.....
By type of construction:															
Residential building.....	21,247	17,827	1,484	1,494	1,261	1,225	1,076	903	937	1,056	1,584	1,627	2,002	2,000	1,829
Nonresidential building.....	17,219	19,393	1,813	1,729	1,676	1,796	1,424	1,358	1,175	1,430	1,714	1,830	1,808	2,070	1,749
Nonbuilding.....	10,805	12,930	1,499	1,079	1,146	1,086	961	928	726	814	1,127	931	1,285	1,344	1,302

NOTE.—Dollar value of total contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Co. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly

data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made to accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Non-farm residential	Nonresidential				Total	Military	Highway	Conservation & development	Other 2	
				Total	Buildings								Other
					Indus-trial	Com-mercial	Other build-ings 1						
1956	47,601	34,869	20,178	14,691	3,084	3,631	2,103	5,873	12,732	1,360	4,415	826	6,131
1957	49,139	35,080	19,006	16,074	3,557	3,564	2,435	6,518	14,059	1,287	4,934	971	6,867
1958	50,153	34,696	19,789	14,907	2,382	3,589	2,704	6,232	15,457	1,402	5,545	1,019	7,491
1959 <sup>3</sup>	55,305	39,235	24,251	14,984	2,106	3,930	2,823	6,125	16,070	1,465	5,761	1,121	7,723
1960	53,941	38,078	21,706	16,372	2,851	4,180	3,118	6,223	15,863	1,366	5,437	1,175	7,885
1961	55,447	38,299	21,680	16,619	2,780	4,674	3,280	5,885	17,148	1,371	5,854	1,384	8,539
1962 <sup>4</sup>	59,667	41,798	24,292	17,506	2,842	5,144	3,631	5,889	17,869	1,266	6,365	1,524	8,714
1963 <sup>5</sup>	63,423	44,057	26,187	17,870	2,906	4,995	3,745	6,224	19,366	1,189	7,084	1,690	9,403
1964	66,200	45,810	26,258	19,552	3,565	5,396	3,994	6,597	20,390	938	7,133	1,729	10,590
1965	71,912	49,840	26,266	23,574	5,128	6,745	4,711	6,990	22,072	852	7,554	2,017	11,649
1966	74,371	50,446	23,815	26,631	6,703	6,890	5,014	8,024	23,925	713	8,359	2,173	12,680
1966—June	74,540	51,476	24,859	26,617	7,022	6,662	4,895	8,038	23,064	763	8,307	2,138	11,856
July	73,088	50,492	24,137	26,355	7,012	6,763	4,594	7,986	22,596	710	8,243	2,087	11,556
Aug.	73,369	50,456	23,356	27,100	7,154	6,916	4,944	8,086	22,913	671	8,163	2,190	11,889
Sept.	73,981	50,107	22,678	27,429	6,895	7,078	5,317	8,139	23,874	690	8,089	2,148	12,947
Oct.	72,255	47,883	21,587	26,296	6,673	6,685	4,911	8,027	24,372	643	8,017	2,203	13,509
Nov.	71,987	47,096	20,324	26,772	6,876	6,689	5,098	8,109	24,891	612	8,245	2,341	13,693
Dec.	72,169	46,410	19,844	26,566	6,469	7,027	5,011	8,059	25,759	755	9,058	2,309	13,637
1967—Jan. r	74,836	48,334	19,928	28,406	7,130	7,925	5,426	7,925	26,502	716	9,489	2,302	13,995
Feb. r	74,996	47,960	20,278	27,682	7,054	7,697	5,093	7,838	27,036	763	10,189	2,173	13,911
Mar. r	73,307	46,906	20,829	26,077	6,097	7,194	4,883	7,903	26,401	642	.....	.....	.....
Apr. r	72,153	46,042	21,130	14,912	5,579	6,926	4,749	7,658	26,111	583	.....	.....	.....
May <sup>p</sup>	74,231	47,830	22,088	25,742	6,042	7,093	4,744	7,863	26,401	536	.....	.....	.....
June <sup>p</sup>	74,926	48,556	22,833	25,723	5,942	6,892	5,007	7,882	26,370	534	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other buildings.  
<sup>2</sup> Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other."  
<sup>3</sup> Beginning with 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.  
<sup>4</sup> Beginning July 1962, reflects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under "Public" (for State and local govt. activity only).  
 Note.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Beginning with 1959, figures are Census Bureau estimates. Data before 1959 are joint estimates of the Depts. of Commerce and Labor.

NEW HOUSING STARTS

(In thousands of units)

Period	Annual rate, S.A. (private only)		Total	By area		By type of ownership				Government-underwritten			
	Total	Non-farm		Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan	Private			Public	Total	FHA	VA	
						Total	1-family	2-family					Multi-family
1956	.....	.....	1,349	.....	.....	1,325	.....	.....	24	465	195	271	
1957	.....	.....	1,224	.....	.....	1,175	.....	.....	49	322	193	128	
1958	.....	.....	1,382	.....	.....	1,314	.....	.....	68	439	337	102	
1959	.....	.....	1,554	1,077	477	1,517	1,234	56	227	37	458	349	109
1960	.....	.....	1,296	889	407	1,252	995	44	213	44	336	261	75
1961	.....	.....	1,365	948	417	1,313	974	44	295	52	328	244	83
1962	.....	.....	1,492	1,054	439	1,463	991	49	422	30	339	261	91
1963 <sup>r</sup>	.....	.....	1,642	1,152	490	1,610	1,021	53	536	32	292	221	71
1964 <sup>r</sup>	.....	.....	1,563	1,093	470	1,529	972	54	505	32	264	205	59
1965 <sup>r</sup>	.....	.....	1,510	1,035	475	1,473	964	51	458	37	246	197	49
1966 <sup>r</sup>	.....	.....	1,196	808	388	1,165	779	35	351	31	195	158	37
1966—July	1,079	1,061	100	66	34	99	69	3	28	1	17	14	3
Aug.	1,108	1,088	104	69	35	102	69	3	30	2	18	14	3
Sept.	1,048	1,020	92	61	31	89	59	2	27	3	13	10	3
Oct.	845	824	79	51	28	77	54	4	20	3	12	9	3
Nov.	957	956	75	48	27	73	50	3	20	2	13	10	3
Dec.	931	910	62	44	19	60	38	2	20	2	12	10	3
1967—Jan. r	1,111	1,079	62	43	19	59	40	2	17	3	13	10	3
Feb. r	1,149	1,132	63	44	19	61	40	2	19	2	12	9	3
Mar. r	1,094	1,067	93	63	30	92	67	2	23	1	18	14	4
Apr. r	1,116	1,099	116	77	38	114	80	4	30	2	16	12	4
May <sup>r</sup>	1,274	1,224	134	92	42	132	87	5	40	2	23	18	5
June	p1,227	p1,208	p131	87	43	p125	88	3	34	p6	24	19	5
July	p1,360	p1,347	p125	88	38	p125	83	5	37	p1	20	15	5

Note.—Beginning with 1959, Census Bureau series includes both farm and nonfarm series developed initially by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Series before 1959 reflect Census Bureau revisions that are not available

by area or type of structure. Data from Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. represent units started, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections.

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total non-institutional population N.S.A.	Not in the labor force N.S.A.	Total labor force S.A.	Civilian labor force, S.A.					Unemployment rate <sup>2</sup> (per cent) S.A.
				Total	Employed <sup>1</sup>			Unemployed	
					Total	In non-agricultural industries	In agriculture		
1961.....	121,343	48,312	73,031	70,459	65,746	60,546	5,200	4,714	6.7
1962.....	122,981	49,539	73,442	70,614	66,702	61,759	4,944	3,911	5.5
1963.....	125,154	50,583	74,571	71,833	67,762	63,076	4,687	4,070	5.7
1964.....	127,224	51,394	75,830	73,091	69,305	64,782	4,523	3,786	5.2
1965.....	129,236	52,058	77,178	74,455	71,088	66,726	4,361	3,366	4.5
1966.....	131,180	52,288	78,893	75,770	72,895	68,915	3,979	2,875	3.8
1966—Aug.....	131,419	50,755	79,247	76,069	73,141	69,206	3,935	2,928	3.8
Sept.....	131,590	52,609	79,268	76,039	73,195	69,309	3,886	2,844	3.7
Oct.....	131,772	52,285	79,360	76,081	73,199	69,420	3,779	2,882	3.8
Nov.....	131,949	52,054	79,934	76,612	73,897	70,005	3,892	2,715	3.5
Dec.....	132,121	52,479	80,154	76,764	73,893	69,882	4,011	2,871	3.7
1967 <sup>3</sup> —Jan.....	132,295	53,589	80,473	77,087	74,255	70,240	4,015	2,832	3.7
Feb.....	132,448	53,341	80,443	77,025	74,137	70,247	3,890	2,888	3.7
Mar.....	132,627	53,678	79,959	76,523	73,747	69,892	3,855	2,776	3.6
Apr.....	132,795	53,234	80,189	76,740	73,910	70,020	3,890	2,830	3.7
May.....	132,969	53,419	79,645	76,189	73,289	69,637	3,652	2,900	3.8
June.....	133,168	50,704	80,681	77,237	74,147	70,420	3,727	3,090	4.0
July.....	133,366	50,446	80,954	77,505	74,489	70,633	3,856	3,016	3.9
Aug.....	133,645	51,074	81,160	77,701	74,718	70,726	3,992	2,983	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.<sup>2</sup> Per cent of civilian labor force.<sup>3</sup> Beginning January 1967 data not strictly comparable with previous data. Description of changes available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1961.....	54,042	16,326	672	2,816	3,903	11,337	2,731	7,664	8,594
1962.....	55,596	16,853	650	2,902	3,906	11,566	2,800	8,028	8,890
1963.....	56,702	16,995	635	2,963	3,903	11,778	2,877	8,325	9,225
1964.....	58,332	17,274	634	3,050	3,951	12,160	2,957	8,709	9,596
1965.....	60,770	18,032	632	3,181	4,033	12,683	3,019	9,098	10,091
1966.....	63,864	19,081	628	3,281	4,136	13,220	3,086	9,582	10,850
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1966—Aug.....	64,199	19,262	636	3,251	4,105	13,264	3,100	9,647	10,934
Sept.....	64,168	19,204	628	3,228	4,168	13,268	3,100	9,649	10,923
Oct.....	64,466	19,312	625	3,202	4,165	13,340	3,102	9,712	11,008
Nov.....	64,823	19,415	624	3,204	4,195	13,393	3,110	9,778	11,104
Dec.....	65,076	19,445	626	3,293	4,196	13,392	3,121	9,821	11,182
1967—Jan.....	65,381	19,468	628	3,301	4,230	13,503	3,129	9,869	11,253
Feb.....	65,497	19,402	626	3,350	4,225	13,524	3,142	9,919	11,309
Mar.....	65,600	19,355	627	3,321	4,223	13,547	3,159	9,981	11,387
Apr.....	65,476	19,224	623	3,251	4,186	13,584	3,173	10,005	11,430
May.....	65,428	19,127	620	3,163	4,242	13,597	3,186	10,022	11,471
June.....	65,903	19,285	619	3,187	4,266	13,648	3,227	10,035	11,636
July <sup>p</sup> .....	65,947	19,172	623	3,230	4,296	13,645	3,234	10,069	11,678
Aug. <sup>p</sup> .....	66,250	19,358	605	3,212	4,299	13,677	3,252	10,131	11,716
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1966—Aug.....	64,484	19,391	649	3,641	4,154	13,224	3,146	9,772	10,507
Sept.....	64,867	19,533	637	3,525	4,218	13,253	3,109	9,707	10,885
Oct.....	65,190	19,538	631	3,449	4,198	13,385	3,099	9,751	11,139
Nov.....	65,389	19,522	628	3,310	4,208	13,599	3,098	9,739	11,285
Dec.....	65,904	19,430	625	3,128	4,200	14,241	3,105	9,733	11,442
1967—Jan.....	64,334	19,233	614	2,925	4,162	13,322	3,095	9,672	11,311
Feb.....	64,286	19,196	609	2,841	4,153	13,205	3,114	9,750	11,418
Mar.....	64,628	19,161	610	2,896	4,168	13,317	3,137	9,841	11,498
Apr.....	64,987	19,077	617	3,079	4,148	13,394	3,160	9,985	11,527
May.....	65,368	19,029	622	3,201	4,225	13,481	3,180	10,082	11,548
June.....	66,514	19,382	633	3,407	4,304	13,675	3,253	10,196	11,664
July <sup>p</sup> .....	66,139	19,161	636	3,547	4,339	13,627	3,289	10,260	11,280
Aug. <sup>p</sup> .....	66,473	19,480	619	3,581	4,346	13,635	3,304	10,263	11,245

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons,

domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1966	1967			1966	1967		
	Aug.	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Aug. <sup>p</sup>	Aug.	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Aug. <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	14,409	14,170	14,055	14,215	14,490	14,249	13,996	14,288
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	8,447	8,240	8,170	8,283	8,349	8,332	8,142	8,177
Ordnance and accessories.....	126	149	150	154	124	148	148	152
Lumber and wood products.....	534	512	510	511	559	534	533	536
Furniture and fixtures.....	386	371	368	372	392	371	364	378
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	516	498	498	494	537	513	514	514
Primary metal industries.....	1,112	1,037	1,026	1,012	1,116	1,061	1,039	1,016
Fabricated metal products.....	1,057	1,048	1,040	1,044	1,055	1,060	1,029	1,042
Machinery.....	1,368	1,372	1,367	1,375	1,357	1,386	1,364	1,364
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,351	1,251	1,260	1,271	1,344	1,247	1,242	1,265
Transportation equipment.....	1,368	1,377	1,329	1,437	1,221	1,383	1,297	1,283
Instruments and related products.....	281	285	284	286	282	286	282	287
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	348	340	338	327	362	343	330	340
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	5,962	5,930	5,885	5,932	6,141	5,917	5,854	6,111
Food and kindred products.....	1,188	1,201	1,182	1,170	1,310	1,214	1,291	1,291
Tobacco manufactures.....	70	75	76	76	76	64	65	82
Textile-mill products.....	863	841	835	840	872	849	828	849
Apparel and related products.....	1,245	1,239	1,221	1,221	1,267	1,235	1,184	1,243
Paper and allied products.....	524	535	537	537	529	540	535	543
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	655	673	674	675	654	673	671	674
Chemicals and allied products.....	580	583	586	587	585	587	588	592
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	117	119	119	119	120	121	122	123
Rubber and misc. plastic products.....	402	362	360	406	402	361	352	406
Leather and leather products.....	318	302	295	301	326	304	295	308

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1966	1967			1966	1967			1966	1967		
	Aug.	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Aug. <sup>p</sup>	Aug.	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Aug. <sup>p</sup>	Aug.	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Aug. <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	41.4	40.3	40.5	40.6	111.78	114.49	113.93	114.49	2.70	2.82	2.82	2.82
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	42.2	40.9	41.0	41.3	120.96	123.19	122.40	123.30	2.88	2.99	3.00	3.00
Ordnance and accessories.....	42.1	41.2	42.0	42.2	134.08	132.25	135.11	136.08	3.20	3.21	3.24	3.24
Lumber and wood products.....	40.5	40.1	40.0	40.0	93.89	97.27	96.88	97.61	2.29	2.39	2.41	2.41
Furniture and fixtures.....	41.5	40.3	40.2	40.3	93.68	93.09	92.40	94.89	2.22	2.31	2.31	2.32
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	41.8	41.3	41.3	41.5	115.48	117.46	118.01	119.70	2.73	2.81	2.83	2.85
Primary metal industries.....	42.3	40.6	41.0	41.1	138.09	136.12	136.61	137.02	3.28	3.32	3.34	3.35
Fabricated metal products.....	42.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	121.98	122.84	122.36	123.85	2.87	2.96	2.97	2.97
Machinery.....	43.9	42.0	42.0	42.4	133.55	134.09	132.51	133.88	3.07	3.17	3.17	3.18
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	41.2	40.0	40.4	40.2	107.83	111.88	111.60	111.60	2.63	2.79	2.79	2.79
Transportation equipment.....	43.0	41.2	41.3	41.6	139.35	141.17	139.94	139.60	3.31	3.41	3.43	3.43
Instruments and related products.....	41.9	41.0	40.9	41.5	113.70	117.01	116.00	119.23	2.72	2.84	2.85	2.88
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.2	88.22	92.20	90.56	92.36	2.20	2.34	2.34	2.35
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	40.2	39.5	39.6	39.7	99.23	101.63	102.03	102.80	2.45	2.56	2.57	2.57
Food and kindred products.....	41.1	41.0	40.6	40.9	103.34	108.50	108.62	107.38	2.49	2.64	2.63	2.60
Tobacco manufactures.....	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	82.68	94.41	90.82	86.14	2.17	2.39	2.39	2.22
Textile-mill products.....	42.0	40.4	40.6	40.9	83.36	82.82	81.41	83.64	1.98	2.03	2.02	2.04
Apparel and related products.....	36.5	35.7	35.8	35.7	70.30	72.52	72.32	73.49	1.90	2.02	2.02	2.03
Paper and allied products.....	43.3	42.6	42.7	42.8	120.77	122.41	123.69	124.56	2.77	2.86	2.89	2.89
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.3	123.24	124.86	125.24	125.90	3.16	3.26	3.27	3.27
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.0	41.3	41.5	41.5	125.70	128.65	129.90	129.58	3.00	3.10	3.13	3.13
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	42.0	42.6	42.8	42.4	142.72	152.72	156.24	151.30	3.39	3.56	3.60	3.56
Rubber and misc. plastic products.....	41.8	41.2	40.5	41.1	111.72	109.03	105.06	113.16	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.74
Leather and leather products.....	38.7	37.9	38.5	38.6	75.85	79.28	79.95	81.12	1.94	2.07	2.05	2.08

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

## CONSUMER PRICES

(1957-59 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing							Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation					
			Total	Rent	Home-ownership	Fuel oil and coal	Gas and electricity	Furnishings and operation	Total			Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services		
1929	59.7	55.6		85.4													
1933	45.1	35.3		60.8													
1941	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3			45.2	88.3			51.2		50.6	47.6	57.3	58.2	
1945	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1			53.6	86.4			55.4		57.5	63.6	75.0	67.3	
1958	100.7	101.9	100.2	100.1	100.4		99.0	100.3	99.9	99.8	99.7	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.8	99.8	
1959	101.5	100.3	101.3	101.6	101.4		100.2	102.8	100.7	100.6	103.8	102.8	104.4	102.4	101.8		
1960	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	103.7		99.5	107.0	101.5	102.2	103.8	105.4	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8	
1961	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.4	104.4		101.6	107.9	101.4	103.0	105.0	107.3	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6	
1962	105.4	103.6	104.8	105.7	105.6		102.1	107.9	101.5	103.6	107.2	109.4	114.2	106.5	109.6	105.3	
1963	106.7	105.1	106.0	106.8	107.0		104.0	107.8	102.4	104.8	107.8	111.4	117.0	107.9	111.5	107.1	
1964	108.1	106.4	107.2	107.8	109.1		103.5	107.9	102.8	105.7	109.3	113.6	119.4	109.2	114.1	108.8	
1965	109.9	108.8	108.5	108.9	111.4		105.6	107.8	103.1	106.8	111.1	115.6	122.3	109.9	115.2	111.4	
1966	113.1	114.2	111.1	110.4	115.7		108.3	108.1	105.0	109.6	112.7	119.0	127.7	112.2	117.1	114.9	
1966—July	113.3	114.3	111.3	110.3	116.2		107.0	108.1	105.1	109.2	113.5	119.1	127.7	112.5	117.2	115.3	
Aug.	113.8	115.8	111.5	110.6	116.4		107.0	108.1	105.2	109.2	113.5	119.5	128.4	112.7	117.4	115.5	
Sept.	114.1	115.6	111.8	110.7	116.8		107.4	108.1	105.7	110.7	113.3	119.9	129.4	113.0	117.5	115.7	
Oct.	114.5	115.6	112.2	111.0	117.4		108.3	108.0	106.1	111.5	114.3	120.4	130.4	113.3	118.0	115.9	
Nov.	114.6	114.8	112.6	111.2	117.8		108.9	108.1	106.5	112.0	114.5	120.8	131.3	113.4	118.3	116.0	
Dec.	114.7	114.8	113.0	111.3	118.6		110.2	107.9	106.7	112.3	113.8	121.0	131.9	113.7	118.4	115.9	
1967—Jan.	114.7	114.7	113.1	111.4	118.7		110.5	108.3	106.7	111.3	113.4	121.4	132.9	113.8	118.5	116.2	
Feb.	114.8	114.2	113.3	111.7	118.9		111.1	108.3	107.0	111.9	113.8	121.8	133.6	114.1	118.6	116.3	
Mar.	115.0	114.2	113.3	111.8	118.6		111.1	108.3	107.3	112.6	114.2	122.2	134.6	114.4	118.9	116.4	
Apr.	115.3	113.7	113.6	111.9	119.0		111.0	108.4	107.7	113.0	115.1	122.6	135.1	114.9	119.4	116.6	
May	115.6	113.9	113.9	112.1	119.7		110.8	108.3	107.9	113.8	115.5	122.8	135.7	115.0	119.6	116.7	
June	116.0	115.1	114.1	112.2	119.9		110.5	108.2	108.1	113.9	115.7	123.2	136.3	115.3	119.7	116.9	
July	116.5	116.0	114.5	112.4	120.5		111.4	108.3	108.2	113.7	116.2	123.6	136.9	115.5	119.8	117.8	

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

## WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957-59 = 100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods and feeds	Industrial commodities													
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals, etc.	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, etc.	Non-metallic minerals	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous
1958	100.4	103.6	102.5	99.5	98.9	96.0	98.7	100.4	100.1	97.4	100.1	99.1	100.0	100.2	99.9	n.a.	100.6
1959	100.6	97.2	99.9	101.3	100.4	109.1	98.7	100.0	99.7	104.1	101.0	101.2	102.1	100.4	101.2	n.a.	100.8
1960	100.7	96.9	100.0	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.9	100.1	101.4	n.a.	101.7
1961	100.3	96.0	101.6	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.9	99.5	101.8	n.a.	102.0
1962	100.6	97.7	102.7	100.8	100.6	107.4	100.2	97.5	93.3	96.5	100.0	100.0	102.9	98.8	101.8	n.a.	102.4
1963	100.3	95.7	103.3	100.7	100.5	104.2	99.8	96.3	93.8	98.6	99.2	100.1	103.1	98.1	101.3	n.a.	103.3
1964	100.5	94.3	103.1	101.2	101.2	104.6	97.1	96.7	92.5	100.6	99.0	102.8	103.8	98.5	101.5	n.a.	104.1
1965	102.5	98.4	106.7	102.5	101.8	109.2	98.9	97.4	92.9	101.1	99.9	105.7	105.0	98.0	101.7	n.a.	104.8
1966	105.9	105.6	113.0	104.7	102.1	119.7	101.3	97.8	94.8	105.6	102.6	108.3	108.2	99.1	102.6	n.a.	106.8
1966—July	106.4	107.8	113.8	105.2	102.4	122.7	101.4	97.9	95.1	106.6	103.2	108.8	108.3	99.0	102.7	n.a.	107.1
Aug.	106.8	108.1	115.7	105.2	102.4	121.2	102.0	97.9	95.1	106.2	103.2	108.5	108.5	99.1	102.7	n.a.	107.1
Sept.	106.8	108.7	115.5	105.2	102.2	119.9	102.2	98.0	94.7	105.9	103.1	108.4	108.9	99.2	103.0	n.a.	107.1
Oct.	106.2	104.4	113.9	105.3	102.2	118.7	102.6	97.9	94.6	104.8	103.1	108.6	109.4	99.7	103.2	n.a.	107.2
Nov.	105.9	102.5	112.6	105.5	102.1	117.5	102.7	98.0	95.0	103.0	103.0	109.0	110.2	100.3	103.3	n.a.	107.4
Dec.	105.9	101.8	112.8	105.5	101.8	117.3	102.0	98.2	95.0	102.5	103.0	109.0	110.7	100.4	103.3	n.a.	107.5
1967—Jan.	106.2	102.6	112.8	105.8	102.0	117.9	102.6	98.4	95.6	102.6	103.1	109.4	111.1	100.4	103.6	n.a.	107.9
Feb.	106.0	101.0	111.7	106.0	102.0	118.0	103.4	98.5	95.8	103.6	103.3	109.6	111.2	100.4	103.7	n.a.	108.0
Mar.	105.7	99.6	110.6	106.0	101.8	117.0	103.7	98.5	95.9	103.6	103.6	109.4	111.5	100.6	103.8	n.a.	107.7
Apr.	105.3	97.6	110.0	106.0	101.8	115.7	103.3	98.8	95.9	104.1	103.9	109.1	111.6	100.6	103.9	n.a.	108.0
May	105.8	100.7	110.7	106.0	101.6	115.2	104.4	98.8	95.8	104.2	103.9	108.9	111.6	100.8	103.8	n.a.	108.0
June	106.3	102.4	112.6	106.0	101.6	115.6	104.0	98.5	95.8	104.7	103.9	108.9	111.6	100.8	103.9	n.a.	109.6
July	106.5	102.8	113.1	106.0	101.5	115.2	103.9	98.3	95.8	105.3	104.1	109.0	111.6	100.9	104.2	n.a.	109.7



## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1966			1967	
										II	III	IV	I	II <sup>P</sup>
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	560.3	590.5	632.4	683.9	743.3	736.7	748.8	762.1	766.3	775.1
Final purchases	101.4	57.2	120.1	278.0	554.3	584.6	626.6	674.5	729.9	722.6	737.4	743.6	759.2	774.6
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	355.1	375.0	401.2	433.1	465.9	461.6	470.1	473.8	480.2	489.7
Durable goods	9.2	3.5	9.6	30.5	49.5	53.9	59.2	66.0	70.3	68.2	70.9	70.6	69.4	72.5
Nondurable goods	37.7	22.3	42.9	98.1	162.6	168.6	178.7	191.2	207.5	207.1	209.5	210.3	214.2	217.2
Services	30.3	20.1	28.1	62.4	143.0	152.4	163.3	175.9	188.1	186.3	189.8	192.9	196.6	200.0
Gross private domestic investment	16.2	1.4	17.9	54.1	83.0	87.1	94.0	107.4	118.0	118.5	116.4	122.2	110.4	105.1
Fixed investment	14.5	3.0	13.4	47.3	77.0	81.3	88.2	98.0	104.6	104.5	104.9	103.7	103.3	104.6
Nonresidential	10.6	2.4	9.5	27.9	51.7	54.3	61.1	71.1	80.2	78.7	81.2	82.8	81.9	81.5
Structures	5.0	.9	2.9	9.2	19.2	19.5	21.2	25.1	27.9	27.5	28.2	27.7	27.7	26.3
Producers' durable equipment	5.6	1.5	6.6	18.7	32.5	34.8	39.9	46.0	52.3	51.2	53.1	55.1	54.2	55.2
Residential structures	4.0	.6	3.9	19.4	25.3	27.0	27.1	27.0	24.4	25.8	23.7	20.9	21.4	23.1
Nonfarm	3.8	.5	3.7	18.6	24.8	26.4	26.6	26.4	23.8	25.3	23.2	20.4	20.9	22.5
Change in business inventories	1.7	-1.6	4.5	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	9.4	13.4	14.0	11.4	18.5	7.1	0.5
Nonfarm	1.8	-1.4	4.0	6.0	5.3	5.1	6.4	8.4	13.7	14.4	12.0	19.0	7.3	0.6
Net exports of goods and services	1.1	.4	1.3	1.8	5.1	5.9	8.5	6.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.3
Exports	7.0	2.4	5.9	13.8	30.3	32.3	37.1	39.1	43.0	42.5	43.7	44.0	45.3	45.1
Imports	5.9	2.0	4.6	12.0	25.1	26.4	28.6	32.2	37.9	37.1	39.0	39.7	39.9	39.8
Government purchases of goods and services	8.5	8.0	24.8	37.9	117.1	122.5	128.7	136.4	154.3	151.2	157.7	161.7	170.4	175.0
Federal	1.3	2.0	16.9	18.4	63.4	64.2	65.2	66.8	77.0	74.9	79.5	81.5	87.1	89.5
National defense			13.8	14.1	51.6	50.8	50.0	50.1	60.5	58.4	63.0	65.6	70.2	72.5
Other			3.1	4.3	11.8	13.5	15.2	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.6	15.9	16.8	17.0
State and local	7.2	6.0	7.9	19.5	53.7	58.2	63.5	69.6	77.2	76.2	78.1	80.2	83.3	85.4
Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars	203.6	141.5	263.7	355.3	529.8	551.0	581.1	616.7	652.6	649.3	654.8	661.1	660.7	664.7

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series, see the *Survey of Current Business*, July 1967, and Supplement, Aug. 1966.

## NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1966			1967	
										II	III	IV	I	II <sup>P</sup>
National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	457.7	481.9	518.1	562.4	616.7	610.4	622.1	634.1	636.4	641.9
Compensation of employees	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.6	323.6	341.0	365.7	393.9	435.7	430.7	441.2	450.2	459.1	463.4
Wages and salaries	50.4	29.0	62.1	146.8	296.1	311.1	333.7	359.1	394.6	390.2	399.6	407.4	414.7	418.3
Private	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.4	240.1	251.6	269.4	289.8	316.7	313.8	320.1	326.1	331.4	333.2
Military	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	10.8	10.8	11.7	12.1	14.7	14.2	15.1	15.8	16.1	16.2
Government civilian	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.4	45.2	48.6	52.6	57.1	63.2	62.2	64.3	65.6	67.3	68.9
Supplements to wages and salaries	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	27.5	29.9	32.0	34.9	41.1	40.5	41.6	42.7	44.4	45.2
Employer contributions for social insurance	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	13.7	15.0	15.4	16.2	20.3	20.0	20.6	21.1	22.2	22.3
Other labor income	.6	.4	.7	3.8	13.9	14.9	16.6	18.6	20.8	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.9
Proprietors' income	15.1	5.9	17.5	37.5	50.1	51.0	52.3	56.7	59.3	59.3	59.2	58.6	57.8	57.8
Business and professional	9.0	3.3	11.1	24.0	37.1	37.9	40.2	41.9	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.4
Farm	6.2	2.6	6.4	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.1	14.8	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.1	14.6	14.3
Rental income of persons	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.4	16.7	17.1	18.0	19.0	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	55.7	58.9	66.3	74.9	82.2	81.3	81.9	84.6	78.1	78.5
Profits before tax	10.0	1.0	17.7	42.6	55.4	59.4	66.8	76.6	83.8	83.6	84.0	83.9	79.0	79.2
Profits tax liability	1.4	.5	7.6	17.8	24.2	26.3	28.3	31.4	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.6	32.5	32.6
Profits after tax	8.6	.4	10.1	24.9	31.2	33.1	38.4	45.2	49.3	49.2	49.4	49.3	46.5	46.6
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	15.2	16.5	17.8	19.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.2	22.2	23.1
Undistributed profits	2.8	-1.6	5.7	16.0	16.0	16.6	20.6	25.4	27.8	27.6	27.8	28.2	24.2	23.6
Inventory valuation adjustment	.5	-2.1	-2.5	-5.0	.3	-.5	-.5	-1.7	-1.6	-2.3	-2.2	.7	-.8	-.7
Net interest	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	11.6	13.8	15.8	17.9	20.2	19.8	20.4	21.1	21.6	22.1

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1966			1967	
										II	III	IV	I	II <sup>p</sup>
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	560.3	590.5	632.4	683.9	743.3	736.7	748.8	762.1	766.3	775.1
Less: Capital consumption allowances	7.9	7.0	8.2	18.3	50.0	52.6	56.1	59.9	63.5	63.1	63.9	64.7	65.5	66.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.3	51.5	54.7	58.4	62.2	65.1	64.7	65.9	67.0	67.9	69.1
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Statistical discrepancy	.7	.6	.4	1.5	.5	-.3	-1.3	-2.0	-2.6	-2.2	-3.2	-3.8	-4.0	-3.1
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	-.1		.1	.2	1.4	.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
Equals: National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	457.7	481.9	518.1	562.4	616.7	610.4	622.1	634.1	636.4	641.9
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	55.7	58.9	66.3	74.9	82.2	81.3	81.9	84.6	78.1	78.5
Contributions for social insurance	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	24.0	26.9	27.9	29.7	38.2	37.4	38.9	39.8	42.2	42.5
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements														
Plus: Government transfer payments	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	31.2	33.0	34.2	37.2	41.2	39.2	41.3	44.7	48.1	48.6
Net interest paid by government and consumer	2.5	1.6	2.2	7.2	16.1	17.6	19.1	20.4	22.3	22.0	22.4	23.2	23.7	23.9
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	15.2	16.5	17.8	19.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.2	22.2	23.1
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Equals: Personal income	85.9	47.0	96.0	227.6	442.6	465.5	497.5	537.8	584.0	577.3	589.3	601.6	612.9	619.1
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.7	57.4	60.9	59.4	65.6	75.2	74.1	76.9	79.6	80.2	79.1
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.3	45.5	92.7	206.9	385.3	404.6	438.1	472.2	508.8	503.3	512.4	522.0	532.7	540.0
Less: Personal outlays	79.1	46.5	81.7	193.9	363.7	384.7	411.9	445.0	479.0	474.6	483.2	487.4	493.9	504.0
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	355.1	375.0	401.2	433.1	465.9	461.6	470.1	473.8	480.2	489.7
Consumer interest payments	1.5	.5	.9	2.4	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.9	13.1	13.3
Personal transfer payments to foreigners	.3	.2	.2	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	1.0
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	-.9	11.0	13.1	21.6	19.9	26.2	27.2	29.8	28.7	29.2	34.6	38.8	36.0
Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars	150.6	112.2	190.3	249.6	367.3	381.3	407.9	434.4	456.3	452.6	458.4	463.2	470.6	474.9

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1965	1966	1966						1967						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>
Total personal income	537.8	584.0	584.7	589.1	594.1	597.5	602.1	605.0	610.4	612.6	615.6	616.5	618.2	622.6	627.1
Wage and salary disbursements	359.1	394.6	397.1	399.8	401.9	404.8	407.6	410.0	413.8	414.2	416.2	416.7	417.2	420.9	423.9
Commodity-producing industries	144.5	159.3	159.6	161.2	162.2	163.2	164.1	164.9	166.2	165.2	165.6	165.0	164.3	165.2	166.2
Manufacturing only	115.6	128.1	128.2	130.0	130.8	132.1	132.8	132.8	133.7	132.7	132.9	132.5	132.2	133.0	133.4
Distributive industries	86.9	93.9	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.9	96.5	97.2	98.4	98.6	99.1	99.1	99.3	100.4	101.5
Service industries	58.3	63.5	63.8	64.3	64.7	64.9	65.6	65.9	66.4	66.9	67.6	68.2	68.6	69.5	69.9
Government	69.3	77.9	78.8	79.4	80.1	80.8	81.4	82.0	82.7	83.4	84.0	84.5	85.0	85.7	86.2
Other labor income	18.6	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.3
Proprietors' income	56.7	59.3	59.3	59.2	59.2	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.8	57.4	57.7	57.8	57.9	58.1
Business and professional	41.9	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.3	43.5	43.5	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.7
Farm	14.8	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4
Rental income	19.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2
Dividends	19.8	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.6	20.2	21.8	22.3	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.6
Personal interest income	38.4	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.3	43.8	44.3	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.1	46.5
Transfer payments	39.7	43.9	42.4	43.8	45.8	46.6	47.4	48.5	49.7	51.1	51.7	51.0	51.5	51.6	51.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	13.4	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.4
Nonagricultural income	518.4	563.1	563.9	568.3	573.4	577.5	581.9	584.8	590.2	593.0	596.2	596.9	598.8	603.2	607.5
Agriculture income	19.3	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.7	19.9	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.6

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.



## SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND FINANCIAL FLOWS

(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1965				1966				1967	
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
<b>I. Saving and investment</b>															
1 Gross national saving.....	134.5	144.5	160.3	179.0	192.6	176.6	176.2	178.9	184.5	189.4	191.2	191.9	198.0	186.3	1
2 Households.....	82.0	85.8	98.3	106.6	114.2	102.6	101.5	110.2	111.8	112.3	110.7	113.6	120.1	122.2	2
3 Farm and noncorp. business.....	13.1	13.5	14.5	14.8	15.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.5	3
4 Corporate nonfin. business.....	41.8	43.9	50.5	55.7	60.3	54.5	54.6	56.1	57.8	58.8	59.2	59.8	63.5	58.6	4
5 U.S. Government.....	-4.8	-6	-4.3	.1	-9	3.2	3.2	-4.8	-1.2	1.2	1.5	-1.9	-4.5	-12.6	5
6 State and local govt.....	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	.3	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-2	.3	.6	.3	-1.7	6
7 Financial sectors.....	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.9	2.7	3.3	7
8 Gross national investment.....	133.9	143.8	158.0	177.2	190.1	173.9	173.9	177.8	184.1	188.3	188.5	190.3	193.6	181.2	8
9 Consumer durable goods.....	49.5	53.9	59.2	66.0	70.3	65.2	64.2	66.1	68.6	71.6	68.2	70.9	70.6	69.4	9
10 Business inventories.....	6.0	5.9	5.8	9.4	13.4	10.6	8.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	14.0	11.4	18.5	7.1	10
11 Gross pvt. fixed investment.....	77.0	81.3	88.2	98.0	104.6	94.4	96.3	98.8	102.4	105.3	104.5	104.9	103.7	103.3	11
12 Households.....	21.9	22.4	23.0	23.2	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.6	23.8	23.5	22.8	20.7	19.0	12
13 Nonfinan. business.....	54.4	57.9	64.3	74.1	81.1	70.8	72.4	74.7	78.4	80.5	80.0	81.7	82.6	83.4	13
14 Financial sectors.....	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.9	.9	.9	.5	.9	.9	.4	.4	1.0	14
15 Net financial investment.....	1.3	2.8	4.7	3.7	1.8	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.2	1.6	1.8	3.0	.8	1.4	15
16 Discrepancy (1-8).....	.7	.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.1	.5	1.1	2.6	1.6	4.4	5.1	16
<b>II. Financial flows—Summary</b>															
17 Net funds raised—Nonfinan. sectors.....	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	71.1	76.3	72.3	61.2	78.8	84.1	82.9	63.5	53.7	75.8	17
18 Loans and short-term securities.....	15.0	19.0	26.4	33.0	27.8	36.8	33.1	21.2	41.1	26.8	21.1	26.7	36.9	36.5	18
19 Long-term securities and mtgs.....	39.2	39.5	40.6	39.1	43.2	39.5	39.2	40.0	37.7	57.4	61.8	36.8	16.8	39.3	19
By sector															
20 U.S. Government.....	7.9	5.0	7.1	3.5	6.7	9.0	1.4	-4.5	8.2	14.9	2.8	7.0	2.2	10.8	20
21 Short-term mkt. securities.....	.7	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.2	5.5	3.6	-3.5	8.3	1.3	-12.7	6.3	14.1	12.7	21
22 Other securities.....	7.3	3.6	3.0	.1	4.5	3.6	-2.3	-1.0	-.1	13.6	15.5	-.8	-11.8	-1.9	22
23 Foreign borrowers.....	2.1	3.3	4.4	2.6	1.4	5.1	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	.1	.9	5.5	23
24 Loans.....	1.1	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.0	4.3	1.1	2	1.9	1.0	2.0	.2	.8	4.6	24
25 Securities.....	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.8	.6	.8	.8	1.3	.3	*	.1	1.0	25
26 Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	44.2	50.2	55.6	66.0	62.9	62.1	69.2	64.7	67.8	66.9	77.8	56.3	50.5	59.5	26
27 Loans.....	13.3	15.5	18.7	27.7	24.6	27.0	28.4	24.5	30.9	24.5	31.8	20.2	22.0	19.3	27
28 Consumer credit.....	5.5	7.3	8.0	9.4	6.9	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	9.2	7.0	6.9	4.6	4.3	28
29 Bank loans n.e.c.....	4.8	5.4	6.5	13.6	10.8	14.1	12.4	11.2	16.7	9.0	17.4	7.9	8.8	7.9	29
30 Other loans.....	3.0	2.7	4.2	4.7	6.9	2.9	6.4	4.1	5.3	6.2	7.4	5.4	8.6	7.1	30
31 Securities and mortgages.....	31.0	34.7	36.9	38.3	38.3	35.1	40.8	40.1	37.0	42.5	46.0	36.1	28.5	40.2	31
32 State and local obligations.....	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.4	5.9	6.1	8.6	6.8	8.1	5.4	7.2	4.8	6.2	9.8	32
33 Corporate securities.....	5.1	3.6	5.4	5.4	11.4	4.4	7.0	7.4	2.9	11.9	15.2	11.7	6.9	14.0	33
34 1- to 4-family mortgages.....	13.0	15.2	15.7	16.0	12.5	15.9	15.5	16.2	16.5	15.2	14.0	11.3	9.5	9.8	34
35 Other mortgages.....	7.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.7	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.6	8.4	6.0	6.5	35
36 Net sources of credit (= line 17).....	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	71.1	76.3	72.3	61.2	78.8	84.1	82.9	63.5	53.7	75.8	36
37 Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash balance.....	1.3	-4	.2	-1.0	-.5	5.2	-.9	-10.4	2.1	-5.1	8.9	-1.8	-4.0	-2.4	37
38 U.S. Govt. lending.....	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	7.5	5.3	6.4	3.1	3.9	11.3	10.0	6.6	1.9	5.0	38
39 Foreign funds.....	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	-.8	-.6	.5	-.9	2.7	-1.7	4.6	-4.0	-1.8	2.7	39
40 Pvt. insur. & pension reserves.....	9.0	10.1	11.1	11.6	12.8	10.9	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.9	11.2	13.5	13.4	14.7	40
41 Sources n.e.c.....	4.0	4.7	5.4	7.5	8.1	10.1	8.8	3.6	7.5	11.6	3.8	13.2	3.9	6	41
42 Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	34.4	39.5	44.1	48.9	43.9	45.3	45.5	53.8	50.9	55.1	44.4	36.1	40.2	55.3	42
43 Liquid assets.....	31.4	37.4	33.0	43.3	24.0	44.5	35.2	44.3	49.1	33.4	26.7	10.3	25.4	55.4	43
44 Deposits.....	30.1	34.4	35.3	40.4	22.5	38.2	31.5	43.4	48.6	27.7	27.3	13.4	21.6	60.0	44
45 Demand dep. and currency.....	2.1	5.9	6.5	7.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	8.7	16.8	2.8	3.5	-2.5	7.5	9.7	45
46 Time and svgs. accounts.....	28.1	28.5	28.8	32.6	19.6	35.1	28.9	34.7	31.8	24.8	23.8	15.9	14.0	50.3	46
47 At commercial banks.....	15.0	13.4	13.0	19.5	12.3	21.8	16.6	21.5	18.1	15.1	19.0	10.6	4.6	33.9	47
48 At savings instit.....	13.0	15.1	15.8	13.1	7.3	13.3	12.3	13.2	13.6	9.7	4.8	5.3	9.4	16.4	48
49 Short-term U.S. Govt. sec.....	1.3	3.0	-2.3	2.8	1.5	6.3	3.7	.9	.5	5.8	-6	-3.1	3.9	-4.6	49
50 Other U.S. Govt. securities.....	.4	1.7	3.1	.2	6.6	-.7	3.5	-1.0	-1.1	7.2	6.9	8.7	3.6	-10.6	50
51 Pvt. credit mkt. instruments.....	2.5	2.3	7.8	6.1	13.1	1.8	6.1	10.4	5.9	13.1	10.4	20.1	8.8	8.4	51
52 Less security debt.....	-2	2.0	-2	.6	-3	.3	-7	-2	3.0	-1.3	-4	2.9	-2.3	-2.1	52
<b>III. Direct lending in credit markets</b>															
53 Total funds raised.....	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	71.1	76.3	72.3	61.2	78.8	84.1	82.9	63.5	53.7	75.8	53
54 Less change in U.S. Govt. cash.....	1.3	-3	.2	-1.0	-.5	5.3	-.9	-10.4	2.1	-5.1	8.9	-1.8	-3.9	-2.4	54
55 Total net of U.S. Govt. cash.....	52.9	58.8	66.9	73.1	71.5	71.0	73.2	71.6	76.7	89.2	74.0	65.3	57.6	78.2	55
56 Funds supplied directly to cr. mktks.....	52.9	58.8	66.9	73.1	71.5	71.0	73.2	71.6	76.7	89.2	74.0	65.3	57.6	78.2	56
57 Federal Reserve System.....	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.3	5.8	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.5	.1	6.3	4.3	2.7	57
58 Total.....	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	6.0	3.8	4.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	6.0	3.7	4.5	58
59 Less change in U.S. Govt. cash.....	.1	.3	.2	*	.2	.2	-.3	1.2	-1.2	-4	2.0	-.3	-.7	1.8	59
60 Commercial banks, net.....	18.2	19.7	21.8	29.2	18.9	25.5	21.3	29.9	40.2	22.9	29.9	10.0	12.8	43.0	60
61 Total.....	19.5	19.4	22.3	29.0	18.3	31.1	22.7	18.4	43.9	18.3	37.1	8.4	9.5	39.5	61
62 Less chg. in U.S. Govt. cash.....	1.2	-.6	*	-1.0	-.6	5.0	-.6	-11.6	3.3	-4.7	6.9	-1.5	-3.3	-4.2	62
63 Security issues.....	.1	.3	.6	.8	.1	.5	2.0	.1	.4	.1	.3	*	*	.8	63
64 Nonbank finance, net.....	23.8	28.0	28.9	27.2	21.9	28.1	27.2	27.0	26.6	26.8	15.6	22.6	22.7	28.9	64
65 Total.....	28.5	34.4	33.4	32.9	25.0	34.8	37.7	24.1	34.7	34.4	23.8	16.6	25.2	31.1	65
66 Less credit raised.....	4.7	6.4	4.4	5.6	3.0	6.7	10.5	-2.9	8.2	7.5	8.2	-6.0	2.5	2.1	66
67 U.S. Government.....	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	7.5	5.3	6.4	3.1	3.9	11.3	10.0	6.6	1.9	5.0	67
68 Foreign.....	1.5	.9	.6	-.2	-1.4	-.7	.2	-1.8	1.4	-1.6	1.4	-2.8	-2.7	3.4	68
69 Pvt. domestic nonfin.....	4.3	5.1	8.8	8.5	21.5	7.0	14.0	10.4	2.3	27.4	17.0	22.7	18.6	-4.7	69
70 Households.....	-1.7	.4	3.4	2.5	10.8	-3.1	11.6	3.7	-2.1	11.9	10.3	15.0	6.1	-9.5	70
71 Business.....	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.0	3.3	.4	-2.6	4.4	1.7	6.1	.9	3.7	2.4	-.4	71
72 State and local govts.....	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.5	7.0	10.0	4.3	2.1	5.7	8.0	5.4	6.9	7.7	3.0	72
73 Less net security credit.....	-2	2.0	-2	.6	-.3	.3	-.7	-.2	3.0	-1.3	-.4	2.9	-2.3	-2.1	73

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

For other notes see August 1967 BULLETIN, p. 1431

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1965				1966				1967	
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
<b>I. Demand deposits and currency</b>															
1 Net incr. in banking system liability	4.5	5.8	7.4	7.6	2.5	7.7	1.7	-1	21.1	-3.6	14.1	-5.4	4.9	6.2	1
2 U.S. Govt. deposits	1.3	-3	-2	-1.0	-3	5.3	-9	-10.4	2.1	-5.1	8.9	-1.8	-3.9	-2.4	2
3 Other	3.2	6.1	7.3	8.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	10.3	19.0	1.5	5.2	-3.6	8.8	8.7	3
4 Domestic sectors	3.1	6.0	6.8	8.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	9.6	18.3	1.4	4.0	-1.8	9.1	10.6	4
5 Households	2.7	4.3	6.7	7.2	2.1	6.3	.9	6.1	15.4	-3.4	2.6	.5	8.9	9.2	5
6 Nonfinancial business	-9	-8	-2.5	-1.9	.7	.6	-3.1	-4.5	-6	4.0	1.6	-7	-2.0	-4.1	6
7 State and local govts.	.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	-4.5	4.6	3.2	.7	1.4	3.1	.6	.7	1.8	7
8 Financial sectors	1.1	.2	.3	.7	.3	*	.5	.9	1.5	-1.4	.5	.7	1.6	.9	8
9 Mail float	-6	-1	.9	1.5	-1.5	.6	.1	4.0	1.3	.8	-3.7	-2.9	-3	2.7	9
10 Rest of the world	.1	.1	.5	.1	-2	-7	-5	.7	.8	.1	1.2	-1.9	-3	-2.0	10
<b>II. Time and savings accounts</b>															
11 Net increase—Total	28.7	29.5	30.4	32.9	20.3	35.5	29.5	34.4	32.2	24.3	25.3	16.2	15.2	51.8	11
12 At commercial banks—Total	15.6	14.3	14.5	20.0	13.2	22.7	17.6	21.4	18.4	14.9	20.9	11.2	5.8	35.1	12
13 Corporate business	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	-7	6.4	5.7	2.5	.9	4.1	1.7	-3.9	-4.6	10.0	13
14 State and local govts.	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.1	3.3	.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	5.7	14
15 Foreign depositors	.6	1.0	1.4	.6	.9	.8	.2	.5	.5	-2	2.0	.6	1.2	1.2	15
16 Households	10.3	7.9	8.2	13.3	11.6	13.5	9.8	15.8	13.9	11.3	15.0	12.6	7.4	18.1	16
17 At savings institutions	13.1	15.2	15.9	12.9	7.1	12.8	11.9	13.0	13.8	9.4	4.4	5.0	9.4	16.7	17
18 Memo: Households total	23.4	23.0	23.9	26.4	18.9	26.8	22.1	29.1	27.6	21.0	19.8	17.9	16.7	34.6	18
<b>III. U.S. Govt. securities</b>															
19 Total net issues	7.9	5.0	7.1	3.5	6.7	9.0	1.4	-4.5	8.2	14.9	2.8	7.0	2.2	10.8	19
20 Short-term marketable	.7	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.2	5.5	3.6	-3.5	8.3	1.3	-12.7	6.3	14.1	12.9	20
21 Other	7.3	3.6	3.0	.1	4.5	3.6	-2.3	-1.0	-1	13.6	15.5	.8	-11.8	-1.7	21
22 Net acquisitions, by sector	7.2	5.9	7.1	3.5	6.7	9.0	1.4	-4.5	8.2	14.9	2.8	7.0	2.2	10.8	22
23 Federal Reserve System	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	5.9	4.2	4.3	.5	2.4	1.8	6.8	3.1	4.8	23
24 Short-term	2.0	4.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	12.4	6.2	.3	-3.6	5.2	-3.5	6.9	13.0	2.5	24
25 Commercial banks	1.4	-2.6	.4	-2.3	-2.8	-2.6	-10.2	-1.7	5.3	-1.9	.5	-5.7	-4.2	18.7	25
26 Short-term marketable	-5.2	-3.5	3.9	-1.7	-4.6	-10.6	-5.7	2.4	7.2	-10.7	-4.9	.1	-2.9	9.4	26
27 Other direct	5.2	.5	-4.1	-1.4	1.0	7.9	-5.3	-6.1	-2.3	8.3	-.9	-2.0	-1.6	6.0	27
28 Nonguaranteed	1.4	.3	.6	.8	.8	.8	.8	2.1	.4	.5	6.3	-3.8	.3	3.4	28
29 Nonbank finance	1.6	.5	2.0	-.8	.6	2.2	-.8	-5.9	1.5	4.0	-4.3	4.4	-1.9	.3	29
30 Short-term marketable	.8	-1.3	1.2	-.3	1.3	1	-.1	-4.4	3.2	3.0	-2.8	4.8	-4	3.6	30
31 Other direct	.6	.6	.5	-.7	-1.1	2.1	-1.4	-2.1	-1.5	.1	-1.8	-.5	-2.3	-4.0	31
32 Nonguaranteed	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	*	.7	.5	-.1	.9	.4	.1	*	.3	32
33 Foreign	1.3	.6	.5	-.2	-2.6	-2.0	.9	-1.0	1.5	-2.6	-1.5	-4.0	-2.3	2.7	33
34 Short-term	2.2	-.6	.1	-.4	-.8	-1.9	-.1	-1.5	1.8	-1.7	-.1	-2.1	.7	2.6	34
35 Pvt. domestic nonfin. sector	1.7	4.7	.8	3.0	8.1	5.6	7.2	-.2	-.6	13.0	6.2	5.6	7.5	-15.2	35
36 Short-term marketable	.9	1.8	-3.2	2.2	.9	5.5	3.3	.3	5.4	-1.3	-3.4	3.0	-5.4	3.6	36
37 Other direct	-1	1.0	2.8	-1.1	2.4	-1.3	.5	-2.3	-1.3	3.3	-3.6	6.0	4.0	-9.3	37
38 Nonguaranteed	.5	.7	.4	1.3	4.2	.5	3.0	1.3	.2	3.9	10.5	2.7	-.4	-1.3	38
39 Savings bonds—Households	.4	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.8	.4	.5	.8	.3	.7	.3	.9	.8	39
<b>IV. Other securities</b>															
40 Total net issues, by sector	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.2	18.6	13.3	20.0	16.6	14.9	20.3	23.3	18.3	12.4	27.1	40
41 State and local govts.	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.4	5.9	6.1	8.6	6.8	8.1	5.4	7.2	4.8	6.2	9.8	41
42 Nonfinancial corporations	5.1	3.6	5.4	5.4	11.4	4.4	7.0	7.4	2.9	11.9	15.2	11.7	6.9	14.0	42
43 Commercial banks	.1	.3	.6	.8	.1	.5	2.0	.1	.4	.1	.3	*	*	.8	43
44 Finance companies	.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.7	1.6	.3	1.9	-.8	1.5	44
45 Rest of the world	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.8	.6	.8	.8	1.3	.3	*	*	1.0	45
46 Net purchases	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.2	18.6	13.3	20.0	16.6	14.9	20.3	23.3	18.3	12.4	27.1	46
47 Households	-1.7	-2.9	1.8	.6	3.1	-2.7	2.4	3.5	-.8	4.7	*	8.8	-1.2	-3.7	47
48 Nonfinancial corporations	-.4	.9	2.2	.7	.8	.6	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	48
49 State and local govts.	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.2	2.5	1.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	6.6	5.3	4.8	6.2	49
50 Commercial banks	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.9	1.7	5.0	6.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	5.0	1.2	-2.5	8.7	50
51 Insurance and pension funds	7.5	7.6	7.3	9.7	9.5	9.0	9.6	10.7	9.4	11.0	8.4	9.7	8.8	12.8	51
52 Finance n.e.c.	-.3	-.2	-.8	-1.9	-2.8	-1.2	.3	-4.9	-1.6	-4.7	.5	-8.0	.9	-.6	52
53 Security brokers and dealers	.4	.2	*	-.4	-.4	.4	.6	-2.8	.1	-2.1	2.6	-4.2	2.3	-.5	53
54 Investment cos., net	-.8	-.5	-.8	-1.5	-2.5	-1.7	-.3	-2.1	-1.8	-2.6	-2.1	-3.9	-1.4	-1.1	54
55 Portfolio purchases	1.1	.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.1	-.2	2.0	3.0	55
56 Net issues of own shares	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.2	3.5	4.0	5.1	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	56
57 Rest of the world	.1	.3	-.1	-.4	.9	.1	-1.0	-.9	.1	.7	2.0	.4	.4	.4	57
<b>V. Mortgages</b>															
58 Total net lending	21.3	25.0	25.4	25.4	20.0	24.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.6	22.4	17.9	14.3	17.0	58
59 1- to 4-family	13.4	15.7	15.4	16.0	11.6	15.9	15.7	16.0	16.3	15.6	12.9	9.5	8.3	10.4	59
60 In process	.4	.5	-.3	-.1	-.9	*	.2	-.2	-.2	.4	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	.6	60
61 Disbursed	13.0	15.2	15.7	16.0	12.5	15.9	15.5	16.2	16.5	15.2	14.0	11.3	9.5	9.8	61
62 Other	7.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.7	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.6	8.4	6.0	6.5	62
63 Net acquisitions	21.3	25.0	25.4	25.4	20.0	24.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.6	22.4	17.9	14.3	17.0	63
64 Households	*	-.3	-.1	-.6	*	-.9	-.6	-1.1	.1	-.2	.3	1.0	1.1	-.3	64
65 U.S. Government	.3	-1.0	.3	1.0	3.4	.7	1.0	.7	1.5	4.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	2.5	65
66 Commercial banks	4.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	2.1	66
67 Savings institutions	13.2	16.1	14.8	13.0	6.6	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.8	11.4	7.2	3.7	4.0	6.8	67
68 Insurance	3.0	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	3.7	5.0	68
69 Mortgage companies	.5	.8	.4	.5	-.6	.9	.5	1.0	-.1	.4	-.6	-.7	-1.3	.5	69
<b>VI. Bank loans n.e.c.</b>															
70 Total net borrowing	6.2	7.6	8.7	16.4	9.4	19.2	13.9	12.9	19.6	7.9	21.3	2.4	6.1	1.4	70
71 Nonfinancial business	4.3	5.0	5.1	12.3	11.0	13.5	11.0	9.9	14.8	10.5	16.5	7.6	9.2	6.5	71
72 Nonbank finance	1.0	1.7	.5	2.4	-1.2	2.3	2.6	1.3	3.3	-.4	3.4	-5.6	-2.3	-5.6	72
73 Households	.5	.4	1.4	1.3	-.2	.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	-1.4	.8	.3	-.4	1.4	73
74 Rest of the world	.4	.5	1.7	.4	-.2	2.8	-1.1	.4	-.4	-.7	.4	.1	-.5	-.9	74

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

For other notes see August 1967 BULLETIN, p. 1431.

## INCOME, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Item	All insured				Banks not members of FRS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Revenue	13,509,713	15,024,487	16,817,187	19,508,414	2,349,875	2,648,846	2,986,220	3,448,036
Interest and dividends on securities:								
U. S. Govt.	2,176,454	2,240,389	2,224,711	2,317,794	451,250	499,259	538,670	616,178
Other	921,060	1,085,334	1,285,287	1,531,517	147,981	174,153	206,488	266,434
Interest and discount on loans	8,516,837	9,612,079	10,999,867	13,042,757	1,444,059	1,641,269	1,872,547	2,153,982
Other charges on loans	155,478	173,159	204,996	243,643	28,444	32,729	37,220	46,388
Service charges on deposits	728,857	781,405	842,775	915,049	161,175	174,212	189,542	210,356
Other charges, fees, etc.	248,362	280,289	304,276	354,036	68,092	73,105	80,366	88,658
Trust department	573,252	629,694	689,628	756,130	25,772	28,339	32,077	33,658
Other current revenue	189,413	222,138	265,647	347,488	23,102	25,780	29,350	32,382
Expenses	9,714,980	10,897,460	12,486,120	14,561,852	1,790,227	2,009,419	2,286,531	2,627,944
Salaries—Officers	1,183,264	1,284,140	1,392,765	1,526,300	291,885	316,988	346,855	379,243
Salaries and wages—Others	2,101,111	2,234,922	2,369,259	2,569,442	334,927	365,104	394,881	428,943
Officer and employee benefits	457,033	490,732	525,692	598,768	64,488	71,303	78,048	91,876
Directors' fees, etc.	67,469	72,176	77,093	83,791	24,254	26,336	28,498	31,099
Interest on time deposits	3,464,308	4,088,061	5,070,781	6,259,472	606,708	704,537	856,637	1,046,056
Interest on borrowed money	106,517	127,277	189,519	301,768	2,443	5,223	5,824	7,884
Net occupancy expense	608,462	670,243	731,573	802,060	108,192	120,778	133,755	148,453
Furniture and equipment	311,518	362,301	411,889	458,695	56,733	65,784	78,326	89,318
Other current expenses	1,415,298	1,567,608	1,717,549	1,961,556	300,597	333,366	363,707	405,072
Net current earnings before income taxes	3,794,733	4,127,027	4,331,067	4,946,562	559,648	639,427	699,689	820,092
Recoveries, transfers from reserves, and profits	468,450	322,104	390,368	341,711	59,433	47,338	60,466	57,867
On securities:								
Profits	167,445	74,723	84,619	62,464	27,130	16,430	17,163	12,433
Recoveries	4,046	6,633	7,114	5,077	1,144	1,160	1,981	1,244
Transfers from reserves	60,516	57,284	97,435	100,950	3,811	3,306	6,481	6,373
On loans:								
Recoveries	17,913	17,383	17,962	15,585	7,362	7,014	7,438	6,564
Transfers from reserves	131,235	62,313	84,001	55,762	6,874	5,928	10,896	10,567
All other	87,295	103,768	99,237	101,873	13,112	13,500	16,507	20,686
Losses, charge-offs, and transfers to reserves	883,637	1,017,299	1,177,540	1,574,027	146,122	172,086	195,167	244,240
On securities:								
Sold	49,887	88,397	85,045	454,911	6,961	8,712	15,067	42,590
Charge-offs prior to sale	12,827	11,256	9,224	10,198	2,910	2,878	4,374	4,418
Transfers to reserves	63,530	72,213	63,370	78,932	7,084	6,953	9,194	11,692
On loans:								
Losses and charge-offs	29,588	32,385	36,188	31,251	13,423	15,540	16,886	13,339
Transfers to reserves	609,059	666,040	846,877	775,792	92,611	114,244	122,880	146,369
All other	118,746	147,008	136,836	222,943	23,133	23,759	26,766	25,832
Net income before related taxes	3,379,546	3,431,832	3,543,895	3,714,246	472,959	514,679	564,988	633,719
Taxes on net income	1,226,783	1,148,203	1,029,162	1,029,906	149,865	152,458	151,213	156,251
Federal	1,130,629	1,050,624	927,423	911,585	141,162	142,312	140,435	143,960
State	96,154	97,579	101,739	118,321	8,703	10,146	10,778	12,291
Net income	2,152,763	2,283,629	2,514,733	2,684,340	323,094	362,221	413,775	477,468
Cash dividends declared	993,374	1,088,310	1,202,349	1,307,387	117,051	128,990	146,762	164,758
On preferred stock <sup>1</sup>	3,335	25,749	56,163	67,339	7,577	1,479	3,915	5,843
On common stock	990,039	1,062,561	1,146,186	1,240,048	116,294	127,511	142,847	158,915
Memoranda items:								
Recoveries credited to reserves <sup>2</sup>								
On securities	6,216	4,515	4,158	3,300	492	379	455	500
On loans	96,897	157,791	124,062	143,859	15,293	18,378	23,786	28,191
Losses charged to reserves <sup>3</sup>								
On securities	17,314	43,683	25,761	60,282	2,454	1,653	4,423	5,607
On loans	323,475	394,181	429,490	545,647	50,036	74,275	83,290	107,027
Assets, deposits, and capital accounts:								
Loans	145,028,233	164,816,703	187,661,591	210,240,170	22,296,505	25,466,529	28,887,583	32,683,617
U. S. Govt. securities	64,058,431	61,439,390	59,419,551	56,088,649	13,025,134	13,350,548	13,726,920	13,811,651
Other securities	31,421,875	36,360,062	41,540,772	47,054,812	5,103,896	5,892,023	6,884,790	8,619,036
Cash assets	50,997,566	54,449,343	59,013,596	62,867,398	6,030,031	6,483,176	7,097,723	7,399,181
Other assets	7,434,673	8,425,128	9,578,899	10,862,634	841,842	962,019	1,104,760	1,244,164
Total assets	298,940,778	325,490,626	357,214,409	387,113,663	47,297,408	52,154,295	57,701,776	63,757,649
Time deposits	104,507,516	119,606,438	137,554,173	155,000,307	19,002,579	21,536,090	24,591,831	28,299,896
Total deposits	264,069,489	287,988,560	315,643,533	340,336,714	42,590,786	46,937,686	51,982,404	57,426,898
Total capital accounts	24,283,900	26,391,374	28,820,861	30,850,686	4,029,246	4,397,383	4,782,103	5,234,848
Number of officers	117,147	*123,996	130,042	137,803	35,206	37,025	38,753	39,630
Number of employees	531,820	*546,771	569,276	606,120	99,088	103,297	109,958	114,769
Number of banks	13,291	13,493	13,547	13,541	7,184	7,269	7,327	7,392

<sup>1</sup> Includes interest on capital notes and debentures.<sup>2</sup> Not included in recoveries above.<sup>3</sup> Not included in losses above.

NOTE.—Includes all insured commercial banks in the United States and possessions. Excludes 1 or 2 noninsured nondeposit trust companies;

figures for these companies have been included with State member bank figures published in the May 1967 BULLETIN, pp. 862-64.

The figures of assets, deposits, and capital accounts are averages of the amounts reported for call dates at the beginning, middle, and end of each year (except that in 1963 the March 18 call was also included). The number of officers, employees, and banks are as of the end of each year.

DETAILED DEBIT AND CREDIT BALANCES AND RELATED ITEMS OF MEMBER FIRMS OF THE  
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS JUNE 1959-66

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>DEBIT BALANCES</b>								
Cash on hand and in banks.....	366	422	437	422	466	515	601	686
Securities—								
Borrowed.....	96	152	151	181	201	255	515	805
Sold, delivery pending (failed to deliver).....	334	530	368	275	369	448	823	1,588
Net debit balances due from—								
Member firms of national securities exchanges:								
N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	134	216	169	219	199	201	226	231
Other exchanges.....	22	36	22	25	25	20	31	60
All other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders secured by—								
U. S. Govt. securities.....	104	48	32	31	33	24	46	29
Other collateral.....	3,081	4,024	3,604	4,916	5,351	5,149	5,800	6,203
Net debit balances in general partners' or voting stockholders' individual investment & trading accounts.....	37	58	74	70	78	84	90	109
Debit balances in—								
Firm investment accounts.....	309	293	243	247	264	325	358	477
Firm trading & underwriting accounts.....	374	582	520	694	959	1,445	1,240	1,618
Commodity margins on deposit with banks & commodity guaranty funds on deposit.....	23	22	30	31	28	41	55	49
All other debit balances.....	218	309	303	347	389	410	519	1,024
Total.....	5,097	6,694	5,954	7,460	8,364	8,917	10,304	12,880
<b>CREDIT BALANCES</b>								
Money borrowed.....	2,331	2,880	2,305	4,027	4,499	4,541	3,969	3,690
From banks and trust companies:								
U. S. agencies of foreign banks.....	806	817	525	815	859	711	552	494
U. S. banks.....	1,473	2,016	1,739	3,156	3,626	3,803	3,378	3,118
In New York City.....	1,157	1,515	1,007	1,852	2,273	2,662	2,518	2,215
Elsewhere.....	316	501	732	1,303	1,353	1,180	859	903
From other lenders (not including members of national securities exchanges).....	51	47	41	56	14	28	39	79
Securities—								
Loaned.....	167	233	211	244	268	340	664	674
Bought, delivery pending (failed to receive).....	352	568	363	289	393	433	851	1,660
Net credit balances due to member firms of national securities exchanges:								
N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	120	174	153	202	192	187	205	261
Other exchanges.....	11	23	17	12	14	12	26	48
Credit balances of other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders:								
Free credit balances.....	1,006	1,264	1,330	1,115	1,126	1,298	1,643	2,208
Other net credit balances.....	246	335	441	369	405	477	836	1,155
Credit balances & money borrowed which are subordinated to general creditors under approved agreements.....	25	31	51	90	111	141	154	190
Net credit balances in general partners' or voting stockholders' individual investment & trading accounts.....	37	47	43	36	37	48	59	81
Credit balances in firm investment & trading accounts.....	61	100	76	116	173	214	270	556
All other credit balances (except those included in next item).....	129	241	193	200	279	306	504	704
Net balance in capital, profit & loss, & general partners' or voting stockholders' drawing accounts.....	612	797	771	759	866	919	1,125	1,353
Total.....	5,097	6,695	5,954	7,460	8,364	8,917	10,304	12,880
Money borrowed, according to collateral:								
Customer collateral:								
Exempt securities (under Sec. 3(a) of Securities Exchange Act—1934):								
U. S. Govt. or agency.....	96	38	23	27	10	12	18	13
Other securities.....	123	108	93	188	156	104	100	103
Nonexempt securities or mixed collateral.....	1,722	2,289	1,833	3,181	3,616	3,301	2,919	2,184
Firm or general partners' or voting stockholders' collateral:								
Exempt securities (under Sec. 3(a) of Securities Exchange Act—1934):								
U. S. Govt. or agency.....	107	41	24	19	166	320	136	336
Other securities.....	99	104	106	119	125	116	147	127
Nonexempt securities or mixed collateral.....	182	300	227	492	425	686	645	926
Unsecured.....	1	1	1	1	*	2	3	1
Value of securities sold under repurchase agreements.....	24	27	42	44	134	137	122	326
Number of firms.....	328	336	337	335	331	331	328	324

NOTE.—End of month figures. For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts," Sept. 1936 BULLETIN. The items "net debit balances due from all other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders," "money borrowed," and "credit balances of other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders—free credit

balances" are conceptually identical to these items (including debit balances secured by and money borrowed on U. S. Govt. obligations), as shown in the table on Stock Market Credit, p. 1610, but the data differ somewhat because of minor differences in coverage, statistical discrepancies in reporting and—for the item "money borrowed"—the date of reporting.

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# Financial Statistics

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## International

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The tables on international capital transactions are based on Treasury Department data and on data reported to that Department by banks and brokers in the United States. Other data are obtained from the Treasury Department, Department of Commerce, Federal Reserve Bank

of New York, and International Monetary Fund and from foreign central bank statements and official statistical bulletins. For some of the series, back data are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at the end of the BULLETIN).

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## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1965	1966				1967
				IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
Transactions other than changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets—Seasonally adjusted									
<b>Exports of goods and services—Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>37,099</b>	<b>39,147</b>	<b>43,039</b>	<b>10,119</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>10,618</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>10,997</b>	<b>11,317</b>
Merchandise	25,297	26,244	29,168	6,925	7,203	7,181	7,382	7,402	7,690
Military sales	747	844	847	212	209	222	206	210	338
Transportation	2,324	2,390	2,589	633	636	642	661	650	675
Travel	1,207	1,380	1,573	379	374	383	408	408	409
Investment income receipts, private	4,929	5,376	5,650	1,278	1,316	1,382	1,444	1,508	1,420
Investment income receipts, Govt.	460	512	595	75	153	153	143	146	162
Other services	2,135	2,401	2,617	617	620	655	669	673	623
<b>Imports of goods and services—Total</b>	<b>-28,637</b>	<b>-32,203</b>	<b>-37,937</b>	<b>-8,599</b>	<b>-8,997</b>	<b>-9,265</b>	<b>-9,762</b>	<b>-9,913</b>	<b>-9,981</b>
Merchandise	-18,621	-21,472	-25,510	-5,772	-6,025	-6,225	-6,580	-6,680	-6,689
Military expenditures	-2,861	-2,921	-3,694	-785	-861	-911	-953	-969	-1,041
Transportation	-2,462	-2,674	-2,914	-708	-722	-709	-727	-756	-753
Travel	-2,211	-2,438	-2,657	-625	-637	-674	-672	-674	-678
Investment income payments	-1,455	-1,729	-2,074	-469	-475	-471	-565	-563	-531
Other services	-1,027	-969	-1,088	-240	-277	-275	-265	-271	-289
<b>Balance on goods and services<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,462</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,336</b>
<b>Remittances and pensions</b>	<b>-896</b>	<b>-1,024</b>	<b>-1,010</b>	<b>-243</b>	<b>-241</b>	<b>-245</b>	<b>-278</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-258</b>
<b>1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions</b>	<b>7,566</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,078</b>
<b>2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net</b>	<b>-3,560</b>	<b>-3,375</b>	<b>-3,446</b>	<b>-862</b>	<b>-975</b>	<b>-988</b>	<b>-759</b>	<b>-724</b>	<b>-1,205</b>
Grants, loans, and net change in foreign currency holdings, and short-term claims	-4,263	-4,277	-4,680	-991	-1,185	-1,194	-1,177	-1,124	-1,419
Scheduled repayments on U.S. Govt. loans	580	681	806	106	207	199	192	208	214
Nonscheduled repayments and selloffs	123	221	428	23	3	7	226	192	
<b>3. U.S. private capital flow, net</b>	<b>-6,542</b>	<b>-3,743</b>	<b>-4,132</b>	<b>-812</b>	<b>-981</b>	<b>-1,135</b>	<b>-932</b>	<b>-1,084</b>	<b>-1,006</b>
Direct investments	-2,435	-3,418	-3,462	-718	-634	-1,006	-900	-922	-695
Foreign securities	-677	-758	-482	-231	-358	9	-50	-83	-240
Other long-term claims:									
Reported by banks	-941	-232	337	128	123	-27	73	168	153
Reported by others	-343	-88	-112	-68	-17	-51	-28	-16	-67
Short-term claims:									
Reported by banks	-1,523	325	-84	140	85	-61	16	-124	-82
Reported by others	-623	428	-329	-63	-180	1	-43	-107	-75
<b>4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in liquid assets in U.S.</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>795</b>
Long-term investments	109	-68	2,176	152	309	1,014	180	673	641
Short-term claims	113	149	269	47	39	63	112	55	66
Nonliquid claims on U.S. Govt. associated with—									
Military contracts	228	314	341	78	44	45	106	146	103
U.S. Govt. grants and capital	50	-85	-213	-18	-64	-1	-12	-136	-36
Other specific transactions	208	-25	-12	-5	-10	-4	13	-11	21
Other nonconvertible, nonmarketable, medium-term U.S. Govt. securities <sup>3</sup>	-23	-7	-49	-6	-53	-26	-23	53	*
<b>5. Errors and unrecorded transactions</b>	<b>-949</b>	<b>-415</b>	<b>-383</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-233</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>-229</b>	<b>-206</b>
Balances									
<b>A. Balance on liquidity basis</b>									
Seasonally adjusted (-1+2+3+4+5)	-2,800	-1,335	-1,357	-259	-651	-122	-165	-419	-544
Less: Net seasonal adjustments				76	-604	27	530	47	-301
Before seasonal adjustment	-2,800	-1,335	-1,357	-335	-47	-149	-695	-466	-243
<b>B. Balance on basis of official reserve transactions</b>									
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	-2,800	-1,335	-1,357	-259	-651	-122	-165	-419	-544
Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of:									
Commercial banks abroad	1,454	116	2,697	-383	154	492	1,062	989	-1,001
Other private residents of foreign countries, international and regional organizations other than IMF	343	306	212	48	109	66	91	-54	86
Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.	-243	-291	-525	-142	-38	-355	-24	-108	-36
Balance B, seasonally adjusted	-1,549	-1,304	225	-916	-443	-175	861	-18	-1,822
Less: Net seasonal adjustments				209	-846	210	456	180	-543
Before seasonal adjustment	-1,549	-1,304	225	-1,125	403	-385	405	-198	-1,279

I. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1966					1967
				IV	I	II	III	IV	
Transactions by which balances were settled—Not seasonally adjusted									
<b>A. To settle balance on liquidity basis.....</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>243</b>
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -).....	171	1,222	568	271	424	68	82	-6	1,027
Gold.....	125	41,665	571	119	68	209	173	121	51
Convertible currencies.....	-220	-349	-540	178	222	-163	-426	-173	1,007
IMF gold tranche position.....	266	4-94	537	-26	134	22	335	46	-31
Change in liquid liabilities to all foreign accounts.....	2,629	113	789	64	-377	81	613	472	-784
Foreign central banks and govts.:									
Convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities <sup>1</sup> .....	376	122	-945	-50	-367	-176	-226	-176	72
Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>2</sup> .....	-58	-20	-245	-19	-5	6	-254	8	5
Deposits, short-term U.S. Govt. securities, etc.....	757	-154	-582	740	-611	206	-146	-31	-177
IMF (gold deposits).....		34	177	26	131	18	28		17
Commercial banks abroad.....	1,454	116	2,697	-539	404	316	1,144	833	-751
Other private residents of foreign countries, International and regional organizations other than IMF.....	343	306	212	48	109	66	91	-54	86
	-243	-291	-525	-142	-38	-355	-24	-108	-36
<b>B. Official reserve transactions.....</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>-225</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>-403</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>-405</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,279</b>
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -).....	171	1,222	568	271	424	68	82	-6	1,027
Change in liquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts. and IMF (see detail above under A.).....	1,075	-18	-1,595	697	-852	54	-598	-199	-83
Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.:									
Of U.S. private organizations.....	149	-38	788	28	43	284	88	373	306
Of U.S. Govt.....	154	138	14	129	-18	-21	23	30	29

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transfers under military grants.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes military grants.

<sup>3</sup> Includes certificates sold abroad by Export-Import Bank.

<sup>4</sup> Reflects \$259 million payment of gold portion of increased U.S. subscription to IMF.

<sup>5</sup> With original maturities over 1 year.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits).

2. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

Period	Exports <sup>1</sup>				Imports <sup>2</sup>				Export surplus			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>Month:</b>												
Jan.....	2,040	<sup>3</sup> 1,228	2,274	2,620	1,418	<sup>3</sup> 1,199	1,948	2,296	622	<sup>3</sup> 28	327	325
Feb.....	2,058	<sup>3</sup> 1,623	2,374	2,601	1,459	<sup>3</sup> 1,606	2,005	2,204	599	<sup>3</sup> 17	369	397
Mar.....	2,075	<sup>3</sup> 2,739	2,569	2,569	1,518	<sup>3</sup> 1,861	2,068	2,185	557	<sup>3</sup> 878	501	384
Apr.....	2,061	<sup>3</sup> 2,406	2,359	2,659	1,537	<sup>3</sup> 1,811	2,109	2,224	524	<sup>3</sup> 595	250	435
May.....	2,047	<sup>3</sup> 2,299	2,411	2,545	1,530	<sup>3</sup> 1,797	2,063	2,119	517	<sup>3</sup> 503	348	426
June.....	2,077	<sup>3</sup> 2,235	2,490	2,584	1,514	<sup>3</sup> 1,848	2,135	2,228	563	<sup>3</sup> 386	354	355
July.....	2,119	2,300	2,456	2,591	1,573	<sup>4</sup> 1,742	2,205	2,235	546	<sup>4</sup> 558	251	356
Aug.....	2,100	2,329	2,455	.....	1,608	1,825	2,113	.....	492	504	342	.....
Sept.....	2,261	2,291	2,542	.....	1,563	1,858	2,301	.....	698	433	240	.....
Oct.....	2,156	2,349	2,583	.....	1,551	1,885	2,262	.....	605	464	320	.....
Nov.....	2,206	2,378	2,486	.....	1,698	1,941	2,192	.....	<sup>3</sup> 508	438	295	.....
Dec.....	2,426	2,362	2,415	.....	1,642	1,911	2,231	.....	<sup>3</sup> 784	451	184	.....
<b>Quarter:</b>												
I.....	6,173	<sup>3</sup> 5,589	7,216	7,791	4,395	<sup>3</sup> 4,666	6,020	6,684	1,778	<sup>3</sup> 923	1,196	1,106
II.....	6,185	<sup>3</sup> 6,940	7,259	7,788	4,581	<sup>3</sup> 5,456	6,306	6,571	1,604	<sup>3</sup> 1,484	953	1,217
III.....	6,480	6,920	7,453	.....	4,744	<sup>4</sup> 5,425	6,618	.....	1,736	<sup>4</sup> 1,495	834	.....
IV.....	<sup>3</sup> 6,788	7,090	7,484	.....	<sup>3</sup> 4,891	5,736	6,685	.....	<sup>3</sup> 1,897	1,353	799	.....
<b>Year<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>25,671</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>29,395</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>18,684</b>	<b>21,366</b>	<b>25,550</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>.....</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

<sup>2</sup> General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

<sup>3</sup> Significantly affected by strikes.

<sup>4</sup> Significantly affected by strikes and by change in statistical procedures.

<sup>5</sup> Sum of unadjusted figures.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data.

## 3. U.S. NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Net sales (-) or net acquisitions; in millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1966			1967		
										II	III	IV	I	II	
<b>Western Europe:</b>															
Austria	-84	-83	-1		-143	-82	-55	-100	-25						
Belgium	-329	-39	-141	-144	-63		-40	-83							
France		-266	-173		-456	-518	-405	-884	-601	-221	-277				
Germany, Fed. Rep. of			-34	-23			-225								
Italy	-349			100				200	-80	-60			-60		
Netherlands	-261	-30	-249	-25			-60	-35							
Spain	32		-114	-156	-146	-130	-32	-180							
Switzerland	-215	20	-324	-125	102		-81	-50	-2	11	-20				-30
United Kingdom	-900	-350	-550	-306	-387	329	618	150	80	-7	126	-20		3	-34
Bank for Intl. Settlements	-178	-32	-36	-23											
Other	-41	-48	-96	-53	-12	1	-7	-37	-50	-4	-1	-12	-18		20
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,326</b>	<b>-827</b>	<b>-1,718</b>	<b>-754</b>	<b>-1,105</b>	<b>-399</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-1,299</b>	<b>-659</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>-172</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-44</b>	
Canada					190				200	50	50				50
<b>Latin American republics:</b>															
Argentina	67		-50	-90	85	-30			-39		-28	-11	*	*	*
Brazil		-11	-2	-2	57	72	54	25	-3	-1	-1	*	*	*	*
Colombia			-6		38		10	29	7			*			
Venezuela		65						-25							
Other	2	-35	-42	-17	-5	-11	-9	-13	-6	-3	-5	8	-2		13
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Asia:</b>															
Japan	-30	-157	-15						-56						
Other	-4	-28	-97	-101	-93	12	3	-24	-30	-2	-12	10	-20	-1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-186</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>-101</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-1</b>	
All other	-3	-5	-38	-6	-1	-36	-7	-16	-22	-8	-4	*	2	-6	
Total foreign countries	-2,294	-998	-1,969	-970	-833	-392	-36	-1,322	-608	-185	-172	-86	-36	12	
Intl. Monetary Fund		<sup>3</sup> -44	<sup>4</sup> 300	150				<sup>5</sup> -225	<sup>6</sup> 177	<sup>6</sup> 18	<sup>6</sup> 29		<sup>6</sup> 16	<sup>6</sup> 5	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>-2,294</b>	<b>-1,041</b>	<b>-1,669</b>	<b>-820</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-392</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-1,547</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>17</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes sales of \$21 million to Lebanon and \$48 million to Saudi Arabia.

<sup>2</sup> Includes sales of \$21 million to Burma, \$32 million to Lebanon, and \$13 million to Saudi Arabia.

<sup>3</sup> Payment to the IMF of \$344 million increase in U.S. gold subscription, less sale by the IMF of \$300 million (see note 4).

<sup>4</sup> IMF sold to the United States a total of \$800 million of gold (\$200

million in 1956, and \$300 million in 1959 and in 1960) with the right of repurchase; proceeds from these sales invested by IMF in U.S. Govt. securities.

<sup>5</sup> Payment to the IMF of \$259 million increase in U.S. gold subscription, less gold deposits by the IMF.

<sup>6</sup> Represents gold deposit by the IMF; see note 1(b) to table below.

## 4. U.S. GOLD STOCK, HOLDINGS OF CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES, AND RESERVE POSITION IN IMF

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total reserve assets	Gold stock <sup>1</sup>		Con-vertible foreign currencies	Reserve position in IMF <sup>3</sup>	End of month	Total reserve assets	Gold stock <sup>1</sup>		Con-vertible foreign currencies <sup>5</sup>	Reserve position in IMF <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Treasury					Total <sup>2</sup>	Treasury		
1957	24,832	22,857	22,781		1,975	1966—Aug.	15,015	13,319	13,259	1,299	397
1958	22,540	20,582	20,534		1,958	Sept.	14,876	13,356	13,258	1,148	372
1959	21,504	19,507	19,456		1,997	Oct.	14,880	13,311	13,257	1,213	356
1960	19,359	17,804	17,767		1,555	Nov.	14,715	13,262	13,159	1,108	345
						Dec.	14,882	13,235	13,159	1,321	326
1961	18,753	16,947	16,889	116	1,690	1967—Jan.	14,196	13,202	13,157	645	349
1962	17,220	16,057	15,978	99	1,064	Feb.	13,998	13,161	13,107	480	357
						Mar.	13,855	13,184	13,107	314	357
1963	16,843	15,596	15,513	212	1,035	Apr.	13,906	13,234	13,109	315	357
1964	16,672	15,471	15,388	432	769	May	13,943	13,214	13,109	363	366
						June	14,274	13,169	13,110	738	367
1965	15,450	<sup>4</sup> 13,806	<sup>4</sup> 13,733	781	<sup>4</sup> 863	July	14,224	13,136	13,108	719	369
1966	14,882	13,235	13,159	1,321	326	Aug.	14,605	13,075	13,008	1,162	368

<sup>1</sup> Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the International Monetary Fund with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding liabilities, see Table 6.

<sup>2</sup> Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with IMF policies the United States has the right to draw foreign currencies equivalent to its reserve position in the IMF virtually automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions the United States could draw additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota. See Table 5.

<sup>4</sup> Reserve position includes, and gold stock excludes, \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

<sup>5</sup> For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see pp. 1592 and 1594.

NOTE.—See Table 18 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.



5. U.S. POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Transactions affecting IMF holdings of dollars (during period)						IMF holdings of dollars (end of period)		U.S. reserve position in IMF (end of period) <sup>3</sup>	
	U.S. transactions with IMF				Transactions by other countries with IMF		Total change	Amount		Per cent of U.S. quota
	Payments of subscriptions in dollars	Net gold sales by IMF <sup>1</sup>	Drawings of foreign currencies <sup>2</sup>	IMF net income in dollars	Drawings of dollars	Repay- ments in dollars				
1946—1957.....	2,063	4 594		-45	-2,664	827	775	775	28	1,975
1958.....				-2	-252	271	17	792	29	1,958
1959.....	1,031			2	-139	442	1,336	2,128	52	1,997
1960.....				11	-149	580	442	2,570	62	1,555
1961.....		150		16	-822	521	-135	2,435	59	1,690
1962.....				17	-110	719	626	3,061	74	1,064
1963.....				16	-194	207	29	3,090	75	1,035
1964.....			525	18	-282	5	266	3,356	81	769
1965.....			435	12	-282		165	3,521	85	863
1966.....	776		680	15	-159	1	1,313	4,834	94	326
1966—Aug.....			282	1	-38		245	4,763	92	397
Sept.....			35	1	-12	1	25	4,788	93	372
Oct.....			31	1	-16		16	4,804	93	356
Nov.....			12	2	-3		11	4,815	93	345
Dec.....			30		-11		19	4,834	94	326
1967—Jan.....				3	-26		-23	4,811	93	349
Feb.....				3	-10		-7	4,804	93	357
Mar.....				1	-2		-1	4,803	93	357
Apr.....								4,803	93	357
May.....				4	-13		-9	4,794	93	366
June.....				2	-3		-1	4,793	93	367
July.....				1	-3		-2	4,791	93	369
Aug.....				2	-1		1	4,792	93	368

<sup>1</sup> Represents net IMF sales of gold to acquire U.S. dollars for use in IMF operations. Does not include transactions in gold relating to gold deposit or gold investment (see Table 6).

<sup>2</sup> Represents purchases from the IMF of currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of dollars. The United States has a commitment to repay drawings within 3 to 5 years, but only to the extent that the holdings of dollars of the IMF exceed 75 per cent of the U.S. quota. Drawings of dollars by other countries reduce the U.S. commitment to repay by an equivalent amount.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF (the U.S. quota minus the holdings of dollars of the IMF), which is the amount that the United States could draw in foreign currencies virtually automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions, the United States could draw additional amounts equal to its quota.

<sup>4</sup> Represents a \$600 million IMF gold sale to United States (1957), less \$6 million gold purchase by IMF from another member with U.S. dollars (1948).

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase, which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

NOTE.—The initial U.S. quota in the IMF was \$2,750 million. The U.S. quota was increased to \$4,125 million in 1959 and to \$5,160 million in Feb. 1966. Under the Articles of Agreement, subscription payments equal to the quota have been made 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in dollars.

## 6. U. S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities to Intl. Monetary Fund arising from gold transactions			Liabilities to foreign countries						Liabilities to non-monetary intl. and regional organizations <sup>5</sup>			
	Total	Gold deposit <sup>1</sup>	Gold investment <sup>2</sup>	Official institutions <sup>3</sup>			Banks and other foreigners			Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S. <sup>6</sup>	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>	
				Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>	Non-marketable convertible U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.				Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>
1957.....	715,825	200	200	n.a.	7,917	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,724	n.a.	n.a.	542	n.a.
1958.....	716,845	200	200	n.a.	8,665	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,950	n.a.	n.a.	552	n.a.
1959.....	19,428	500	500	10,120	9,154	966	7,618	7,077	541	1,190	530	660	775
1960 <sup>8</sup> .....	20,994	800	800	11,078	10,212	866	7,591	7,048	543	1,525	750	775	791
1961 <sup>8</sup> .....	21,027	800	800	11,088	10,212	876	7,598	7,048	550	1,541	750	791	1,245
1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	22,853	800	800	11,830	10,940	890	8,275	7,759	516	1,948	703	1,245	911
1963 <sup>8</sup> .....	22,936	800	800	11,830	10,940	890	8,357	7,841	516	1,949	704	1,245	911
1964 <sup>8</sup> .....	24,068	800	800	12,748	11,997	751	8,359	7,911	448	2,161	1,250	911	1,157
1965.....	24,068	800	800	12,714	11,963	751	8,359	7,911	448	2,195	1,284	911	1,157
1966—June...	26,361	800	800	14,387	12,467	1,217	9,214	8,863	351	1,960	808	1,152	1,157
July...	26,322	800	800	14,353	12,467	1,183	9,204	8,863	341	1,965	808	1,157	904
Aug...	28,951	800	800	15,428	13,224	1,125	1,079	11,001	10,625	376	1,722	818	904
Sept...	29,002	800	800	15,424	13,220	1,125	1,079	11,056	10,680	376	1,722	818	904
Oct...	29,115	834	34	15,372	13,066	1,105	1,201	11,478	11,006	472	1,431	679	752
1966—June...	28,819	983	183	14,425	12,661	1,106	658	12,373	11,883	490	1,038	605	433
July...	29,511	984	184	14,469	13,033	853	583	12,978	12,481	497	1,080	647	433
Aug...	29,697	1,003	203	14,264	12,905	852	507	13,391	12,870	521	1,039	650	389
Sept...	29,432	1,011	211	13,799	12,515	852	432	13,608	13,121	487	1,014	625	389
Oct...	30,212	1,011	211	13,966	12,909	852	205	14,245	13,739	506	990	600	390
Nov...	30,548	1,011	211	14,018	12,953	860	205	14,546	14,027	519	973	612	361
Dec. 8.	29,904	1,011	211	13,600	12,484	860	256	14,387	13,859	528	906	581	325
1967—Jan...	29,776	1,011	211	13,656	12,540	860	256	14,204	13,676	528	905	580	325
Feb...	28,956	1,012	212	13,332	12,144	860	328	13,657	13,129	528	955	651	304
Mar...	28,910	1,013	213	13,349	12,156	865	328	13,693	13,163	530	855	608	247
Apr...	28,984	1,028	228	13,556	12,363	865	328	13,531	13,001	530	869	637	232
May...	29,373	1,030	230	14,100	12,871	901	328	13,381	12,852	529	862	629	233
June <sup>9</sup> ...	29,582	1,030	230	14,355	13,090	917	348	13,356	12,827	529	841	607	234
1967—June <sup>9</sup> ...	29,596	1,033	233	14,069	12,778	917	374	13,705	13,167	538	789	559	230

<sup>1</sup> Represents liability on gold deposited by the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Govt. obligations at cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

<sup>4</sup> Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated for 1960-63. Includes securities issued by corporations and other agencies of the U.S. Govt. that are guaranteed by the United States.

<sup>5</sup> Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>6</sup> Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account. Liabilities data reported to the Treasury include the face value of these securities, but in this table the cost value of the securities is included under "Gold investment." The difference, which amounted to \$32 million at the end of 1966, is included in this column.

<sup>7</sup> Includes total foreign holdings of U.S. Govt. bonds and notes, for which breakdown by type of holder is not available.

<sup>8</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—Based on Treasury Dept. data and on data reported to the Treasury Dept. by banks and brokers in the United States. Data correspond to statistics following in this section, except for minor rounding differences. Table excludes IMF "holdings of dollars," and holdings of U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by other international and regional organizations.

The liabilities figures are used by the Dept. of Commerce in the statistics measuring the U.S. balance of international payments on the liquidity basis; however, the balance of payments statistics include certain adjustments to Treasury data prior to 1963 and some rounding differences, and they may differ because revisions of Treasury data have been incorporated at varying times. The table does not include certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official institutions that enter into the calculation of the official reserve transactions balance by the Dept. of Commerce.

7. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total foreign countries	Western Europe <sup>1</sup>	Canada	Latin American republics	Asia	Africa	Other countries <sup>2</sup>
1963.....	14,353	8,445	1,789	1,058	2,731	154	176
1964.....	15,424	9,220	1,608	1,238	3,020	160	178
1965.....	15,372	8,608	1,528	1,497	3,300	194	245
1966—June.....	14,425	7,948	1,327	1,221	3,438	237	254
July.....	14,469	8,184	1,288	1,159	3,380	234	224
Aug.....	14,264	8,008	1,221	1,153	3,411	252	219
Sept.....	13,799	7,585	1,215	1,049	3,459	266	225
Oct.....	13,966	7,687	1,196	1,110	3,464	282	227
Nov.....	14,018	7,758	1,212	1,101	3,430	293	224
Dec. <sup>3</sup> .....	{13,600	{7,488	{1,189	{1,134	{3,284	{277	{228
	{13,656	{7,488	{1,189	{1,134	{3,340	{277	{228
1957—Jan.....	*13,332	7,236	1,186	1,139	*3,255	276	240
Feb.....	*13,349	7,285	1,134	1,167	*3,266	255	242
Mar.....	13,556	7,493	1,127	1,246	3,204	259	227
Apr.....	14,100	7,832	1,156	1,455	3,144	284	229
May.....	14,355	8,017	1,154	1,508	3,155	284	237
June <sup>p</sup> .....	14,069	8,210	909	1,290	3,130	270	260

<sup>1</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America.  
<sup>3</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—Data represent short-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States, and foreign official holdings of marketable and convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total <sup>1</sup>	International and regional			Foreign			Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Intl. <sup>1</sup>	Re-regional <sup>2</sup>	Total	Official <sup>3</sup>	Other						
1963.....	22,877	1,547	1,411	136	21,330	12,467	8,863	10,770	2,988	3,137	4,001	241	194
1964 <sup>4</sup> .....	25,518	1,618	1,447	171	23,900	13,220	10,680	12,236	2,984	3,563	4,687	238	192
1965.....	25,551	1,479	1,361	118	24,072	13,066	11,006	11,627	2,574	4,027	5,286	280	278
1966—July.....	26,961	1,447	1,337	110	25,514	13,033	12,481	13,349	2,291	3,881	5,393	329	269
Aug.....	27,225	1,450	1,344	106	25,775	12,905	12,870	13,785	2,164	3,817	5,405	339	264
Sept.....	27,061	1,425	1,298	127	25,636	12,515	13,121	13,534	2,191	3,800	5,481	363	267
Oct.....	28,048	1,400	1,274	126	26,648	12,909	13,739	14,178	2,400	3,910	5,517	376	268
Nov.....	28,392	1,412	1,294	118	26,980	12,953	14,027	14,574	2,456	3,861	5,425	398	266
Dec. <sup>5</sup> .....	{27,724	{1,381	{1,270	{111	{26,343	{12,484	{13,859	{14,000	{2,509	{3,883	{5,299	{387	{266
	{27,596	{1,380	{1,270	{110	{26,216	{12,540	{13,676	{13,933	{2,502	{3,883	{5,247	{385	{266
1967—Jan.....	*26,724	1,451	1,298	153	*25,273	*12,144	13,129	13,204	2,358	3,918	*5,118	390	285
Feb.....	*26,727	1,408	1,277	131	*25,319	*12,156	13,163	*13,321	2,227	3,971	*5,137	379	284
Mar.....	*26,801	1,437	1,315	*122	*25,364	*12,363	*13,001	13,311	2,265	4,063	*5,089	357	278
Apr.....	27,152	1,429	1,311	118	25,723	12,871	12,852	13,406	2,298	4,273	5,082	389	275
May.....	27,324	1,407	1,287	120	25,917	13,090	12,827	13,424	2,329	4,366	5,129	392	277
June <sup>p</sup> .....	27,304	1,359	1,251	108	25,945	12,778	13,167	13,893	2,083	4,150	5,140	376	303
July <sup>p</sup> .....	27,737	1,409	1,296	113	26,328	12,821	13,507	14,141	2,274	4,131	5,161	339	283

8a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1963.....	10,770	365	420	161	99	1,478	3,041	188	803	360	133	191	205	409
1964.....	12,236	323	436	336	127	1,663	2,010	171	1,622	367	184	257	394	644
1965.....	11,627	250	398	305	108	997	1,429	151	1,620	339	323	322	183	647
1966—July.....	13,349	205	406	295	70	1,169	2,025	131	1,725	344	347	306	138	672
Aug.....	13,785	180	389	271	66	1,137	2,086	129	1,667	331	299	322	174	673
Sept.....	13,534	233	378	287	61	1,075	2,220	135	1,525	325	284	320	181	693
Oct.....	14,178	208	418	285	57	1,096	2,423	141	1,447	335	265	320	155	674
Nov.....	14,574	183	462	272	53	1,124	2,571	145	1,367	364	283	343	160	655
Dec. <sup>5</sup> .....	{14,000	{196	{420	{305	{58	{1,071	{2,583	{129	{1,410	{364	{283	{358	{162	{656
	{13,933	{196	{420	{305	{58	{1,070	{2,538	{129	{1,410	{364	{283	{358	{162	{656
1967—Jan.....	13,204	190	426	315	69	992	2,162	138	1,255	294	246	363	191	609
Feb.....	*13,321	182	421	307	69	966	2,375	127	1,208	320	258	373	147	628
Mar.....	13,311	181	410	305	65	948	2,412	110	1,232	332	274	350	142	615
Apr.....	13,406	150	426	297	94	929	2,392	117	1,319	328	287	353	121	623
May.....	13,424	159	480	274	89	958	2,376	108	1,410	402	301	345	117	651
June <sup>p</sup> .....	13,893	173	555	276	96	948	2,342	103	1,422	391	348	352	122	659
July <sup>p</sup> .....	14,141	197	545	262	91	1,021	2,297	106	1,573	405	379	357	181	660

For notes see following two pages.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	8a. Europe—Continued								8b. Latin America							
	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe <sup>6</sup>	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico		
1963.....	906	21	1,483	16	465	2	24	3,137	375	179	143	169	11	669		
1964.....	1,370	36	1,884	32	358	3	19	3,563	291	258	176	209	12	735		
1965.....	1,369	34	2,714	36	369	4	30	4,027	432	383	219	214	10	703		
1966—July....	1,696	18	3,350	20	397	4	31	3,881	473	314	198	189	9	566		
Aug.....	1,692	26	3,901	27	380	6	29	3,817	489	327	201	182	9	554		
Sept.....	1,757	24	3,609	32	358	6	32	3,800	474	345	238	186	10	523		
Oct.....	1,747	31	4,165	40	333	6	33	3,910	438	365	238	183	10	555		
Nov.....	1,764	30	4,414	33	314	5	33	3,861	417	362	226	176	9	606		
Dec. 5....	1,805	43	3,839	37	235	8	40	3,883	418	299	261	178	8	632		
1,805	43	3,817	37	234	8	40	3,883	418	299	261	178	8	632			
1967—Jan....	1,699	38	3,754	35	386	6	35	3,918	414	297	242	170	8	636		
Feb.....	1,723	29	3,794	37	312	6	37	3,971	412	308	247	162	9	695		
Mar.....	1,686	30	3,833	36	320	3	27	4,063	459	319	248	174	9	699		
Apr.....	1,700	31	3,814	34	355	4	34	4,273	524	339	258	195	9	704		
May.....	1,735	25	3,531	41	386	4	30	4,366	645	331	252	158	9	762		
June <sup>p</sup> ....	1,783	26	3,667	33	556	5	34	4,150	581	249	249	169	8	717		
July <sup>p</sup> ....	1,714	23	3,641	27	630	4	30	4,131	603	219	233	153	8	748		
8b. Latin America—Continued									8c. Asia							
End of period	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. rep.	Bahamas & Bermuda	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel		
1963.....	129	158	113	591	355	136	93	15	4,001	35	66	51	48	112		
1964.....	99	206	111	734	416	189	114	14	4,687	35	95	59	38	133		
1965.....	120	257	137	738	519	165	113	17	5,286	35	113	84	31	127		
1966—July....	144	230	180	735	541	165	117	19	5,393	36	118	125	44	119		
Aug.....	145	227	166	698	537	158	117	20	5,405	36	128	134	49	106		
Sept.....	149	216	156	679	510	179	115	21	5,481	36	135	151	53	115		
Oct.....	148	237	156	738	521	178	121	23	5,517	36	142	151	62	108		
Nov.....	152	236	161	694	517	174	108	24	5,425	36	135	167	60	102		
Dec. 5....	150	249	161	707	522	177	104	17	5,299	36	142	180	54	117		
150	249	161	707	522	177	104	17	5,247	36	142	179	54	117			
1967—Jan....	147	239	164	750	533	192	108	19	5,118	36	147	198	62	109		
Feb.....	147	234	167	718	550	198	107	18	5,137	36	140	206	51	113		
Mar.....	152	257	168	704	563	184	107	19	5,089	36	142	205	46	100		
Apr.....	160	245	156	776	578	204	107	18	5,082	36	150	217	51	104		
May.....	145	257	155	732	576	218	107	20	5,129	36	167	223	49	107		
June <sup>p</sup> ....	145	265	133	691	567	236	121	19	5,140	36	158	216	47	166		
July <sup>p</sup> ....	155	250	136	764	543	192	110	17	5,161	36	165	220	58	167		
8c. Asia—Continued									8d. Africa					8e. Other countries		
End of period	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total	Congo (Kinshasa)	Morocco	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa	Total	Australia	All other	
1963.....	2,484	113	209	149	382	353	241	26	49	41	14	112	194	180	13	
1964.....	2,767	104	233	221	458	543	238	26	7	47	24	135	192	176	15	
1965.....	3,014	108	304	211	542	718	280	12	17	51	30	170	278	254	24	
1966—July....	2,780	120	325	241	595	891	329	12	25	63	25	203	269	241	28	
Aug.....	2,760	129	316	242	603	902	339	12	35	56	22	215	264	236	28	
Sept.....	2,739	134	317	244	612	945	363	13	40	64	15	231	267	240	27	
Oct.....	2,680	138	315	246	612	1,028	376	12	41	64	26	232	268	243	25	
Nov.....	2,624	158	288	238	611	1,007	398	14	38	73	45	229	266	242	24	
Dec. 5....	2,691	172	286	232	598	791	387	15	32	71	39	230	266	243	22	
2,667	162	285	228	598	779	385	15	31	71	39	39	229	266	243	22	
1967—Jan....	2,560	171	282	235	610	708	390	13	33	61	33	250	285	262	23	
Feb.....	2,506	181	271	232	635	766	379	13	31	62	22	251	284	258	26	
Mar.....	2,493	178	255	229	658	748	357	13	32	58	34	220	278	252	26	
Apr.....	2,448	175	267	227	655	753	389	11	30	56	26	266	275	249	25	
May.....	2,449	168	268	225	663	773	392	11	32	58	18	273	277	253	24	
June <sup>p</sup> ....	2,486	171	260	227	617	755	376	10	31	67	18	250	303	276	27	
July <sup>p</sup> ....	2,409	190	276	227	663	749	339	13	35	63	15	214	283	254	28	

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund.  
<sup>2</sup> Latin American, Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except Bank for International Settlements and European Fund which are included in "Europe."  
<sup>3</sup> Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes revisions arising from changes in reporting coverage as follows (in millions of dollars): Total +50; Foreign other +50; Europe -17; Canada +1; Latin America +26; Asia +49; Africa -9.  
<sup>5</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.  
 For NOTE see end of Table 8.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

8f. Supplementary data <sup>7</sup> (end of period)

Area or country	1965		1966		1967	Area or country	1965		1966		1967
	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.		Apr.	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>						<b>Other Asia—Cont.:</b>					
Iceland.....	5.8	4.0	6.6	5.7	Iraq.....	12.0	27.1	17.6	n.a.		
Ireland, Rep. of.....	6.2	6.6	8.9	7.4	Jordan.....	16.0	16.0	39.7	45.2		
Luxembourg.....	21.1	28.2	25.3	21.7	Kuwait.....	35.5	24.6	49.2	28.6		
<b>Other Latin American republics:</b>					Laos.....	3.2	5.7	4.6	6.5		
Bolivia.....	67.4	64.4	66.9	57.9	Lebanon.....	99.7	92.0	100.1	112.2		
Costa Rica.....	34.2	32.9	34.6	41.9	Malaysia.....	25.9	31.2	38.3	34.9		
Dominican Republic.....	72.3	54.3	53.2	53.9	Pakistan.....	19.4	21.0	49.2	45.3		
Ecuador.....	69.6	62.3	86.3	92.4	Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa).....	24.0	39.5	815.9	31.2		
El Salvador.....	67.0	78.3	68.9	96.4	Saudi Arabia.....	283.6	291.0	176.1	96.4		
Guatemala.....	68.1	86.9	64.2	83.9	Singapore.....	8.9	4.9	34.6	n.a.		
Haiti.....	16.3	16.7	16.3	16.8	Syria.....	4.0	4.8	3.4	4.7		
Honduras.....	31.4	43.2	26.8	28.6	Vietnam.....	39.0	123.8	132.0	146.3		
Jamaica.....	8.6	11.5	11.7	19.3	<b>Other Africa:</b>						
Nicaragua.....	67.0	75.0	72.8	62.7	Algeria.....	7.6	13.6	11.3	n.a.		
Paraguay.....	13.8	15.0	14.9	16.6	Ethiopia, (incl. Eritrea).....	44.1	58.9	53.5	40.2		
Trinidad & Tobago.....	3.6	6.3	4.7	5.4	Ghana.....	2.6	2.9	6.9	5.3		
<b>Other Latin America:</b>					Liberia.....	17.9	19.7	21.2	21.6		
British West Indies.....	11.5	8.9	14.6	14.2	Libya.....	34.8	26.7	37.1	76.0		
French West Indies & French Guiana.....	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	Mozambique.....	1.6	1.7	5.0	n.a.		
<b>Other Asia:</b>					Nigeria.....	21.7	20.3	25.7	n.a.		
Afghanistan.....	5.6	8.0	9.5	7.8	Somali Republic.....	.8	.9	.8	.8		
Burma.....	49.1	34.6	34.4	n.a.	Southern Rhodesia.....	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.3		
Cambodia.....	2.7	3.1	1.1	1.3	Sudan.....	3.7	3.3	3.4	6.7		
Ceylon.....	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.7	Tunisia.....	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0		
Iran.....	66.9	79.2	36.6	44.0	Zambia.....	7.2	16.1	34.7	n.a.		
					<b>All other:</b>						
					New Zealand.....	18.7	27.1	13.6	16.7		

<sup>7</sup> Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe") in Tables 8a-8e.

<sup>8</sup> Data exclude \$12 million resulting from changes in reporting coverage and classification.

NOTE.—Short-term liabilities are principally deposits (demand and time) and U.S. Govt. securities maturing in not more than 1 year from

their date of issue. Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund; for explanation see note following Tables 17 and 18. Data exclude also U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

For data on long-term liabilities, see Table 14.

9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars									Payable in foreign currencies	
		To banks, official and international institutions <sup>1</sup>					To all other foreigners					
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates		Other <sup>3</sup>
			Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>			
1963.....	22,877	19,696	5,575	3,673	8,571	1,878	3,047	1,493	966	119	469	134
1964 <sup>4</sup> .....	25,518	22,051	6,684	3,990	8,727	2,650	3,377	1,531	1,271	72	503	90
1965.....	25,551	21,905	6,518	3,963	8,269	3,155	3,587	1,574	1,594	87	332	59
1966—July.....	26,961	22,750	7,801	3,686	7,605	3,658	3,726	1,490	1,759	80	397	485
Aug.....	27,225	23,016	8,147	3,701	7,529	3,638	3,653	1,413	1,765	81	394	556
Sept.....	27,061	22,615	7,840	3,846	7,363	3,566	3,839	1,531	1,803	108	397	608
Oct.....	28,048	23,526	8,381	3,998	7,671	3,476	3,820	1,479	1,816	98	427	702
Nov.....	28,392	23,896	8,542	4,065	7,896	3,393	3,790	1,492	1,809	89	400	705
Dec.....	27,724	23,371	8,531	4,000	7,464	3,376	3,744	1,513	1,819	83	329	609
Dec. <sup>5</sup> .....	*27,596	*23,264	8,371	4,050	7,464	*3,379	3,744	1,513	1,819	83	329	588
1967—Jan.....	*26,724	*22,499	7,663	*3,965	7,386	3,485	3,712	1,460	1,825	80	347	514
Feb.....	*26,727	*22,445	7,573	*3,860	7,559	*3,453	3,776	1,512	1,845	89	330	506
Mar.....	*26,801	*22,477	*7,463	3,663	7,910	*3,441	3,822	1,556	1,853	79	334	*504
Apr.....	27,152	22,824	7,469	3,584	8,277	3,494	3,783	1,535	1,845	73	330	545
May.....	27,324	22,980	7,656	3,450	8,253	3,621	3,824	1,577	1,855	86	305	521
June <sup>6</sup> .....	27,304	22,986	7,874	3,585	7,866	3,661	3,826	1,615	1,845	68	297	493
July <sup>6</sup> .....	27,737	23,422	8,199	3,705	7,891	3,627	3,812	1,580	1,871	68	294	502

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

<sup>4</sup> Includes revisions arising from changes in reporting coverage as

follows (in millions of dollars): Total +50; foreign banks, etc. +55; other foreigners +23; payable in foreign currencies —28.

<sup>5</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 10. ESTIMATED FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKETABLE U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS AND NOTES

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1965	1966						1967						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>a</sup>	July <sup>a</sup>
Europe:														
Austria.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Denmark.....	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12
France.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Germany.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9
Netherlands.....	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Norway.....	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Spain.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sweden.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Switzerland.....	89	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	93	93	92	91	90	88
United Kingdom.....	553	312	330	298	321	333	348	350	353	353	355	359	364	368
Other Western Europe.....	51	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	50	50	50	50	50
Eastern Europe.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total.....	807	570	588	556	579	591	605	606	610	609	611	613	624	626
Canada.....	676	689	695	693	690	698	692	692	695	695	722	719	716	717
Latin America:														
Latin American republics..	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6
Other Latin America.....	21	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total.....	27	24	23	23	24	24	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Asia:														
Japan.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other Asia.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	53	53	54
Total.....	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	50	51	50	50	62	62	63
Africa.....	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	23	28	28	28
Other countries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total foreign countries.....	1,577	1,350	1,373	1,339	1,358	1,379	1,388	1,388	1,395	1,395	1,430	1,446	1,455	1,458
International and regional:														
International.....	679	359	314	314	314	286	250	228	187	172	172	172	172	169
Latin American regional..	74	74	74	75	75	75	75	76	60	60	60	61	57	58
Other regional.....												1	1	1
Total.....	752	433	389	389	390	361	325	304	247	232	233	234	230	227
Grand total.....	2,329	1,783	1,762	1,728	1,748	1,740	1,713	1,692	1,642	1,627	1,663	1,680	1,685	1,685

NOTE.—Data represent estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year, and are based on a July 31, 1963 survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 15 for total transactions).

## 11. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars or dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies						
		Total	Canada <sup>1</sup>	Italy <sup>2</sup>	Sweden	Total	Austria	Belgium	Germany	Italy	Switzerland	B.I.S.
1962.....	251					251				200	51	
1963.....	893	163	125	13	25	730	50	30	275	200	175	
1964.....	1,440	354	329		25	1,086	50	30	679		257	70
1965.....	1,692	484	299	160	25	1,208	101	30	602	125	257	93
1966—Aug.....	927	512	299	188	25	415	50	30	100	125	110	
Sept.....	852	512	299	188	25	340	25	30	50	125	110	
Oct.....	623	385	174	186	25	238	25	30		125	58	
Nov.....	593	355	144	186	25	238	25	30		125	58	
Dec.....	695	353	144	184	25	342	25	30	50	125	111	
1967—Jan.....	767	353	144	184	25	414	25	30	101	125	133	
Feb.....	767	353	144	184	25	414	25	30	101	125	133	
Mar.....	766	352	144	183	25	414	25	30	101	125	133	
Apr.....	766	352	144	183	25	414	25	30	101	125	133	
May.....	784	349	144	180	25	434	25		151	125	133	
June.....	809	349	144	180	25	460	25		151	125	159	
July.....	934	349	144	180	25	585	25		276	125	159	
Aug.....	1,007	347	144	178	25	660	50		326	125	159	

<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds issued to the Government of Canada in connection with transactions under the Columbia River treaty. Amounts outstanding were \$204 million, Sept. 1964 through Oct. 1965; \$174 million, Nov. 1965

through Oct. 1966; and \$144 million, Nov. 1966 through latest date.

<sup>2</sup> Bonds issued to the Government of Italy in connection with military purchases in the United States.

12. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total	Intl. and regional	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
1963	5,975	1	939	638	1,742	2,493	104	58
1964	7,469	1	1,217	725	2,212	3,137	120	58
1964 <sup>1</sup>	7,957	*	1,230	1,004	2,235	3,294	131	64
1965 <sup>2</sup>	7,632	*	593	593	2,288	3,343	139	67
	7,734	*	1,208	669	2,293	3,358	139	67
1966—July	7,503	2	1,291	641	2,244	3,135	128	63
Aug.	7,411	1	1,304	563	2,268	3,086	128	61
Sept.	7,420	1	1,315	556	2,303	3,063	124	59
Oct.	7,445	1	1,319	610	2,335	2,989	129	61
Nov.	7,547	1	1,417	598	2,354	2,984	134	60
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	7,819	1	*1,366	620	2,489	3,135	*147	62
	7,911	1	*1,379	608	2,493	3,222	*147	62
1967—Jan.	7,760	*	*1,301	*597	*2,490	3,184	*128	60
Feb.	*1,255	*1	*1,255	*626	*2,509	*3,171	*132	62
Mar.	*7,936	*1	*1,266	*614	*2,553	3,293	*148	62
Apr.	*8,013	*	*1,279	*625	*2,504	3,403	139	62
May	8,141	1	1,308	594	2,535	3,509	132	62
June <sup>3p</sup>	8,267	1	1,283	592	2,553	3,645	125	69
July <sup>p</sup>	8,221	1	1,271	592	2,530	3,634	124	69
	8,189	*	1,240	602	2,556	3,603	116	71

12a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1963	939	8	26	13	52	70	121	9	97	33	40	14	26	30
1964	1,217	10	42	28	85	79	159	9	109	39	43	19	40	47
1964 <sup>1</sup>	1,230	11	48	26	84	81	152	10	114	36	43	23	40	49
1965 <sup>2</sup>	1,201	8	52	37	87	72	190	13	110	38	51	26	50	52
	1,208	8	52	37	87	72	190	13	110	38	51	26	50	52
1966—July	1,291	13	54	54	93	71	209	13	100	52	50	37	68	65
Aug.	1,304	10	58	53	90	71	217	15	106	42	49	38	62	65
Sept.	1,315	13	60	60	92	72	225	17	105	40	51	42	56	68
Oct.	1,319	13	70	61	95	64	217	16	105	43	53	40	60	83
Nov.	1,417	19	73	63	95	81	237	16	110	44	62	36	72	74
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	*1,366	16	67	62	91	73	215	16	108	40	76	*41	67	74
	*1,379	16	67	62	91	73	234	16	108	40	76	*41	67	74
1967—Jan.	*1,301	19	69	42	90	60	203	15	84	36	64	*41	75	68
Feb.	*1,255	20	76	42	91	64	175	15	78	45	60	*38	71	77
Mar.	*1,266	19	73	44	92	66	180	14	70	44	62	*37	69	78
Apr.	*1,279	17	73	35	97	72	201	15	64	35	60	36	68	77
May	1,308	18	67	34	100	65	199	17	73	34	60	34	71	72
June <sup>3p</sup>	1,283	17	64	40	101	68	193	14	68	29	44	28	71	73
July <sup>p</sup>	1,271	17	64	40	101	68	185	14	68	28	44	28	71	73
	1,240	13	61	37	97	72	194	14	66	31	50	26	60	66

12a. Europe—Continued

End of period	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe
1963	70	48	237	7	23	*	16
1964	97	36	319	15	20	*	20
1964 <sup>1</sup>	111	37	310	16	20	*	20
1965 <sup>2</sup>	73	42	210	28	28	6	27
	73	42	216	28	28	6	27
1966—July	78	50	198	20	35	3	25
Aug.	92	42	214	17	37	2	25
Sept.	78	47	216	18	34	2	17
Oct.	76	48	200	20	36	1	18
Nov.	94	45	221	19	37	2	17
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	83	52	210	19	37	2	16
	88	52	198	19	37	2	16
1967—Jan.	80	50	224	23	39	2	17
Feb.	82	27	213	22	39	2	17
Mar.	81	37	218	22	39	1	20
Apr.	81	47	216	23	42	1	20
May	84	37	267	24	32	*	21
June <sup>3p</sup>	85	38	270	24	31	1	22
July <sup>p</sup>	86	38	267	24	31	1	22
	102	39	232	25	33	*	21

12b. Latin America

End of period	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico
1963	1,742	188	163	187	208	18	465
1964	2,212	210	145	188	319	17	630
1964 <sup>1</sup>	2,235	203	126	176	338	17	644
1965 <sup>2</sup>	2,288	232	94	174	270	16	669
	2,293	232	94	174	270	16	674
1966—July	2,244	192	106	163	254	16	729
Aug.	2,268	182	110	158	279	16	743
Sept.	2,303	182	112	150	287	16	736
Oct.	2,335	181	106	150	288	16	724
Nov.	2,354	177	109	141	294	16	724
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	2,489	193	114	159	308	16	767
	2,493	193	114	159	308	16	767
1967—Jan.	*2,490	185	119	152	*296	16	*794
Feb.	*2,509	175	122	150	*288	16	*826
Mar.	*2,553	186	128	147	*276	16	*862
Apr.	*2,504	186	123	151	*251	16	*844
May	2,535	179	123	152	232	16	882
June <sup>3p</sup>	2,553	189	117	154	223	16	865
July <sup>p</sup>	2,530	184	116	154	223	16	860
	2,556	183	113	160	239	16	912

For notes see the following page.

## 12. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	12b. Latin America—Continued								12c. Asia					
	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. republics	Bahamas & Bermuda	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel
1963.....	35	99	65	114	135	42	9	16	2,493	2	11	17	*	22
1964.....	41	102	76	165	222	58	18	20	3,137	2	26	22	7	44
1964 <sup>1</sup> .....	49	108	78	168	224	65	18	21	3,294	2	28	21	7	47
1965 <sup>2</sup> .....	{ 59	{ 170	{ 45	{ 220	{ 250	{ 53	{ 14	{ 23	{ 3,343	{ 1	{ 29	{ 17	{ 2	{ 86
	{ 59	{ 170	{ 45	{ 220	{ 250	{ 53	{ 14	{ 23	{ 3,358	{ 1	{ 29	{ 17	{ 2	{ 86
1966—July....	66	177	57	180	218	55	17	16	3,135	1	32	26	6	88
Aug.....	67	177	39	184	224	56	17	16	3,086	1	30	27	6	90
Sept.....	65	175	39	212	234	57	20	17	3,063	1	28	28	6	88
Oct.....	71	204	37	224	246	55	17	16	2,989	1	30	19	5	96
Nov.....	76	197	43	222	263	56	17	18	2,984	1	31	13	5	98
Dec. 2....	{ 84	{ 211	{ 45	{ 226	{ 272	{ 61	{ 18	{ 17	{ 3,135	{ 1	{ 31	{ 16	{ 6	{ 98
	{ 85	{ 213	{ 45	{ 226	{ 272	{ 61	{ 18	{ 17	{ 3,222	{ 1	{ 31	{ 16	{ 6	{ 98
1967—Jan. ....	79	214	44	226	271	63	17	17	3,184	1	31	12	6	102
Feb. ....	78	226	39	220	274	62	17	17	3,171	1	31	12	6	106
Mar. ....	80	233	56	220	260	56	17	16	3,293	1	33	13	5	96
Apr. ....	75	238	59	205	258	61	17	17	3,403	1	31	14	5	89
May.....	75	262	60	219	249	51	18	16	3,509	1	35	14	5	94
June <sup>3P</sup> ....	{ 69	{ 283	{ 63	{ 209	{ 252	{ 78	{ 17	{ 17	{ 3,645	{ 1	{ 36	{ 17	{ 5	{ 88
July <sup>P</sup> ....	{ 64	{ 283	{ 63	{ 207	{ 244	{ 78	{ 17	{ 17	{ 3,634	{ 1	{ 36	{ 17	{ 5	{ 88
	{ 64	{ 254	{ 63	{ 209	{ 242	{ 61	{ 17	{ 20	{ 3,603	{ 1	{ 37	{ 13	{ 5	{ 78

End of period	12c. Asia—Continued						12d. Africa					12e. Other countries			
	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total	Congo (Kinshasa)	Morocco	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa	Total	Australia	All other
1963.....	2,171	25	113	8	52	71	104	1	1	15	28	59	58	48	9
1964.....	2,653	21	202	9	64	88	120	1	2	19	42	56	58	48	10
1964 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,810	21	203	9	65	82	131	1	2	20	42	67	64	48	16
1965 <sup>2</sup> .....	{ 2,751	{ 22	{ 231	{ 15	{ 82	{ 108	{ 139	{ 1	{ 2	{ 34	{ 43	{ 60	{ 67	{ 52	{ 15
	{ 2,768	{ 22	{ 230	{ 15	{ 82	{ 107	{ 139	{ 1	{ 2	{ 34	{ 43	{ 60	{ 67	{ 52	{ 15
1966—July....	2,588	19	173	16	67	118	128	*	2	38	44	43	63	54	9
Aug.....	2,536	20	183	17	64	112	128	*	2	37	44	44	61	52	9
Sept.....	2,487	27	195	15	65	122	124	1	2	34	38	49	59	50	9
Oct.....	2,400	24	208	16	67	123	129	1	3	37	37	51	61	51	11
Nov.....	2,389	26	211	15	72	122	134	*	2	45	30	57	60	50	10
Dec. 2....	{ 2,502	{ 31	{ 220	{ 14	{ 81	{ 134	{ 147	{ 1	{ 2	{ 50	{ 25	{ 69	{ 62	{ 52	{ 10
	{ 2,588	{ 31	{ 220	{ 15	{ 81	{ 135	{ 147	{ 1	{ 2	{ 50	{ 25	{ 69	{ 62	{ 52	{ 10
1967—Jan. ....	2,509	33	233	23	83	151	128	*	3	38	18	68	60	51	9
Feb. ....	2,504	34	228	26	86	137	132	*	4	43	15	71	62	53	8
Mar. ....	2,626	38	232	30	89	131	148	1	2	42	30	73	62	53	9
Apr. ....	2,732	52	245	33	84	116	139	*	2	37	26	74	62	53	9
May.....	2,841	44	249	30	83	114	132	*	5	34	31	62	62	52	10
June <sup>3P</sup> ....	{ 2,947	{ 49	{ 269	{ 27	{ 87	{ 121	{ 125	{ 1	{ 2	{ 29	{ 27	{ 65	{ 69	{ 59	{ 11
July <sup>P</sup> ....	{ 2,936	{ 49	{ 269	{ 27	{ 87	{ 121	{ 124	{ 1	{ 2	{ 29	{ 27	{ 65	{ 69	{ 59	{ 11
	{ 2,904	{ 54	{ 288	{ 29	{ 81	{ 114	{ 116	{ 1	{ 2	{ 30	{ 26	{ 58	{ 71	{ 60	{ 11

<sup>1</sup> Differs from data in line above because of the exclusion as of Dec. 31, 1964, of \$58 million of short-term U.S. Govt. claims previously included; and because of the addition of \$546 million of short-term claims arising from the inclusion of claims previously held but first reported as of Dec. 31, 1964; and because of revision of preliminary data.

<sup>2</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

<sup>3</sup> Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown

for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.



13. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars							Payable in foreign currencies				
		Total	Loans to—			Collections outstanding	Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Foreign govt. securities, coml. and finance paper	Other	
			Total	Official institutions <sup>1</sup>	Banks								Others
1963.....	5,975	5,344	1,915	186	955	774	832	2,214	384	631	432	157	42
1964.....	7,469	6,810	2,652	223	1,374	1,055	1,007	2,600	552	659	400	182	77
1964 <sup>2</sup> .....	7,957	7,333	2,773	221	1,403	1,150	1,135	2,621	803	624	336	187	102
1965 <sup>3</sup> .....	7,632	7,158	2,967	271	1,566	1,130	1,268	2,501	422	474	325	54	95
	7,734	7,243	2,970	271	1,567	1,132	1,272	2,508	492	492	329	68	96
1966—July.....	7,503	7,078	2,860	215	1,570	1,075	1,340	2,383	495	425	252	59	113
Aug.....	7,411	6,971	2,820	216	1,548	1,056	1,374	2,324	453	440	260	57	123
Sept.....	7,420	6,992	2,943	256	1,619	1,068	1,374	2,267	409	427	241	61	125
Oct.....	7,445	7,011	2,970	274	1,607	1,089	1,354	2,251	436	434	253	73	108
Nov.....	7,547	7,095	3,015	273	1,619	1,123	1,363	2,276	441	452	269	77	106
Dec. 3.....	7,819	7,399	*3,138	*256	*1,739	1,143	1,367	2,450	443	420	240	70	110
	7,911	7,498	*3,138	*256	*1,739	1,143	1,367	2,540	452	413	233	70	110
1967—Jan.....	7,760	*7,393	*2,995	*258	1,592	*1,145	1,370	2,575	453	367	211	73	83
Feb.....	7,750	*7,349	*2,968	*239	*1,579	*1,150	1,376	2,566	440	407	245	70	92
Mar.....	*7,936	*7,517	*3,022	*252	*1,611	1,158	1,436	2,628	432	419	272	50	97
Apr.....	*8,013	*7,596	*2,968	271	*1,536	*1,161	1,423	*2,739	467	417	252	77	88
May.....	8,141	7,732	2,927	246	1,557	1,124	1,430	2,914	462	409	259	62	89
June <sup>4</sup> .....	8,267	7,871	2,917	253	1,553	1,111	1,449	3,028	478	396	259	54	83
July <sup>p</sup> .....	8,221	7,825	2,917	253	1,553	1,111	1,402	3,028	478	396	259	54	83
	8,189	7,778	2,868	260	1,484	1,125	1,393	3,039	478	411	276	56	78

<sup>1</sup> Includes central banks.

<sup>2</sup> Differs from data in line above because of the exclusion, as of Dec. 31, 1964, of \$58 million of short-term U.S. Govt. claims previously included; because of the addition of \$546 million of short-term claims arising from the inclusion of claims previously held, but first reported as of Dec. 31, 1964; and because of revision of preliminary data.

<sup>3</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

<sup>4</sup> Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

14. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities			Claims										
	Total	Foreign countries	Inter-national and regional	Total	Type		Payable in foreign currencies	Country or area						
					Payable in dollars	Loans		All other	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Latin America	Japan	Other Asia
1963.....	69	28	42	3,030	2,811	217	2	38	1,063	290	1,015	249	194	181
1964 <sup>2</sup> .....	306	200	106	3,971	3,777	195	*	77	1,611	273	1,162	385	238	227
1965.....	310	204	106	4,285	3,995	288	1	87	1,632	327	1,275	430	255	278
	513	203	311	4,517	4,211	297	9	86	1,518	346	1,296	445	391	436
1966—July.....	*1,076	*576	500	4,389	4,111	270	8	81	1,349	328	1,300	403	428	502
Aug.....	*1,096	*599	497	4,368	4,095	265	8	78	1,328	322	1,296	393	428	523
Sept.....	*1,112	*616	496	4,287	4,004	266	16	75	1,270	320	1,306	374	430	510
Oct.....	*1,173	*671	502	4,247	3,969	262	16	76	1,225	321	1,295	355	432	543
Nov.....	*1,191	*681	510	4,296	4,026	254	17	72	1,222	314	1,373	339	421	555
Dec.....	*1,492	*986	506	4,180	3,915	247	18	70	*1,155	314	1,346	326	408	*562
1967—Jan.....	*1,561	*1,053	508	4,073	*3,817	240	16	72	*1,129	*287	*1,318	312	391	*565
Feb.....	*1,661	*1,117	545	*4,026	*3,783	227	*16	72	*1,105	*265	*1,314	*304	391	*575
Mar.....	*1,868	*1,293	*576	4,027	*3,779	232	16	68	*1,079	*310	*1,312	287	377	*593
Apr.....	*1,991	1,415	*576	*4,020	*3,771	233	16	69	1,063	*319	*1,309	278	380	602
May.....	2,043	1,451	592	3,995	3,746	232	17	65	1,036	317	1,309	263	384	621
June <sup>p</sup> .....	2,493	1,893	600	3,846	3,593	237	17	40	951	326	1,345	195	380	610
July <sup>p</sup> .....	2,462	1,857	604	3,827	3,578	232	17	48	967	343	1,393	185	390	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes Africa.

<sup>2</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 15. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>1</sup>					U.S. corporate securities <sup>2</sup>			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Net purchases or sales					Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales	Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales	Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales
	Total	Intl. and regional	Foreign											
			Total	Official	Other									
1963.....	671	302	369	.....	.....	2,980	2,773	207	991	2,086	-1,095	696	644	51
1964.....	-338	-315	-23	-59	36	3,537	3,710	-173	915	1,843	-928	748	548	200
1965.....	-76	-151	75	-20	95	4,395	4,770	-375	1,198	2,440	-1,242	906	617	290
1966.....	-616	-427	-189	-245	56	6,318	5,616	703	1,778	2,692	-914	960	731	229
1966—July.....	-246	*	-246	-253	7	428	439	-11	135	248	-113	69	39	30
Aug.....	-21	-44	23	-1	24	379	381	-2	90	69	21	76	65	11
Sept.....	-34	*	-35	.....	-35	502	378	124	99	194	-95	86	42	44
Oct.....	20	*	20	*	20	383	347	36	293	351	-59	69	37	32
Nov.....	-7	-28	21	7	13	433	400	33	116	187	-71	58	41	17
Dec.....	-27	-36	9	.....	9	563	542	21	152	151	1	85	53	31
1967—Jan.....	-21	-21	*	.....	*	571	527	44	112	265	-153	71	63	8
Feb.....	-50	-57	7	5	2	579	557	23	98	168	-70	66	55	11
Mar.....	-15	-14	*	1	-1	775	718	57	215	265	-51	75	65	11
Apr.....	35	*	35	35	*	700	563	137	154	259	-105	67	53	15
May.....	17	1	16	16	*	902	757	145	127	167	-39	68	65	3
June <sup>p</sup> .....	5	-3	9	-3	12	926	821	105	247	309	-62	71	95	-24
July <sup>p</sup> .....	*	-3	3	.....	3	929	709	220	145	282	-137	58	65	-7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 11.

<sup>2</sup> Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

## 16. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE SECURITIES, BY TYPE OF SECURITY AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Type of security		Country or area										
		Stocks	Bonds	France	Swit- zer- land	United King- dom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin Amer- ica	Asia	Africa	Other coun- tries	Intl. and regional
1963.....	207	198	9	-8	-14	206	16	199	-47	14	17	(1)	21	22
1964.....	-173	-349	176	-37	-200	-4	14	-228	3	25	10	*	-1	18
1965.....	-375	-413	38	14	14	-522	47	-446	42	-13	24	-4	2	21
1966.....	703	-333	1,036	37	65	-80	116	140	224	65	18	1	4	251
1966—July..	-11	-26	15	2	19	-92	26	-44	10	6	-8	-1	*	26
Aug..	-2	-16	14	2	-3	-24	-5	-29	18	1	8	*	*	*
Sept..	124	-3	127	-2	*	96	2	97	19	8	-2	*	*	2
Oct..	36	7	29	-4	23	-10	12	22	13	6	-7	1	*	1
Nov..	33	-68	100	-5	-33	29	26	17	12	*	1	*	*	2
Dec..	21	-115	136	1	-32	6	*	-24	33	6	2	*	*	4
1967—Jan..	44	-6	50	1	19	-19	-4	-2	33	3	9	-1	*	2
Feb..	23	-28	50	7	4	-16	16	11	4	4	*	*	*	3
Mar..	57	-8	65	10	5	12	18	45	*	9	8	*	*	-5
Apr..	137	66	71	8	34	-3	13	51	8	5	*	*	1	72
May..	145	5	141	9	20	67	29	126	10	-4	3	10	-1	*
June <sup>p</sup>	105	64	41	6	21	8	3	37	63	5	-2	*	*	1
July <sup>p</sup>	220	87	133	59	61	9	27	157	28	3	6	24	1	2

<sup>1</sup> Not reported separately until May 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Africa.

NOTE.—Statistics include State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and regional	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
1963.....	-1,044	-96	-949	-49	-614	-26	-252	(1)	2-8
1964.....	-728	-140	-588	163	-670	-36	-77	7	25
1965.....	-953	-164	-788	108	-659	-55	-131	3	-54
1966.....	-685	-171	-514	214	-726	-9	-7	16	-2
1966—July.....	-83	-50	-33	15	-37	-11	-5	1	4
Aug.....	32	7	25	4	34	-4	-9	*	*
Sept.....	-50	6	-56	19	-74	3	4	*	-9
Oct.....	-27	-20	-7	-6	-36	17	10	8	1
Nov.....	-54	6	-60	*	-50	-4	-8	*	2
Dec.....	32	2	30	20	17	-12	-10	*	15
1967—Jan.....	-145	-52	-93	13	-80	2	-8	1	-21
Feb.....	-59	6	-66	-8	-62	6	-3	*	1
Mar.....	-40	-87	-47	25	-50	29	27	6	11
Apr.....	-90	-94	4	5	1	13	-5	-12	1
May.....	-37	-1	-36	11	-21	-23	-6	1	2
June <sup>p</sup> .....	-86	-9	-77	22	-45	5	-49	*	-10
July <sup>p</sup> .....	-144	-14	-130	27	-84	3	-59	1	-18

<sup>1</sup> Not reported separately until May 1963.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Africa.

18. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U.S. Govt. securities <sup>1</sup>	Earmarked gold
1963.....	171	8,675	12,954
1964.....	229	8,389	12,698
1965.....	150	8,272	12,896
1966—Aug....	170	7,042	13,066
Sept....	159	7,092	12,904
Oct....	194	7,336	12,876
Nov....	196	7,450	12,912
Dec....	174	7,036	12,946
1967—Jan....	148	7,141	12,961
Feb....	145	7,334	12,984
Mar....	131	7,547	12,972
Apr....	123	7,912	12,975
May....	193	7,799	12,972
June....	147	7,667	12,977
July....	117	7,665	12,976
Aug....	144	7,535	12,993

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

NOTE.—Excludes deposits and U.S. Govt. securities held for international organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

Notes to Tables 3-21

NOTE.—The tables in this section (Nos. 3-21) provide data on U.S. reserve assets and liabilities and other statistics related to the U.S. balance of payments; see Table 1. A number of changes were introduced in the May 1967 issue of the BULLETIN to increase the usefulness of this section.

At that time the table showing the U.S. gold stock and holdings of convertible foreign currencies (now Table 4) was revised to include in the reserve assets of the United States its reserve position in the International Monetary Fund. In accordance with IMF policies, the United States has the right to draw foreign currencies equivalent to this amount virtually automatically if needed. (Under appropriate conditions the United States could draw additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota of \$5,160 million.) This presentation corresponds to the treatment of U.S. monetary reserves in the U.S. balance of payments.

Table 5 shows the factors that affect the U.S. position in the IMF.

Table 6 brings together the various statistical components of the liabilities that enter into the U.S. balance of payments calculated on the liquidity basis. The inclusion of the U.S. reserve position in the IMF in Table 4 requires that the "holdings of dollars" of the IMF be excluded from the data on liabilities to foreigners, in order to avoid double counting. For further explanation of this change in the liabilities statistics, see next to last paragraph.

Table 7 (formerly Table 1), presenting an area breakdown of U.S. liquid liabilities to official institutions of foreign countries, was revised to include holdings of convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

Data on short-term liabilities to foreigners shown in Tables 8 and 9 (formerly Tables 1 and 2) were revised to exclude the holdings of dollars by the IMF derived from payments of the U.S. subscription and from the exchange transactions and other operations of the IMF. (Liabilities representing the "gold investment" of the IMF continue to be included.) This change in the treatment of the "holdings of dollars" of the IMF is related to the revision of the table on U.S. monetary reserve assets (Table 4) to include the U.S. reserve position in the IMF. The "holdings of dollars" of the IMF do not represent liabilities to foreigners in the same sense as do other reported liabilities to foreigners. They are more accurately viewed as contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member countries. Changes in these holdings (arising from U.S. drawings and repayments of foreign currencies, from drawings and repayments of dollars by other countries, and from other dollar operations of the IMF) give rise to equal and opposite changes in the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF. In the absence of U.S. lending to the IMF, the gold tranche position is equal to the U.S. reserve position in the IMF. Since the reserve position is included in U.S. reserve assets, it is necessary, in order to avoid double-counting, to exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the IMF from U.S. liabilities to foreigners. The revised presentation conforms to the treatment of these items in the U.S. balance of payments and the international investment position of the United States.

Table 10 shows estimated foreign holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes.

## 19. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners					Claims on foreigners				
	1966				1967	1966				1967
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. <sup>a</sup>	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. <sup>a</sup>
Europe:										
Austria.....	2	3	3	2	2	8	7	7	8	8
Belgium.....	30	32	30	32	34	46	45	42	53	63
Denmark.....	1	2	2	3	5	8	8	10	14	11
Finland.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	4	4	4
France.....	45	48	57	62	61	97	94	102	110	122
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	60	70	81	78	81	118	98	120	127	122
Greece.....	3	3	2	2	2	11	18	15	15	17
Italy.....	23	27	52	54	62	118	111	107	101	98
Netherlands.....	54	65	67	68	80	48	42	42	48	45
Norway.....	2	2	2	2	2	8	7	9	8	7
Portugal.....	7	6	6	9	7	9	8	6	7	6
Spain.....	21	23	25	27	30	56	63	51	61	76
Sweden.....	12	12	14	17	19	28	30	27	36	18
Switzerland.....	45	61	58	58	47	20	20	22	18	26
Turkey.....	4	4	4	2	2	10	6	6	6	7
United Kingdom.....	139	141	201	208	234	440	492	599	576	640
Yugoslavia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	4
Other Western Europe.....	4	2	3	4	5	9	9	9	11	12
Eastern Europe.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	2	3
Total.....	454	502	611	631	675	1,047	1,070	1,185	1,209	1,290
Canada.....	120	117	138	146	173	566	550	509	489	482
Latin America:										
Argentina.....	6	5	6	6	3	34	35	37	39	39
Brazil.....	11	11	9	10	11	80	78	73	65	61
Chile.....	5	4	3	4	5	31	31	31	32	30
Colombia.....	8	7	5	7	5	21	22	21	25	24
Cuba.....	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	3	3	2
Mexico.....	9	10	10	11	16	74	79	78	95	96
Panama.....	9	4	9	10	4	11	13	12	12	11
Peru.....	7	5	6	7	6	30	28	28	31	31
Uruguay.....	2	1	1	1	1	7	5	6	7	7
Venezuela.....	27	26	25	36	38	52	49	49	62	56
Other L.A. republics.....	11	12	18	20	15	56	55	59	63	65
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	2	1	2	3	7	12	8	11	18	12
Neth. Antilles & Surinam.....	7	9	7	7	6	4	3	4	4	5
Other Latin America.....	1	2	2	1	1	9	9	11	10	9
Total.....	105	98	104	124	118	424	418	422	466	448
Asia:										
Hong Kong.....	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	6	7	7
India.....	25	20	17	17	13	35	29	32	34	33
Indonesia.....	10	10	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	5
Israel.....	1	2	2	2	*	5	4	5	5	5
Japan.....	27	27	23	27	30	172	155	146	164	163
Korea.....	1	2	4	3	2	6	4	5	5	7
Philippines.....	7	7	7	7	6	16	18	17	17	17
Taiwan.....	5	6	7	4	5	6	4	5	7	12
Thailand.....	1	1	1	4	4	8	9	11	11	10
Other Asia.....	34	38	35	31	41	76	76	69	75	88
Total.....	112	116	101	100	107	331	309	299	331	346
Africa:										
Congo (Kinshasa).....	1	*	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
South Africa.....	11	11	10	17	5	18	18	17	24	16
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	1	2	2	1	2	11	17	11	11	9
Other Africa.....	9	9	7	6	7	27	30	30	32	35
Total.....	22	22	19	24	15	58	66	59	69	62
Other countries:										
Australia.....	31	35	51	58	52	40	45	57	58	54
All other.....	4	5	4	6	6	7	10	7	8	8
Total.....	35	40	55	64	58	47	55	63	66	61
International and regional.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	*
Grand total.....	849	894	1,028	1,089	1,146	2,473	2,469	2,539	2,631	2,690

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and commercial concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States.

Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

20. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities			Claims			
	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	
						Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name	Other
1963—Mar.	614	470	144	2,113	1,712	201	200
Mar. <sup>1</sup>	616	472	144	2,162	1,758	204	200
June	674	529	146	2,282	1,877	222	183
Sept.	691	552	139	2,257	1,830	225	202
Dec.	626	478	148	2,131	1,739	201	191
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	626	479	148	2,188	1,778	199	211
1964—Mar.	631	475	156	2,407	1,887	239	282
June	622	471	151	2,482	2,000	220	262
June <sup>3</sup>	585	441	144	2,430	1,952	219	260
Sept.	650	498	152	2,719	2,168	249	302
Dec.	695	553	141	2,776	2,306	189	281
Dec. <sup>4</sup>	700	556	144	2,853	2,338	205	310
1965—Mar.	695	531	165	2,612	2,147	189	277
June	740	568	172	2,411	1,966	198	248
Sept.	779	585	195	2,406	1,949	190	267
Dec.	807	600	207	2,397	2,000	167	229
Dec. <sup>4</sup>	810	600	210	2,299	1,911	166	222
1966—Mar.	849	614	235	2,473	2,033	211	229
June	894	657	237	2,469	2,063	191	215
Sept.	1,028	785	243	2,539	2,146	166	227
Dec.	1,089	827	262	2,631	2,227	167	236
1967—Mar. <sup>3</sup>	1,146	858	289	2,690	2,246	192	251

<sup>1</sup> Includes data from firms reporting for the first time.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes data from firms reporting for the first time and claims previously held but not reported.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes reports from firms having \$500,000 or more of liabilities or

of claims; for previous series the exemption level was \$100,000.  
<sup>4</sup> Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

21. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total liabilities	Claims										
		Total	Country or area									
			United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Other Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa	All other
1964—Mar.	143	761	30	85	58	64	74	158	89	94	96	13
June <sup>1</sup>	140	815	68	92	64	67	78	145	94	99	94	14
Sept.	112	832	64	102	90	68	74	142	90	96	93	13
Dec.	107	962	51	109	95	215	72	135	89	95	88	14
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	107	1,081	56	116	190	215	73	137	89	98	91	15
1965—Mar.	115	1,075	35	121	203	220	74	137	81	96	91	18
June	110	1,081	31	118	208	221	70	144	85	96	91	17
Sept.	120	1,101	31	116	230	217	74	138	89	96	91	18
Dec.	136	1,169	31	112	233	209	69	196	98	114	89	17
Dec. <sup>2</sup>	147	1,139	31	112	236	209	65	198	98	87	85	18
1966—Mar.	176	1,156	27	124	239	208	61	206	98	87	87	19
June	188	1,207	27	167	251	205	61	217	90	90	86	14
Sept.	249	1,235	23	174	267	202	64	207	102	91	90	14
Dec.	326	1,256	27	198	272	203	56	212	95	93	87	13
1967—Mar. <sup>3</sup>	449	1,323	31	233	283	203	57	210	108	98	84	17

<sup>1</sup> As a result of an increase in the exemption level from \$100,000 to \$500,000, data exclude \$3 million of liabilities and \$3 million of claims held by firms previously reporting but now exempt.

<sup>2</sup> Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

## GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Esti- mated total world <sup>1</sup>	Intl. Mone- tary Fund	United States	Esti- mated rest of world	Afghan- istan	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Brazil	Burma	Canada	Chile
1960.....	40,540	2,439	17,804	20,295	n.a.	104	147	293	1,170	287	.....	885	45
1961.....	41,120	2,077	16,947	22,095	36	190	162	303	1,248	285	.....	946	48
1962.....	41,475	2,194	16,057	23,225	36	61	190	454	1,365	225	42	708	43
1963.....	42,305	2,312	15,596	24,395	36	78	208	536	1,371	150	42	817	43
1964.....	43,015	2,179	15,471	25,365	36	71	226	600	1,451	92	84	1,026	43
1965.....	43,225	31,869	13,806	27,280	35	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,151	44
1966—July.....	.....	2,586	13,413	.....	35	67	224	700	1,532	45	84	986	45
Aug.....	.....	2,645	13,319	.....	35	70	226	700	1,529	45	84	997	45
Sept.....	43,230	2,645	13,356	27,230	35	74	225	701	1,527	45	84	1,009	45
Oct.....	.....	2,645	13,311	.....	35	77	226	701	1,524	45	84	1,021	45
Nov.....	.....	2,648	13,262	.....	35	80	225	701	1,524	45	84	1,034	44
Dec.....	43,180	2,652	13,235	27,295	35	84	224	701	1,525	45	84	1,046	45
1967—Jan.....	.....	2,659	13,202	.....	35	84	227	701	1,524	45	84	1,056	45
Feb.....	.....	2,661	13,161	.....	35	84	227	701	1,523	45	84	1,070	45
Mar.....	43,115	2,652	13,184	27,280	35	84	228	701	1,524	45	84	1,084	46
Apr.....	.....	2,657	13,234	.....	35	84	228	701	1,525	45	84	1,042	46
May.....	.....	2,658	13,214	.....	35	84	228	701	1,524	45	84	1,053	47
June.....	42,975	2,669	13,169	27,135	35	84	229	701	1,522	.....	84	1,066	47
July.....	.....	2,674	13,136	.....	35	.....	229	701	1,520	.....	84	1,074	47
End of period	Co- lombia	Den- mark	Fin- land	France	Ger- many, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	India	Indo- nesia	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Italy	Japan
1960.....	78	107	41	1,641	2,971	76	247	58	130	98	*	2,203	247
1961.....	88	107	47	2,121	3,664	87	247	43	130	84	10	2,225	287
1962.....	57	92	61	2,587	3,679	77	247	44	129	98	41	2,243	289
1963.....	62	92	61	3,175	3,843	77	247	35	142	98	60	2,343	289
1964.....	58	92	85	3,729	4,248	77	247	.....	141	112	56	2,107	304
1965.....	35	97	84	4,706	4,410	78	281	.....	146	110	56	2,404	328
1966—July.....	24	108	55	5,117	4,302	112	243	.....	132	106	46	2,362	.....
Aug.....	25	108	55	5,209	4,297	112	243	.....	131	106	46	2,358	.....
Sept.....	25	108	55	5,241	4,295	116	243	.....	131	106	46	2,356	329
Oct.....	25	108	54	5,236	4,289	116	243	.....	131	106	46	2,351	.....
Nov.....	26	108	51	5,237	4,290	119	243	.....	131	106	46	2,382	.....
Dec.....	26	108	45	5,238	4,292	120	243	.....	130	106	46	2,414	329
1967—Jan.....	27	108	45	5,236	4,290	120	243	.....	130	106	46	2,412	.....
Feb.....	28	108	45	5,235	4,289	120	243	.....	130	106	46	2,411	.....
Mar.....	28	108	48	5,240	4,294	123	243	.....	145	106	46	2,416	330
Apr.....	28	108	48	5,241	4,296	127	243	.....	145	106	46	2,417	.....
May.....	29	108	48	5,241	4,294	132	243	.....	145	106	.....	2,416	.....
June.....	29	108	47	5,235	4,292	149	243	.....	145	94	.....	2,412	.....
July.....	.....	108	47	5,233	4,285	150	243	.....	145	94	.....	2,406	.....
End of period	Kuwait	Leb- anon	Libya	Mexi- co	Moroc- co	Nether- lands	Nigeria	Nor- way	Paki- stan	Peru	Philip- pines	Portu- gal	Saudi Arabia
1960.....	n.a.	119	.....	137	29	1,451	.....	30	52	42	15	552	18
1961.....	43	140	.....	112	29	1,581	20	30	53	47	27	443	65
1962.....	49	172	3	95	29	1,581	20	30	53	47	41	471	78
1963.....	48	172	7	139	29	1,601	20	31	53	57	28	497	78
1964.....	48	183	17	169	34	1,688	20	31	53	67	23	523	78
1965.....	52	182	68	158	21	1,756	20	31	53	67	38	576	73
1966—July.....	62	193	68	140	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	47	612	69
Aug.....	62	193	68	138	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	48	626	69
Sept.....	62	193	68	136	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	49	627	69
Oct.....	63	193	68	117	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	51	633	69
Nov.....	64	193	68	111	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	52	641	69
Dec.....	67	193	68	109	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	44	643	69
1967—Jan.....	71	193	68	116	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	45	646	69
Feb.....	71	193	68	114	21	1,731	20	18	53	65	47	647	69
Mar.....	73	193	68	112	21	1,731	20	18	53	55	47	650	69
Apr.....	73	193	68	120	21	1,731	20	18	53	55	49	651	69
May.....	73	.....	68	.....	21	1,731	20	18	53	45	51	654	69
June.....	89	.....	68	.....	21	1,731	20	18	53	30	53	661	69
July.....	89	.....	68	.....	21	1,731	20	18	53	25	54	.....	69

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements <sup>4</sup>
1960.....	178	178	170	2,185	41	104	134	174	2,800	180	401	4	-19
1961.....	298	316	180	2,560	43	104	139	174	2,268	180	401	6	115
1962.....	499	446	181	2,667	43	104	140	174	2,582	180	401	4	-50
1963.....	630	573	182	2,820	50	104	115	174	2,484	171	401	14	-279
1964.....	574	616	189	2,725	55	104	104	139	2,136	171	401	17	-50
1965.....	425	810	202	3,042	55	96	116	139	2,265	155	401	19	-558
1966—July.....	677	785	203	2,683	59	92	106	139	.....	155	401	20	-401
Aug.....	672	785	203	2,681	59	92	105	139	.....	155	401	20	-388
Sept.....	664	785	203	2,681	59	92	100	139	1,940	155	401	20	-299
Oct.....	655	785	203	2,680	62	92	100	121	.....	155	401	21	-277
Nov.....	637	785	203	2,679	62	92	100	93	.....	155	401	21	-275
Dec.....	637	785	203	2,842	62	92	102	93	1,940	146	401	21	-424
1967—Jan.....	611	784	203	2,679	66	92	102	93	.....	146	401	21	-274
Feb.....	581	784	203	2,678	66	92	97	93	.....	146	401	21	-289
Mar.....	540	784	203	2,679	74	92	97	93	1,677	146	401	21	-95
Apr.....	519	784	203	2,643	74	92	97	93	.....	146	401	22	37
May.....	482	784	203	2,619	74	92	97	93	.....	146	401	22	-87
June.....	468	784	203	2,831	81	92	96	93	1,708	146	401	22	-266
July.....	493	.....	203	2,844	.....	92	96	93	.....	.....	401	.....	-271

<sup>1</sup> Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to include gold subscription payments to the IMF, except

those matched by gold mitigation deposits with the United States and United Kingdom; adjustment is \$270 million.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes gold subscription payments made by some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas; for most of these countries the increased quotas became effective in Feb. 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold," Section 14 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production <sup>1</sup>	Africa				North and South America					Asia		Other	
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo (Kinshasa)	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua	Colombia	India	Philippines	Australia	All other
1960.....	1,175.0	748.4	19.6	30.8	11.1	58.8	162.0	10.5	7.0	15.2	5.6	14.4	38.0	53.6
1961.....	1,215.0	803.0	20.1	29.2	8.1	54.8	156.6	9.4	7.9	14.0	5.5	14.8	37.7	53.9
1962.....	1,295.0	892.2	19.4	31.1	7.1	54.5	146.2	8.3	7.8	13.9	5.7	14.8	37.4	56.6
1963.....	1,355.0	960.1	19.8	32.2	7.5	51.4	139.0	8.3	7.2	11.4	4.8	13.2	35.8	64.3
1964.....	1,405.0	1,018.9	20.1	30.3	6.6	51.4	133.0	7.4	7.9	12.8	5.2	14.9	33.7	62.8
1965.....	1,440.0	1,069.4	19.0	26.4	7.2	58.6	125.6	7.6	6.9	11.2	4.6	15.3	30.7	61.5
1966.....	1,445.0	1,080.8	19.3	24.0	5.6	63.1	114.6	7.5	7.0	9.8	4.2	15.6	32.0	61.5
1966—June.....	.....	89.3	.....	2.0	21.3	.....	9.2	.9	.....	.8	.3	1.2	3.3	.....
July.....	.....	89.4	.....	2.1	.....	.....	9.3	.5	.....	.8	.4	.....	2.6	.....
Aug.....	.....	90.1	.....	2.0	.....	.....	9.2	.8	.....	.8	.4	.....	2.9	.....
Sept.....	.....	91.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.2	.6	.....	.8	.3	24.0	2.4	.....
Oct.....	.....	89.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.1	.5	.....	.9	.4	.....	2.5	.....
Nov.....	.....	90.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.7	.6	.....	.8	.3	.....	2.4	.....
Dec.....	.....	87.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	.4	.....	.7	.3	24.0	2.7	.....
1967—Jan.....	.....	89.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.7	.6	.....	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb.....	.....	87.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.6	.....	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar.....	.....	89.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.1	.....	.....	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr.....	.....	89.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	91.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	89.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.  
<sup>2</sup> Quarterly data.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and Bureau of Mines. Data for the United States are from the Bureau of the Mint.

## CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Aug. 31, 1966		Changes during the last 12 months												Rate as of Aug. 31, 1967		
	Per cent	Month effective	1966				1967										
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.			
Argentina.....	6.0	Dec. 1957															6.0
Austria.....	4.5	June 1963															4.25
Belgium.....	5.25	June 1966							5.0	4.75		4.25	4.5				4.5
Brazil.....	12.0	Jan. 1965															12.0
Burma.....	4.0	Feb. 1962															4.0
Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	5.25	Mar. 1966						5.0				4.5					4.5
Ceylon.....	5.0	May 1965															5.0
Chile <sup>2</sup> .....	15.84	July 1966															15.84
Colombia.....	8.0	May 1963															8.0
Costa Rica.....	3.0	Apr. 1939															3.0
Denmark.....	6.5	June 1964															6.5
Ecuador.....	5.0	Nov. 1956															5.0
El Salvador.....	4.0	Aug. 1964															4.0
Finland.....	7.0	Apr. 1962															7.0
France.....	3.5	Apr. 1965															3.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	5.0	May 1966						4.5	4.0			3.5	3.0				3.0
Ghana.....	7.0	Jan. 1966											6.0				6.0
Greece.....	5.5	Jan. 1963													4.5		4.5
Honduras <sup>3</sup> .....	3.0	Jan. 1962															3.0
Iceland.....	9.0	Jan. 1966															9.0
India.....	6.0	Feb. 1965															6.0
Indonesia.....	9.0	Aug. 1963															9.0
Iran.....	5.0	Aug. 1966															5.0
Ireland.....	6.94	Aug. 1966	7.00	6.81	6.87		6.50	6.25	5.88	5.56	5.44	5.50	5.56				5.56
Israel.....	6.0	Feb. 1955															6.0
Italy.....	3.5	June 1958															3.5
Jamaica.....	5.5	July 1966											5.0				5.0
Japan.....	5.48	June 1965															5.48
Korea.....	28.0	Dec. 1965															28.0
Mexico.....	4.5	June 1942															4.5
Netherlands.....	5.0	May 1966								4.5							4.5
New Zealand.....	7.0	Mar. 1961															7.0
Nicaragua.....	6.0	Apr. 1954															6.0
Norway.....	3.5	Feb. 1955															3.5
Pakistan.....	5.0	June 1965															5.0
Peru.....	9.5	Nov. 1959															9.5
Philippine Republic.....	4.75	Jan. 1966											6.0				6.0
Portugal.....	2.5	Sept. 1965															2.5
South Africa.....	6.0	July 1966															6.0
Spain.....	4.0	June 1961															4.0
Sweden.....	6.0	June 1966								5.5	5.0						5.0
Switzerland.....	3.5	July 1966															3.0
Taiwan <sup>4</sup> .....	14.04	July 1963													3.0		14.04
Thailand.....	5.0	Oct. 1959															5.0
Tunisia.....	4.0	Oct. 1962	5.0														5.0
Turkey.....	7.5	May 1961															7.5
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	5.0	May 1962							6.5								5.0
United Kingdom.....	7.0	July 1966								6.0			5.5				5.5
Venezuela.....	4.5	Dec. 1960															4.5

<sup>1</sup> On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate, but will not be more than the bank rate.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with Apr. 1, 1959, new rediscounts have been granted at the average rate charged by banks in the previous half year. Old rediscounts remain subject to old rates provided their amount is reduced by one-eighth each month beginning with May 1, 1959, but the rates are raised by 1.5 per cent for each month in which the reduction does not occur.

<sup>3</sup> Rate shown is for advances only.

<sup>4</sup> Rate shown is for call loans.

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or gov't. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:  
*Argentina*—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;

*Brazil*—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

*Colombia*—5 per cent for warehouse receipts covering approved lists of products, 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds, and 12 and 18 per cent for rediscounts in excess of an individual bank's quota;

*Costa Rica*—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

*Ecuador*—6 per cent for bank acceptances for commercial purposes;

*Indonesia*—various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

*Japan*—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

*Peru*—8 per cent for agricultural, industrial, and mining paper;

*Philippines*—3 per cent for financing the production, importation, and distribution of rice and corn and 4.75 per cent for credits to enterprises engaged in export activities. Preferential rates are also granted on credits to rural banks; and

*Venezuela*—4 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper and for advances against gov't. bonds or gold and 5 per cent on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.



OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom			France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Netherlands		Switzerland	
	Treasury bills, 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Day-to-day money <sup>2</sup>	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money <sup>3</sup>	Treasury bills, 60-90 days <sup>4</sup>	Day-to-day money <sup>5</sup>	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1964—Dec.....	3.85	3.84	6.84	6.62	5.87	5.00	4.16	2.63	2.88	3.68	2.09	2.68
1965—Dec.....	4.45	4.03	5.91	5.48	4.79	4.00	4.48	3.88	4.00	4.29	3.47	3.00
1966—July.....	5.07	5.01	6.56	6.31	5.48	4.58	4.79	5.00	5.75	4.94	5.11	3.88
Aug.....	5.07	4.75	6.97	6.70	5.98	5.00	4.78	5.00	5.44	4.90	4.65	4.00
Sept.....	5.03	4.82	7.01	6.75	6.05	5.00	4.85	5.00	5.50	4.73	3.89	4.00
Oct.....	5.13	4.89	6.97	6.61	6.03	5.00	5.26	5.00	5.81	4.96	4.70	4.00
Nov.....	5.18	4.94	6.93	6.62	6.02	5.00	5.41	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.22	4.00
Dec.....	5.05	4.71	6.94	6.64	6.00	5.00	5.68	4.75	5.81	4.90	3.68	4.00
1967—Jan.....	4.83	4.78	6.77	6.29	5.93	4.90	5.57	4.13	5.13	4.87	4.31	4.25
Feb.....	4.62	4.43	6.40	5.99	5.50	4.50	5.06	3.75	5.00	4.78	5.04	4.25
Mar.....	4.26	4.24	6.18	5.72	5.30	4.26	5.02	3.75	4.00	4.64	4.57	4.25
Apr.....	4.00	3.90	5.69	5.39	4.98	4.00	5.03	3.75	4.19	4.47	4.25	4.25
May.....	4.14	4.12	5.47	5.23	4.55	3.56	4.79	3.00	3.00	4.56	4.36	4.25
June.....	4.34	4.27	5.44	5.27	4.54	3.50	4.29	2.75	3.63	4.56	4.38	4.25
July.....	4.27	3.68	5.47	5.34	4.51	3.50	.....	.....	.....	4.54	4.38	4.13

<sup>1</sup> Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.

<sup>2</sup> Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.

<sup>3</sup> Rate shown is on private securities.

<sup>4</sup> Rate in effect at end of month.

<sup>5</sup> Based on average of lowest and highest quotation during month.

NOTE.—For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.*

ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS

(Per cent per annum)

Date	United States and United Kingdom					United States and Canada					
	Treasury bill rates			Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward pound	Net incentive (favor of London)	Treasury bill rates				Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward Canadian dollars	Net incentive (favor of Canada)
	United Kingdom (adj. to U.S. quotation basis)	United States	Spread (favor of London)			Canada		United States	Spread (favor of Canada)		
				As quoted in Canada	Adj. to U.S. quotation basis						
1967											
Apr. 7.....	5.44	3.88	1.56	-.89	+.67	.05	3.96	3.88	+.08	+.17	+.25
14.....	5.30	3.86	1.44	-.89	+.55	3.95	3.86	3.86	+.00	-.10	-.10
21.....	5.28	3.75	1.53	-.89	+.64	3.95	3.86	3.75	+.11	-.04	+.07
28.....	5.30	3.68	1.62	-.99	+.63	4.00	3.91	3.68	+.23	-.13	+.10
May 5.....	5.12	3.65	1.47	-.81	+.66	4.02	3.93	3.65	+.28	-.17	+.11
12.....	5.09	3.63	1.46	-.78	+.68	4.10	4.02	3.63	+.39	-.17	+.22
19.....	5.09	3.52	1.57	-.70	+.87	4.16	4.06	3.52	+.54	-.09	+.45
26.....	5.13	3.45	1.68	-.69	+.99	4.21	4.11	3.45	+.66	-.15	+.51
June 2.....	5.12	3.37	1.75	-.70	+.05	4.24	4.14	3.37	+.77	-.28	+.49
9.....	5.12	3.40	1.72	-.45	+.27	4.33	4.23	3.40	+.83	-.22	+.61
16.....	5.12	3.56	1.56	-.48	+.08	4.42	4.32	3.56	+.76	-.30	+.46
23.....	5.12	3.35	1.77	-.39	+.38	4.35	4.24	3.35	+.89	-.22	+.67
30.....	5.12	3.82	1.30	-.43	+.87	4.28	4.18	3.82	+.36	-.22	+.14
July 7.....	5.18	4.19	.99	-.29	+.70	4.27	4.17	4.19	-.02	-.21	-.23
14.....	5.21	4.10	1.11	-.43	+.68	4.20	4.13	4.10	+.03	-.37	-.34
21.....	5.21	4.20	1.01	-.67	+.34	4.30	4.20	4.20	+.00	-.58	-.58
28.....	5.21	4.10	1.11	-.62	+.49	4.34	4.23	4.10	+.13	-.71	-.58
Aug. 4.....	5.21	4.13	1.08	-.57	+.51	4.32	4.22	4.13	+.09	-.65	-.56
11.....	5.21	4.13	1.08	-.65	+.43	4.33	4.23	4.13	+.10	-.75	-.65
18.....	5.16	4.17	.99	-.69	+.30	4.33	4.23	4.17	+.06	-.97	-.91
25.....	5.16	4.34	.82	-.75	+.07	4.32	4.22	4.34	+.12	-.97	-1.09
Sept. 1.....	5.14	4.33	.81	-.80	+.01	4.33	4.22	4.33	+.11	-.97	-1.08
8.....	5.14	4.27	.87	-.81	+.06	4.37	4.26	4.27	-.01	-1.03	-1.04

NOTE.—Treasury bills: All rates are on the latest issue of 91-day bills. U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K. rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.

Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward Canadian dollars.

All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.

For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 1241-60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1460, Oct. 1964 BULLETIN.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES  
(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)	Australia		Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)
		(pound)	(dollar)						
1961.....	1.2076	223.28	.....	3.8481	2.0052	98.760	21.023	14.481	.3110
1962.....	.9080	223.73	.....	3.8685	2.0093	93.561	21.034	14.490	.3107
1963.....	.7245	223.10	.....	3.8690	2.0052	92.699	21.015	14.484	131.057
1964.....	.7179	222.48	.....	3.8698	2.0099	92.689	20.988	14.460	31.067
1965.....	.5952	222.78	.....	3.8704	2.0144	92.743	20.959	14.460	31.070
1966.....	.4869	223.41	3111.22	3.8686	2.0067	92.811	20.946	14.475	31.061
1966—Aug.....	4.4691	.....	111.11	3.8718	2.0122	92.992	20.929	14.436	31.062
Sept.....	.4594	.....	111.13	3.8720	2.0035	92.904	20.928	14.471	31.063
Oct.....	.4590	.....	111.22	3.8700	2.0001	92.631	20.929	14.488	31.062
Nov.....	5.4106	.....	111.20	3.8668	2.0012	92.398	20.927	14.474	31.062
Dec.....	.4039	.....	111.16	3.8651	1.9987	92.319	20.926	14.484	31.062
1967—Jan.....	.4035	.....	111.20	3.8648	2.0005	92.623	20.927	14.468	31.062
Feb.....	.3993	.....	111.32	3.8653	2.0100	92.529	20.932	14.444	31.062
Mar.....	6.3103	.....	111.41	3.8679	2.0116	92.415	20.938	14.467	31.062
Apr.....	.2850	.....	111.52	3.8679	2.0121	92.378	20.954	14.472	31.063
May.....	.2851	.....	111.43	3.8686	2.0145	92.400	20.946	14.453	31.062
June.....	.2851	.....	111.20	3.8698	2.0143	92.544	20.917	14.439	31.062
July.....	.2850	.....	111.05	3.8714	2.0147	92.766	20.903	14.413	31.062
Aug.....	.2850	.....	111.97	3.8728	2.0148	92.937	20.900	14.403	31.062

Period	France (franc)	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)
1962.....	20.405	25.013	21.026	280.78	.16107	.27712	32.757	8.0056	27.755
1963.....	720.404	25.084	20.966	280.00	.16087	.27663	32.664	8.0056	27.770
1964.....	20.404	25.157	20.923	279.21	.16014	.27625	32.566	8.0056	27.724
1965.....	20.401	25.036	20.938	279.59	.16004	.27662	32.609	8.0056	27.774
1966.....	20.352	25.007	816.596	279.30	.16014	.27598	32.538	8.0056	27.630
1966—Aug.....	20.394	25.056	13.250	278.88	.16039	.27577	32.467	8.0056	27.694
Sept.....	20.314	25.069	13.252	278.93	.16029	.27574	32.458	8.0056	27.627
Oct.....	20.247	25.109	13.260	279.16	.16003	.27573	32.473	8.0056	27.625
Nov.....	20.231	25.150	13.258	279.11	.16003	.27578	32.453	8.0056	27.641
Dec.....	20.199	25.169	13.256	279.01	.16011	.27577	32.442	8.0056	27.642
1967—Jan.....	20.199	25.140	13.257	279.10	.15996	.27577	32.473	8.0056	27.679
Feb.....	20.217	25.168	13.272	279.41	.15993	.27576	32.535	8.0056	27.694
Mar.....	20.203	25.165	13.280	279.63	.16006	.27607	32.556	8.0056	27.682
Apr.....	20.227	25.167	13.294	279.92	.16009	.27625	32.589	8.0056	27.683
May.....	20.319	25.147	13.267	279.69	.16008	.27628	32.572	8.0056	27.739
June.....	20.375	25.122	13.242	279.12	.16007	.27627	32.519	8.0056	27.756
July.....	20.395	24.996	13.224	278.73	.16020	.27620	32.478	8.0056	27.866
Aug.....	20.386	24.985	13.220	278.53	.16041	.27599	32.467	8.0056	27.797

Period	New Zealand		Norway (krone)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa		Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)
	(pound)	(dollar)			(pound)	(rand)				
1961.....	277.45	.....	14.000	3.4909	279.48	139.57	1.6643	19.353	23.151	280.22
1962.....	278.00	.....	14.010	3.4986	.....	139.87	1.6654	19.397	23.124	280.78
1963.....	277.22	.....	13.987	3.4891	.....	139.48	1.6664	19.272	23.139	280.00
1964.....	276.45	.....	13.972	3.4800	.....	139.09	1.6663	19.414	23.152	279.21
1965.....	276.82	.....	13.985	3.4829	.....	139.27	1.6662	19.386	23.106	279.59
1966.....	276.54	.....	13.984	3.4825	.....	139.13	1.6651	19.358	23.114	279.30
1966—Aug.....	276.12	.....	13.988	3.4776	.....	138.92	1.6639	19.358	23.110	278.88
Sept.....	276.17	.....	13.989	3.4773	.....	138.95	1.6639	19.345	23.102	278.93
Oct.....	276.40	.....	13.993	3.4807	.....	139.06	1.6641	19.330	23.064	279.16
Nov.....	276.35	.....	13.995	3.4794	.....	139.03	1.6638	19.336	23.141	279.11
Dec.....	276.25	.....	13.989	3.4783	.....	138.99	1.6638	19.327	23.129	279.01
1967—Jan.....	276.34	.....	13.978	3.4786	.....	139.03	1.6636	19.337	23.089	279.10
Feb.....	276.65	.....	13.980	3.4783	.....	139.18	1.6634	19.353	23.061	279.41
Mar.....	276.86	.....	13.984	3.4811	.....	139.29	1.6633	19.367	23.079	279.63
Apr.....	277.15	.....	13.993	3.4858	.....	139.44	1.6631	19.397	23.126	279.92
May.....	276.92	.....	13.990	3.4830	.....	139.32	1.6631	19.399	23.169	279.69
June.....	276.35	.....	13.992	3.4810	.....	139.04	1.6632	19.415	23.166	279.12
July.....	276.12	10137.97	13.986	3.4788	.....	138.85	1.6634	19.412	23.128	278.73
Aug.....	.....	137.89	13.981	3.4766	.....	138.75	1.6637	19.394	23.061	278.53

<sup>1</sup> A new markka, equal to 100 old markkaa, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Based on quotations through Feb. 11, 1966.

<sup>3</sup> Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

<sup>4</sup> Quotations not available Aug. 8 and 9.

<sup>5</sup> Quotations not available Nov. 4 and 7.

<sup>6</sup> Quotations not available Mar. 7-14.

<sup>7</sup> Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the franc again became the French monetary unit. It replaces, at a 1 to 1 ratio, the new franc introduced Jan. 1, 1960.

<sup>8</sup> Effective June 6, 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued from 4.76 to 7.5 rupees per U.S. dollar. Quotations not available June 6 and 7.

<sup>9</sup> Based on quotations through July 7, 1967.

<sup>10</sup> Effective July 10, 1967, New Zealand adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

NOTE.—Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

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