FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

JANUARY 1947



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EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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RECENT MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Aggregate production and employment have increased somewhat further in recent months despite interruptions in activity owing to industrial disputes and continued shortages of raw materials, transportation equipment, and skilled labor. Nevertheless, the exceptionally high level of current incomes, together with the wartime accumulation of deferred needs and of liquid assets, has continued to result in a level of demand generally in excess of the supply of goods available, and there has been a further marked rise in the average level of prices, especially since the ending of Federal price controls.

Generally high production levels during the past twelve months have added considerably to the greatly depleted stocks of civilian goods held by manufacturers, distributors, and consumers at the end of the war. At the sharply advanced price levels now prevailing numerous businessmen, especially distributors of nondurable goods and certain durable goods like jewelry and furniture, have reduced considerably their commitments for goods. Outstanding orders in most durable goods industries appear to have been maintained in record volume.

In some markets actual or prospective increases in supplies have resulted in reductions in prices from earlier peaks. Prices of a number of basic agricultural commodities have declined, and the possibility of further

reductions is indicated by quotations for future contracts substantially below cash prices. In retail markets many merchants marked down prices of various items of merchandise before the end of the Christmas buying season, and special sales following the holiday resulted in additional price reductions.

In a period of changing prices producers and distributors generally find it difficult to appraise accurately the longer term markets for their goods. These difficulties were considerably enhanced under the conditions prevailing during most of 1946. The economy was completing the reconversion of its productive facilities from war to peacetime uses and there were large unsatisfied demands as a result of wartime restrictions on output of civilian goods and of the wartime growth in business and consumer incomes and in holdings of liquid assets. Moreover, during the war there were marked shifts in price and income relationships and some of these shifts were certain to be transitory.

If there is sufficiently general recognition of the many market readjustments which are yet to be made and action is taken promptly to anticipate those developments, the effect of speculative activities may be diminished and the severity of subsequent readjustments reduced. The observance of a general market policy of resisting price advances and of promptly reducing inflated prices would go

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far towards adjusting the economy to a basis which would permit sustained high production and distribution of goods and high employment.

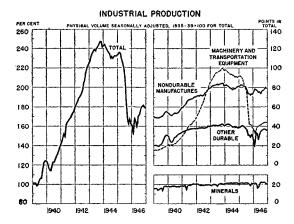
INCREASED SUPPLIES OF GOODS

Total value of goods marketed by producers of both agricultural and industrial products increased sharply in the latter part of 1946. This development reflected further increases in the quantity of goods produced, additional advances in wholesale prices, and a greater disposition to offer goods for sale. The freer offerings of goods by producers were partly a response to the more attractive level of prices but reflected also a growing tendency among buyers to restrict their commitments because of greater uncertainty concerning maintenance of recent advanced price levels and because of fairly large accumulations of merchandise in some lines.

The total quantity of manufactured goods produced was 7 per cent larger in the fourth quarter of 1946 than in the middle of the year and for the year as a whole was three-fourths greater than the 1935-39 average. This was about double the volume of manufactures produced for civilian use during most of The recent increase to new record peacetime levels occurred despite production losses due to the curtailment in trucking and maritime shipments in October and a twoand-a-half week work stoppage in bituminous coal mining terminated December 9. Production of most finished goods for consumer use expanded further with especially marked gains shown by durable goods.

Nondurable goods—Output of nondurable manufactured goods during the autumn was about 5 per cent larger than during the summer months, as shown in the chart. The largest increases occurred in production of

manufactured foods and beverages—largely due to the recovery in output of meat and grain products—and in cotton textiles, to-bacco, paper, rubber, and petroleum products. Production of these goods and other non-durable products during most of 1946 ranged up to 60 per cent larger than the volume of output available for civilian use during most



Federal Reserve indexes. Monthly figures; latest shown are estimates for December.

of 1945, while the civilian population had increased less than 10 per cent as a result of demobilization.

The country's agricultural production, which is the major source of the raw foodstuffs and materials used in manufacturing nondurable goods, and of those foods which are consumed without further processing, was nearly as large in 1946 as in the previous year. The quantity of most crops harvested, with the major exception of cotton, exceeded any previous records. Production of grains was 6 per cent larger than in 1945 and 40 per cent greater than in 1940. Even with the expansion in the number of livestock on farms in recent years, supplies of feed grains per animal unit during the current season are estimated to be the largest on record. This is already being reflected in increased feeding of livestock and would ordinarily be expected

also to encourage the raising of more animals. Hog prices, after declining in December, were still 45 per cent higher than at the end of December 1945 while corn prices were only 15 per cent higher and as a result price relationships were exceptionally favorable for hog production. Preliminary reports, however, indicate that the spring pig crop will be only slightly larger than last year's rather small crop.

At present price levels record acreages of most crops in 1947 are to be anticipated. Prices of corn, even after the sharp declines during the second half of 1946 from \$2.25 per bushel to \$1.35, were nearly double the prewar level and at those levels might be expected to encourage another year of large plantings. December reports on winter wheat indicate that the harvest next summer may be 10 per cent larger than the bumper crop in 1946.

Imports of materials for the manufacture of nondurable goods and of finished goods have increased recently. During the summer and early autumn the volume of imports was limited by maritime disputes and by the relatively low level of prices in this country. These conditions no longer prevail and, with a further improvement in economic conditions in supplying countries during this period, the outlook is for a further marked expansion in the arrival of foreign supplies of nondurable goods such as tropical foods, oils, rubber, woodpulp, silk, and burlap.

Durable goods—Output of consumers' durable goods increased considerably during the latter part of 1946, and production of producers' durable equipment was maintained or expanded from high levels reached earlier. Output of new passenger automobiles in the fourth quarter was at an annual rate of 3.4 million cars, which was double the June rate and within 10 per cent of the average level

reached in 1941. The manufacture of automobile replacement parts was continuing at an exceptionally high rate. Output of most other consumer durable goods also showed very sharp advances in the second half of the year. Electrical appliances were being produced at above the advanced 1941 level and manufacture of furniture, jewelry, and housewares was also in record volume.

Production of various types of producers' durable goods such as trucks, electrical equipment, and farm machinery, which had been curtailed in the early part of 1946 by industrial disputes, showed a considerable advance in the last half of the year. Truck production reached the highest rate on record and was about 75 per cent above average production in 1935-39. Output of farm machinery likewise increased to an exceptionally high level in the last half of 1946. Activity in the office equipment and industrial and construction machinery industries advanced further in the latter part of the year. Production of equipment for sale to railroads, airlines, and utilities was in large volume, including a sizable amount for export.

Since the end of the war a larger share than usual of the industrial machinery and other equipment produced has been made for use directly or indirectly in producing nondurable goods and supplying the needs of the service industries. Equipment purchases in many of these lines had been restricted during the war years. Meanwhile, in many lines manufacturing durable goods a great deal of new equipment was installed to meet war requirements and much of this equipment was adaptable to peacetime requirements.

Production of building materials increased considerably after the middle of the year. This increase reflected in part the availability of more workers as well as special price and

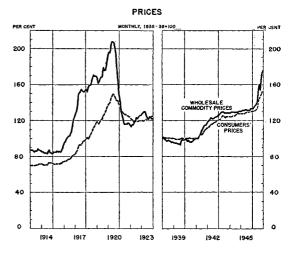
other inducements to increase output of materials which were in short supply and were especially needed in the Veterans' Emergency Housing program. Stocks of many building materials in distribution channels, however, were not yet adequate at the end of the year; production of some products, such as gypsum board and heating equipment, was expected to continue below demand for some time.

HIGHER PRICE LEVELS

The high level of demand, which stimulated the further expansion in physical output of goods during the second half of 1946, also induced considerable price advance during that period. Prices had been rising earlier under Federal price controls, and with the lapse of those controls at the end of June, prices of agricultural commodities showed a sharp advance; and following the elimination of controls in October and the early part of November there were further advances in prices of most agricultural commodities and also marked increases in many industrial commodities. By the end of the year, however, prices of cotton, corn, hogs, and butterfat were considerably below earlier high levels. Wholesale prices of foods in general averaged 10 per cent below the peak, reflecting mainly a drop in meat prices from the sharply advanced levels reached in October.

The over-all rise in the level of wholesale commodity prices from June to the end of December was one-fourth, according to the general index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The level reached was three-fourths above the prewar average, as shown in the accompanying chart. Although prices did not rise during the second half of 1946 as much as the indexes indicate, partly because of changes in quotations included in the indexes explained in the note to the chart

on page 5, actual increases were substantial for numerous types of commodities. The rise in the level of prices since before the war is now reflected in the indexes more accurately than it was in the early part of 1946.



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes. Index of wholesale prices converted to 1935-39 base by Federal Reserve. Latest figures shown are estimates for December.

Foods—The greatest advances in price were in foods. Mid-November quotations for foods in wholesale and retail markets were 45 and 35 per cent higher respectively than in the early part of the year. These sharp advances reflected in part the elimination of the large Federal subsidy program inaugurated during the war to limit the rise in prices of dairy products, meats, flour, canned vegetables, coffee, and sugar. Other factors that contributed to the exceptionally large increases in food prices in October were the withholding of supplies in anticipation of the lifting of controls; the time period required to expand production and marketings of some foodstuffs; the continued large foreign demands for domestic foods; the restricted volume of some food imports; and, finally, the greater sensitivity of the market's for most foods to the demand and supply situation.

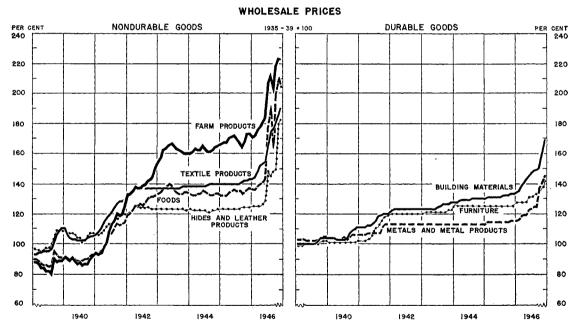
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Because of the elimination of subsidies, income associated with the production and distribution of foods did not expand to the same extent that the value of these goods increased, although temporarily large windfall gains accrued to holders of stocks of these goods. Government payments for subsidies were reduced, and while taxes may be lower at some future date because of the discontinuance of the food subsidies, both taxes and prices paid by food consumers during the current period are at advanced levels and together absorb an increased portion of current incomes.

Other nondurable goods—Price increases during the latter part of the year were also generally greater for farm products and for other nondurable goods, such as textile, leather, paper, and soap products, than for durable goods, as is indicated in the chart. This difference reflected in part the operation

of the same factors that influenced food prices. Prices of many nondurable goods had already reached exceptionally high levels during the war, owing partly to the difficulty of controlling prices of these products effectively. In the latter part of the year prices of most of these goods, except tobacco and rubber products, showed further marked increases and in the latter part of December were generally double the 1939 level. The range of changes, however, was very great. In the case of basic chemicals, for example, prices of many products after being raised by 10 per cent following the ending of controls in November, were not far above prewar levels.

Ceiling prices on petroleum products were not reimposed after July and substantial price increases followed in August. Subsequently there was little change in prices, owing to relatively ample stocks of products, until December. At that time the advent of cold



Selected groups of Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes converted to 1935-39 base by Federal Reserve. Latest figures shown are estimates for December. Some of the group indexes shown and the total index shown on page 4 have overstated the recent rise in actual prices for the reasons mentioned on pages 837 and 838 of the August 1946 issue of the BULLETIN. In addition quotations not previously available have recently been introduced into the indexes at advanced levels which actually had been reached earlier. For example, most of the rise shown for metals and metal products in October reflected increases in prices of motor vehicles which had occurred in the spring and summer months.

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weather and the temporary curtailment in coal mining were accompanied by some further increase in prices of petroleum products and at the end of the year prices were about 20 per cent above the old ceiling levels. Coal and coke prices, on the other hand, showed little advance in most markets.

Durable goods-After the ending of controls prices of nonferrous metals and steel scrap increased by as much as 50 per cent within a six weeks period. These prices are so high that collections and sales of scrap may be considerably stimulated and so also imports and domestic mine production of nonferrous metals. At such levels, too, it is likely that industrial buyers will hold their purchases to minimum requirements and expand their use of substitute materials. Within the nonferrous metals group, aluminum prices are now considerably below copper prices, while before the war aluminum prices were much higher than copper. In the iron and steel industry ceiling prices had been raised by about 10 per cent last February and since the end of controls prices of pig iron and numerous finished steel products have been raised further.

Prices of most metal products and building materials, with certain important exceptions like steel scrap, nonferrous metals, lumber, and paint materials, showed fairly moderate advances during the second half of 1946. Prices of durable goods generally are less responsive to changes in market developments. Price changes which do occur in these lines, moreover, are often not fully reflected in indexes because of technical problems of price measurement. Soon after the removal in the spring of price ceilings on many types of industrial equipment, prices of this equipment, not included in the indexes shown in the accompanying chart,

were reported to have risen from 10 to 20 per cent.

Following the elimination of the remaining price controls in the early part of November, prices of most electrical goods were raised by 5 to 15 per cent. The largest automobile manufacturer increased car prices by \$100 while other automobile prices were raised by smaller amounts. Farm machinery prices were increased about 6 per cent. Prices of most metals and metal products and building materials are still under strong upward pressures owing to the continued high level of demand for these products, the current advanced prices of raw materials, and the reopening of wage contracts.

SHIFTING TRENDS IN SALES

While the value of goods produced generally showed a sharp expansion during the latter part of 1946, reflecting the advances in both output and prices, there were significant shifts in the rate of purchase of various goods for domestic consumption and for export purposes. In many important lines purchases continued to rise and were generally limited only by the volume of output available. In some lines, however, demands receded from earlier peak levels and outstanding orders were reduced.

One of the important shifts was the decline in purchases of cereal products and some other foods for export; such purchases had been at exceptionally high levels in the first half of 1946. Federal purchases of goods for military purposes continued to decline. Contracts awarded for nonresidential construction declined in the second half of 1946; this decline, however, was attributable at least in large measure to restrictions designed to release materials for veterans' housing, rather than to a decrease in demand for such

building. The number of new dwelling units started during the past six months, mainly for veterans' occupancy, continued at a high, though declining, rate. Total expenditures for construction purposes were maintained close to the high levels reached in the middle of 1946. Preliminary indications are that demands for producers' machinery and equipment were maintained during the second half of 1946 at advanced levels. New orders for machine tools placed by domestic and foreign buyers declined, and backlogs of unfilled orders, although declining, remained large.

In retail markets the value of goods sold continued to expand during the second half of 1946, reflecting further increases in output of finished goods and in retail prices. Sales of durable goods during the fourth quarter of the year were running about two-thirds higher than in the same period in 1945, as shown in the chart. After the middle of the year sales of some durable goods like furniture and jewelry, which earlier had been at exceptionally high levels, showed little further expansion. Even in these lines, however, there continued to be large unfilled demands for such products as basic furniture pieces, bed springs, and silverware.

Relative to consumer incomes, retail sales of most nondurable goods had already been high from the end of the war through the third quarter of 1946. Following the large rise in retail prices of foods and the expansion in food supplies, value of sales at food stores rose sharply and in November was about one-fifth above the level in the first half of the year. Sales at other stores selling non-durable goods such as clothing, drugs, liquor, and general merchandise showed much less marked increases, after allowance for seasonal changes. These shifts in retail sales, involving declines in some cases, apparently reflected, in addition to changed supply con-



Department of Commerce indexes converted by Federal Reserve to annual rates in dollar amounts. Latest figures shown are estimates for December. Food store sales subtracted from total sales of nondurable goods stores to obtain "other non-durable goods." Sales data are classified by type of store and provide only an approximate indication of the retail sales of the products shown to consumers and business purchasers. Also, the figures include the amounts charged for repair work done by durable goods stores.

ditions, the high level of prices, larger stocks of goods in consumer hands, and little further increase after the middle of the year in average incomes of wage earners and salaried workers.

INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

Total income payments of individuals were at a seasonally adjusted, annual rate of around 174 billion dollars in November. about 12 billion dollars larger than in the middle of the year. The increase reflected sharply higher farm incomes, as a result mainly of the rise in agricultural prices, and other increased entrepreneurial returns, as well as some further growth in nongovernmental wages and salaries. Consumer expenditures continued to increase more than incomes. The rate of current net savings, as measured by the excess of individual incomes over personal taxes and consumer expenditures, has declined sharply from high wartime levels, and it appears that during the

fourth quarter of the year these savings were down to about the same proportion of income after taxes as prevailed before the war.

There were substantial withdrawals of past savings during 1946, including redemptions of about 6 billion dollars of United States savings bonds. Borrowings of individuals also increased, as is indicated by the sharp growth in consumer credit and in real estate loans. It is likely that there will be a further marked expansion in credit to finance the purchase of consumer durable goods in coming months, as increased supplies of such goods become available. Individuals still have unprecedented amounts of accumulated savings in the form of currency, bank deposits, and Government securities but it is difficult to appraise to what extent these savings may be drawn upon for current expenditures.

RISING INVENTORIES

The continued increase in consumer buying was smaller than the increase in the volume of merchandise received by distributors; and the value of distributors' stocks of most types of goods showed a further marked expansion in the second half of 1946.

Manufacturers' inventories also increased. At the end of November they aggregated about 20 billion dollars, according to the Department of Commerce, as compared with 17 billion at the end of June. Most of these inventories were raw and semifinished materials. The accumulation of larger, better balanced stocks of finished products was prevented by the continuation of orders generally in excess of the output of finished goods. Over-all stocks of industrial consumers were large but a very wide range existed in the adequacy of supply of different materials. In such basic industries as iron

and steel, nonferrous metals, petroleum refining, and cotton textiles the value of inventories remained considerably below prewar relationships to the value of shipments, as in other recent years. It is likely, however, that inventory requirements at the existing high levels of output are not as large as such comparisons based on lower levels of production might suggest. Inventories of materials in the apparel, machinery, automobile, and other transportation equipment industries were as high relative to the value of shipments as in the prewar period, and in some cases higher.

Recent changes in other sectors of the economy, including stocks of goods in consumers' hands, are more difficult to measure currently. Even in those lines of activity where comprehensive data on inventory changes are available, the information is subject to a wide range of interpretation depending on current and prospective trends in prices, supplies, and sales and in the volume of inventories in other hands. As long as prices are rising and sales are increasing stocks of goods are generally not considered to be too large. The point at which stocks of goods usually come to be regarded as excessive is when sales decline and prices begin to fall.

Present high price levels are a reflection in part of buying to build up inventories from the earlier relatively low levels to which stocks of goods had been reduced owing mainly to transitory wartime developments. In a period of active demand considerable time is required to replenish stocks. As supplies continue to improve in coming months it can be expected that prices will reflect this development in many lines but in some lines more promptly than in others. In the closing months of 1946 this sort of development was already evident in various branches of the

department store trade and particularly in women's outerwear.

DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS AND ORDERS

The total value of stocks held at department stores when the war ended in August 1945 was equivalent to about 3.1 months' sales at the rate of sales prevailing then, compared with 4.1 months' held in August 1940 when stocks were in a more balanced relationship to sales. Department store sales showed a marked expansion during the 12 months after August 1945 and stocks, although showing a large increase, were still relatively low compared to the rate of sales at the end of that period. During the autumn months of 1946, sales showed a seasonal expansion while stocks increased by more than the usual amount. At the end of October and November stocks were almost as large relative to sales in those months as in the same months of 1940. Although stocks of some goods were very small, those of other goods were exceptionally large relative to the rate of sales.

Information available for the end of October, given in the accompanying table, shows that most of the departments handling women's and children's clothing and accessories had stocks relative to sales exceeding by substantial amounts the relationships in October 1940. Although stock-sales ratios for shoes, underwear, hosiery, men's suits and shirts, refrigerators, floor coverings, and certain other types of goods were still low, those for most other classes of merchandise -including furniture, lamps, housewares, and jewelry as well as women's outerwear and many other nondurable goods-were as large as or larger than in the prewar period. In order to stimulate the sale of such merchandise many stores reduced prices in No-

DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS RELATIVE TO SALES
By DEPARTMENTS

Departments	Ratio of stocks to sales		Percentage change
	Oct. 1946	Oct. 1940	in ratios
Women's and Children's Apparel: Coats, suits, and dresses, juniors'. Furs. Aprons and housedresses. Blouses and sportswear Handbags. Girls' wear Negligees and robes. Gloves. Coats and suits Dresses. Infants' wear Hosiery. Shoes. Underwear	2.3 4.4 3.1 2.9 3.4 4.1 4.8 1.7 1.4 2.4 2.6 2.2	1.3 2.8 2.0 1.9 2.2 2.4 3.1 3.9 1.2 2.6 2.0 4.2 3.8	+77 +57 +55 +53 +45 +42 +32 +23 +21 +17 - 8 - 30 - 38 - 42
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Boys' clothing	3.6 3.5 3.3 1.4	3.6 4.6 6.1 3.9	0 -24 -46 -64
Home Furnishings: Lamps and shades. Housewares. Furniture. Draperies and curtains. Blankets and spreads. Radios. China and glassware. Linens and towels. Appliances excl. refrigerators. Floor coverings. Domestics and sheetings. Refrigerators.	2.8 2.0 4.9 3.8 1.2	3.0 3.1 3.0 3.0 2.9 2.2 5.8 4.6 1.5 3.3	+33 +19 +17 + 7 - 3 - 9 -16 -17 -20 -33 -62 -83
Other Departments: Toilet articles. Jewelry and clocks Books and stationery Sporting goods and cameras Silverware Piece goods. Toys and games	4.0 4.9 3.4 2.0	3.4 4.1 4.0 6.1 4.3 3.6 9.8	+32 +5 0 -20 -21 -44 -54
Total—all departments	2.8	2.9	- 3

Note.—Data based on main store stocks reported by large department stores. Most main store departments regularly published by the Board and some additional breakdowns are shown. Complete titles and a listing of all regularly published departments are shown on page 83 of this Bulletin. Figures for stocks are for end of the month and those for sales are for entire month. Percentage changes shown are computed from ratios carried out to two decimal points.

vember and December in the midst of the holiday buying season.

Outstanding orders for goods sold at department stores reached a peak volume in the middle of 1946 which was equivalent to 3.5 months of sales at that time as compared with orders amounting to around one month at the rate of sales existing in the same period of 1940. In subsequent months in 1946, the rise in sales slackened but stocks continued

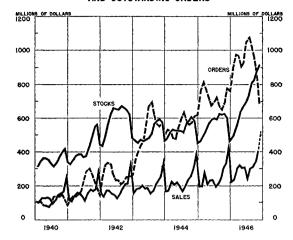
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to increase, as shown in the chart. Department stores sharply curtailed their purchases of merchandise and by the end of November unfilled orders were reduced to 1.7 times sales for that month, compared with a corresponding ratio of 0.7 for November 1940. The total of stocks and unfilled orders was about four times sales for November 1946, compared with a ratio of about 3.3 in November 1940. The reduction in new and unfilled orders of department stores during the late months of 1946 was reflected in some weakening of the markets for apparel and certain other goods.

IMMEDIATE PRICE FACTORS

Recent reductions in retail prices have involved mainly luxury items and goods of poor quality which were previously overpriced. These reductions at retail and the price declines which have occurred in the wholesale markets for such basic commodities as corn, hides, and silk have not affected markets generally. Prices of some manufactured goods have continued to rise and other prices have remained at the advanced levels reached after the lifting of controls. A general increase in freight rates amounting to 10 per cent from recent levels went into effect January 1, 1947. Reflecting in part the influence of current high profits in many industries and sharply increased living costs, labor organizations have indicated their intention to bargain for increased wage rates

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, STOCKS, AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS



Data reported by 296 large department stores to the Federal Reserve System. Stocks and outstanding orders are end of month figures; latest shown are preliminary figures for November. Sales are total for the month; latest shown are estimates for December. Figures are unadjusted for seasonal variation.

in the near future, when contracts in major industries are up for consideration. These and other developments, including continued shortages of goods, have tended to support prices in many lines.

The development of price weakness in some lines, on the other hand, does reflect actual and prospective increases in supplies and a growing selectivity among industrial buyers and consumers as to the quality and prices of goods purchased. Output of most goods for civilian use has been far in excess of prewar levels during the past 16 months, excess inventories of goods have accumulated, and there are likely to be substantial further increases in supplies in coming months.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND STATEMENT CONCERNING INITIAL PAR VALUES

On December 18, 1946, the International Monetary Fund took an important step toward world currency stability by announcing initial par values in terms of United States dollars of the currencies of 32 countries and 52 other areas. The announcement and the rates released are given below:

The International Monetary Fund will begin exchange transactions on March 1, 1947. The transactions of the Fund will be at the initial par values which have been determined in the manner laid down in the Fund Agreement. The par value of each currency is stated in the schedule below. Eight of the thirty-nine members of the Fund-Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, France in respect of French Indo China, and the Netherlands in respect of the Netherlands Indies-have requested, in accordance with Article XX, Section 4 of the Agreement, more time for the determination of their initial par values, and the Fund has agreed. Pending the completion of certain legislative proceedings in Uruguay, the initial par value of its currency has not yet been definitely established.

This is the first time that a large number of nations have submitted their exchange rates to consideration by an international organization and thus a new phase of international monetary cooperation has begun. The major significance of the present step is not in the particular rates of exchange which are announced, but in the fact that the participating nations have now fully established a regime wherein they are pledged to promote exchange stability, to make no changes in the par values of their currencies except in accordance with the Fund Agreement, and to assist each other in attaining the general objectives of the Fund.

The initial par values are, in all cases, those which have been proposed by members, and they are based on existing rates of exchange. The acceptance of these rates is not, however, to be interpreted as a guarantee by the Fund that all the rates will remain unchanged. As the Executive Directors of the Fund stated in their First Annual Report, issued in September: "We recognize that in some cases the initial par values that are established may later be found incompatible with the maintenance of a balanced international payments position at a high level of domestic economic activity. . .

When this occurs, the Fund will be faced with new problems of adjustment and will have to recognize the unusual circumstances under which the initial par values were determined. It is just at such times that the Fund can be most useful in seeing that necessary exchange adjustments are made in an orderly manner and competitive exchange depreciation is avoided."

The Fund realizes that at the present exchange rates there are substantial disparities in price and wage levels among a number of countries. In present circumstances, however, such disparities do not have the same significance as in normal times. For practically all countries, exports are being limited mainly by difficulties of production or transport, and the wide gaps which exist in some countries between the cost of needed imports and the proceeds of exports would not be appreciably narrowed by changes in their currency parities. In addition, many countries have just begun to recover from the disruption of war, and efforts to restore the productivity of their economies may be expected gradually to bring their cost structures into line with those of other countries. Furthermore, for many countries now concerned with combating inflation there is a danger that a change in the exchange rate would aggravate the internal tendencies toward inflation.

In view of all these considerations, the Fund has reached the conclusion that the proper course of action is to accept as initial par values the existing rates of exchange.

Schedule of Par Values

The Fund Agreement requires that "the par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed in terms of gold as a common denominator or in terms of the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944." (Art. IV, Sec. 1.)

Members have communicated their par values either in terms of gold or of United States dollars or both. For convenience, all par values below have been expressed both in terms of gold and of United States dollars in a uniform manner and with six significant figures, i.e., six figures other than initial zeros. For these reasons, there may arise in a few cases inconsequential discrepancies in the last, rounded, decimal figures.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND STATEMENT CONCERNING INITIAL PAR VALUES

I. CURRENCIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

		Par values (In terms of gold)		Par values (In terms of U. S. dollars)	
Country	Currency	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold	Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
Belgium Bolivia Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Czechoslovakia Denmark Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Ethiopia France Guatemala Honduras Iceland India Iran Iraq Luxemburg Mexico Netherlands Nicaragua Norway Panama Paraguay Peru Philippine Commonwealth Union of South Africa	Franc Boliviano Dollar Pesso Pesso Colón Pesso Koruna Krone Sucre Pound Colón Dollar Franc Quetzal Lempira Krona Rupee Rial Dinar Franc Pesso Guilder Córdoba Krone Balboa Guaraní Sol Peso Pound	0.0202765 0.0211588 0.888671 0.0286668 0.507816 0.158267 0.888671 0.0177734 0.185178 0.0658275 3.67288 0.355468 0.357690 0.00746113 0.888671 0.444335 0.136954 0.202765 0.183042 0.334987 0.177734 0.179067 0.888671 0.287595 0.136719 0.444335 3.58134	35, 0000 70, 0000 227, 110 115, 798 1,128, 75 8,68486 1,533,96 169,925 92,8498 175,000 173,697 35,0000 108,150 227,500 70,0000 8,68486 (or 173,841lings	43. 8275 42. 0000 1. 00000 31. 0000 1. 74999 5. 61500 1. 00000 50. 0000 4. 79901 13. 5000 2. 48447 119. 107 1. 00000 2. 00000 6. 48885 3. 30852 32. 2500 0. 248139 43. 8275 4. 85500 2. 65285 5. 00000 4. 96278 1. 00000 6. 50000 2. 00000 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139 0. 248139	2.28167 2.38095 100.000 3.22581 57.1433 17.8094 100.000 2.00000 20.8376 7.40741 413.300 40.2500 0.839583 100.000 50.0000 15.4111 30.2250 3.10078 403.000 2.28167 20.5973 37.6953 20.0000 20.1500 100.000 32.3625 15.3846 50.0000 403.000
United Kingdom	Pound	3.58134	8.367 pence) 8.68486 (or 173 shillings	11.553 pence) 0.248139 (or 4 shillings	403.000
United States	Dollar	0.888671	8.367 pence) 35.0000	11.553 pence) 1.00000	100.000

II. CURRENCIES OF NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

	Par values (In terms of gold)		Par values (In terms of U. S. dollars)	
Member and non-metropolitan areas	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold	Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
Belgium Belgian Congo (Franc—parity with Belgian franc) France	0.0202765	1,533.96	43.8275	2.28167
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, French Antilles, French Guiana (Franc—parity with French franc) French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Togoland, Cam-	0.00746113	4,168.73	119.107	0.839583
eroons, French Somaliland, Madagascar and dependencies, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon (CFA franc = 1.70 French francs). New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French possessions of Oceania	0.0126839	2,452.20	70.0628	1.42729
New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French possessions of Oceania (CFF franc = 2.40 French francs)	0.0179067 0.268601	1,736.97 115.798	49.6278 3.30852	2.01500 30.2250
Surinam and Curaçao (Guilder = 1.40671 Netherlands guilders). United Kingdom Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone (West African pound—parity with sterling); Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland (Southern Rhodesian pound—parity with sterling); Palestine (Palestinian pound—parity with sterling); Cyprus (Cyprus pound—parity with sterling); Gibraltar (Gibraltar pound—parity with sterling); Malta (Maltese pound—parity with sterling); Bahamas pound—parity with sterling); Bermuda (Bermuda pound—parity with sterling); Jamaica (Jamaican pound—parity with sterling); Jamaica (Jamaican pound—parity with sterling); Falkland Islands (Falkland Islands pound—	0.471230	66.0049	1.88585	53.0264
parity with sterling)	3.58134	8.68486	0.248139	403.000
shillings = 1 pound sterling) Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana (4.80 British West Indian	0.179067	173.697	4.96278	20.1500
dollars = 1 pound sterling)	0.746113	41.6873	1.19107	83.9583
British Honduras (4.03 British Honduras dollars = 1 pound sterling). Ceylon (131/3 Cingalese rupees = 1 pound sterling); Mauritius (131/3 Mauritius rupees = 1 pound sterling); Sevchelles	0.888671	35.0000	1.00000	100.000
(13 1/3 Mauritus rupees = 1 pound sterling); Seycheles (13 1/3 Seychelles rupees = 1 pound sterling). Fiji (1.11 Fijan pounds = 1 pound sterling). Tonga (1.2525 Tongan pounds = 1 pound sterling). Burma (Burmese rupee, at par with Indian rupee, i. e., = 1	0.268601 3.22644 2.85936	115.798 9.64020 10.8778	3.30852 0.275434 0.310794	30.2250 363.063 321.756
shilling 6 pence). Hong Kong (16 Hong Kong dollars == 1 pound sterling) Malaya—Singapore and Malayan Union (8.57142857 Malayan dollars == 1 pound sterling, or 2 shillings 4 pence == 1 Ma- layan dollar); Sarawak, British North Borneo (the Sarawak	0.268601 0.223834	115.798 138.958	3.30852 3.97022	30.2250 25.1875
and British North Borneo dollars circulating alongside the Malayan dollar—which is legal tender—have the same value).	0.417823	74.4417	2.12691	47.0167

REPORT BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

In accordance with the requirements of Congress set forth in the Employment Act of 1946, the Council of Economic Advisers submitted its First Annual Report to the President on December 18, 1946. The text of the Report, with the exception of an appendix reproducing the Employment Act of 1946, is given below.

The Employment Act of 1946 marks a distinct and important step in the evolution of our national life and our frame of democratic government. The Council of Economic Advisers, which this act sets up in the Executive Office of the President, constitutes an undertaking in the field of political science no less than in the field of economics. Therefore, it seems appropriate that, in this first annual report, the Council should clearly set forth

its conception of the agency which Congress has established within the executive branch and explain the Council's relations to the administrative departments and independent agencies, to the Congress, and to nongovernmental agencies in our economic system. The opening section of this report, accordingly, will deal with the political philosophy of the Employment Act of 1946. The second section will consider the economic philosophy of sustained employment and high-level production. Against this background we shall then discuss briefly a few outstanding aspects of the outlook for production and jobs during 1947 and in the years immediately following. It is the President's Economic Report to the Congress rather than this Council report which will contain specific economic conclusions and recommendations.

I. THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE EMPLOYMENT ACT

It is trite to observe that the responsibilities of the Chief Executive of the United States and of the Congress have grown enormously in scope and difficulty during recent decades. This is in part due to the sheer size to which our population and wealth have grown, but in part also to the increasing complexity in technical processes and in business organization which has come with the rapid march of industrialization. Beyond these changes, still a third factor must be recognized as playing a part in increasing the difficulty and burdensomeness of the duties of both President and Congress. This is the fact that the mass of citizens has come to expect and indeed, as voters, to demand of their Federal Government a more active role of leadership in dealing with matters which affect the Nation's economic life.

Sources of This Legislation

In the First World War, in the severe depression of the thirties, and again in the Second World War, a general sense of national emergency led to acceptance of a more active role of executive leadership by the President and the more prompt development and explicit implementation of a national pro-

gram by the Congress in activating, directing, or safeguarding the economic life of the country. Drawn under pressure of time and in the face of danger, those national programs of both the executive and the legislative branch often were, of necessity, hastily improvised and sometimes set aside or suspended for a time some deeply cherished values such as love of individual freedom and our belief in the efficiency of a flexible business set-up.

As the Second World War drew toward a close there was deep concern in public thinking and in the Congress as to our ability to handle our affairs in peacetime with the vigor and effectiveness that we had shown in meeting wartime needs. There was apprehension lest we might drift into a postwar depression as great as that of the thirties-or even worse. Two clearly marked schools of thought arose. One held it to be imperative not merely to have prompt liquidation of wartime controls but also the abandonment of depression-born "action programs" of the Federal Government, so that "individual .free enterprise" could, through automatic processes of the market, effect the transition to full-scale peacetime business and (even with recurrent depressions) the highest practicable level of

prosperity thereafter. The other school held that the economic activities of individuals and groups need, under modern industrial conditions, more rather than less supplementation and systematizing (though perhaps less direct regulation) by central government.

Some of this latter group were concerned merely with "spot" remedies for particular situations which they regarded as peculiarly important or dangerous. Others centered their attention on some great over-all device that they believed would assure or promote national economic stability or guard against a business decline. Followers of this latter school of thought became active as early as 1944 in drafting legislation under which the Federal Government should attempt to put their theories of economic stabilization into practice. Their proposals, however, encountered such sharp disagreement from the opposing school of thought that the early form of "full employment" legislation became deadlocked in Congress. Proponents of the bill followed, in this situation, the good American tradition of intellectual give-and-take. They gave opponents of the measure credit for being no less desirous than they themselves were of finding some practicable means of avoiding postwar depression or any unnecessary fluctuations of business. Hence they said in effect: "If you find our proposals defective, what alternatives have you to suggest?" Thus challenged, the opponents of the proposed bill set to work refining definitions, moderating objectives, reducing commitments as to any specific form of attack, broadening the range of weapons to be used in the defense against depression or the attack on unemployment.

The measure which finally emerged from this process of legislative coalition was a well-balanced and carefully drawn piece of legislation. Athough frequently referred to as a "much watered-down version" of the original proposal, it is in fact a broad enabling act of great flexibility as well as vigor. It is far from being a meaningless verbal compromise. The present act does not make any particular method mandatory. Nor does it legislate any specific remedy into use. Instead, the law states quite fully and clearly the general purpose and intention of the Congress and lays down the principle that the executive and the legislature shall seek diligently for any method which, in the peculiar circumstances of any given situation, ap-

pears to them to be sound and to promise helpful results. It is hard to see how a measure can be regarded as "watered down" which so clearly states the

responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy * * * to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources—

for the stated purposes of the act—maximum production, employment, and purchasing power.

As a result of lengthy deliberations over the bill, and the collaborative process of drafting, many individuals and groups gained a profound understanding of the problem and the purposes of the act. Furthermore, such persons and groups succeeded in removing ambiguities of language or in the elimination of what they regarded as dangerous or doubtful provisions. Beyond this, these participants contributed to the final draft such ideas or phraseology that in many cases they not merely ceased to oppose the bill but actually became supporters of the measure which was finally adopted. Thus, the Employment Act of 1946 has an extraordinary amount of friendly interest and approval among the public, and it was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 320 to 84 and in the Senate by a unanimous voice vote. In signing the act on February 20, President Truman commented:

In enacting this legislation, the Congress and the President are responding to an overwhelming demand of the people. The legislation gives corression to a deep-seated desire for a conscious and positive attack upon the ever-recurring problems of mass unemployment and ruinous depression. * * * I am happy that the Senate adopted this legislation unanimously, the House of Representatives by a large majority. * * *

The Employment Act of 1946 is not the end of the road, but rather the beginning. It is a commitment by the Government to the people—a commitment to take any and all of the measures necessary for a healthy economy, one that provides opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work. We shall all try to honor that commitment.

Broad Policy of the Act

This, then, gives us our first point with reference to the political philosophy of the act, namely, that it is not specific in character, prescribing a single kind of medicine for a simple kind of economic disease nor a panacea "good for what ails you." Instead, the act expresses an intention to call upon all competent sources for diagnosis of situations as they arise and for the recommendation of such treat-

ment as the nature of the case, carefully studied, is deemed to require. Before considering the agencies set up for the purpose of this diagnosis and prescription, one should note carefully the political philosophy expressed in the declaration of policy in section 2 of the act.

Here, for the first time, the Congress has spelled out in unequivocal terms as a "continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government" something which hitherto had only fallen somewhat ambiguously within the general welfare clause of the Constitution. Now—

the Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy * * * to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining * * * conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

A mandate is thus laid on the President and the whole executive establishment and upon both Houses of Congress to pursue this goal of promoting maximum productive use of the Nation's resources, natural and human, thereby providing work opportunities as ample as are practicably possible for those who are anxious to apply their labor to the supplying of their wants.

It should be clearly noted that the act is called the Employment Act of 1946, avoiding the vague—and in some quarters alarming—use of the term "full employment." There is in it not the slightest hint that anyone is to be coerced or constrained to labor more than he wants to, with inferior equipment, or at anything other than the calling of his choice. The act stresses maximum production and the purchasing power that makes for high consumption; it does not stress mere number of jobs. The freedom of the worker is fully protected by the expression "willing and seeking to work." The danger of resort to leaf raking or digging holes and filling them up is guarded against by the expression "useful employment opportunities."

Finally, it is part of the broad policy of the act that, in carrying out a central responsibility for promoting high production and the general welfare, the Federal Government should coordinate its program and activities with those of State and local governments on the one hand and of private business agencies—industry, labor, and agriculture—

on the other. It is to operate "in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise." Likewise, it is the expressed policy of the act that the Council of Economic Advisers, which it sets up, shall be closely articulated with other agencies of the Federal Government operating in the economic area and that its work shall be cooperatively related to theirs, coordinating rather than superseding their functions.

MACHINERY OF THE ACT

We turn now from the political philosophy of the Employment Act, as embodied in its statement of purpose and of general method or range of methods, to note the governmental machinery through which this purpose is to be attained. The measure as enacted is fully within the existing frame of government. It does not set up any authoritarian board or official dictator of labor, of plant, or of production. The traditional division of function between the executive and legislative branches of the Government is fully preserved and, as already mentioned, the complementary relation between Federal and State Governments. In the machinery of the act, however, something has been added to our customary equipment for handling motters that concern the Nation's economic life. No longer is the study of the multifarious economic problems of the country and the formulating of Executive programs for dealing with national economic welfare to be merely scattered among the Federal departments and independent commissions or the still more numerous bureaus and divisions within these agencies. Instead, a means is provided for reviewing and synthesizing all these studies, conclusions, and recommendations into a single coordinated whele.

To this end, the President is called upon to send to Congress at the beginning of its session an Economic Report—

setting forth (1) the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power obtaining in the United States and such levels needed to carry out the policy declared in section 2; (2) current and foreseeable trends in the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power; (3) a review of the economic program of the Federal Government and a review of economic conditions affecting employment in the United States or any considerable portion thereof during the preceding year and of their effect upon employment, production, and purchasing power; and (4) a program for carrying out the policy declared in section 2, together with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable.

The new machinery set up for (a) preparing and (b) dealing with the Economic Report of the President consists of two parts: The Council of Economic Advisers to the President and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Economic Report.

The Employment Act establishes in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Economic Advisers, consisting of three economists, who, with the aid of the necessary staff, are to—

assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report . . . analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2, and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote employment, production, and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise.

It was clearly the intent of the framers of the act that this shall be a small coordinating agency immediately adjacent to the President and effecting liaison between him and the vast area of technical services dealing with economic matters already available within the governmental establishment. It is not itself to be a fact-finding agency or one doing original statistical or economic research.

The intent of Congress to keep this new agency within the Executive Office of the President a small top-level consultative organization is evidenced by a statutory limitation on the salaries of the members, officers, and employees of the Council to an annual total of \$345,000—a limitation which the Council considers very salutary and hopes to see maintained in future. The same intent is manifest in the provision that—

the Council shall, to the fullest extent possible, utilize the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of other Government agencies as well as of private research agencies, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided.

In conformity with these evident intentions of Congress, the Council has set up a small (not to exceed 10) top staff of broadly trained economists, selected with a view to their competence to analyze the state of the Nation's business as a whole and appraise the functioning of the entire economy. Each, however, has specialized knowledge of the problems, the methods of analysis used, and materials and personnel available in some special area such as labor relations, plant capacity, agricultural probems, consumer demand, price-wage-cost relationships, money and credit factors, taxation, and fiscal problems. Together with a small secondary

staff, these "specialized generalists" are utilized under the Council's direction to bring to its deliberations the best thinking of the economic and statistical profession in the Federal Government agencies, in non-Federal governments, and in the private organizations of business, labor, and agriculture. Easy and effective relations were promptly established between the Council's staff and the staffs of these many agencies.

As the deliberations of the Council and its staff lead to conclusions and recommendations at the policy level on matters concerning any agency of organization, the Council itself invites the consultation and comments of the respective agency or organization head. It seeks thus to arrive at the greatest degree of mutual understanding and agreement that is possible as to each element of the broad economic program which would be conceived as promoting the interests of the whole Nation. Such consultations at the policy level draw upon the thinking of experienced leaders of business, of finance, of labor, and of agriculture, as well as the executive heads of Government, local, State, and Federal. It is only after giving careful consideration to such views and suggestions that the Council would feel itself justified in offering its counsel and advice to the Chief Executive as to an over-all economic program for the Nation. We are deeply gratified at the frank and cordial manner in which these various agencies have collaborated with the Council.

It is not within the province of this Council to elaborate on the functions of the other agency set up under the Employment Act, namely, the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report. It should be noted, however, that the act in no way trenches on the primacy of the Congress in the field of final policy making. It simply sharpens that body's tools for evaluation of proposals made by the President as well as for the initiation of proposals of its own. Obviously, the joint committee will have at its disposal the improved facilities made available under the Congressional Reorganization Act as well as recourse to those contacts with all governmental and nongovernmental sources of facts and ideas which are the traditional prerogatives of Congress.

In the words of the act:

It shall be the function of the joint committee—(1) to make a continuing study of matters relating to the Economic

REPORT BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Report; (2) to study means of coordinating programs in order to further the policy of this act.

When the President's Economic Report is presented to the Congress at the opening of its session, it is to be referred to this joint committee. After study of the proposals embodied in the President's economic program and in the light of such studies as the committee may already have conducted into the economic problems which it considers pertinent, it will prepare—

its findings and recommendations with respect to each of the main recommendations made by the President in the Economic Report—

and submit them to the two Houses of Congress by February 1. This congressional report is designed to be—

a guide to the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation relating to the Economic Report.

The outstanding feature of this procedure is that it tends to unite the President and Congress through mutual consideration of national economic policy as a coordinated whole instead of proceeding in an unrelated piecemeal fashion. It guards against the danger that economic legislation shall be incomplete, inconsistent, or directly conflicting, much as the creation of the Bureau of the Budget 25 years ago undertook to remedy the haphazard process of estimating fiscal needs and allocating public revenues.

Besides its February 1 report, the joint committee may also—

from time to time make such other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

THE COUNCIL A CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY BODY

A final point as to the political science aspect of the Council of Economic Advisers is that, although set up as an arm of the Executive Office, the Council as such does not have any administrative powers or responsibilities. It is purely a consultative and advisory agency. Besides its duty to—assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report—

it is to-

analyze and interpret * * * developments and trends * * * appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy—

of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and make interim and supplementary studies either on its own initiative or at the request of the President. Thus it is designed to serve as a continuous agency of counsel to the President on the professional plane in regard to administrative decisions as well as his approval—or even veto—of legislative proposals.

The Council of Economic Advisers does not reallocate basic public responsibilities; it merely puts improved professional techniques and resources at the disposition of those who make national Since the President must formulate his policies and shape his program within his own evaluation of the most varied and comprehensive political and social, as well as economic influences and considerations, it is not to be expected that his Report to Congress will merely reflect the conclusions and recommendations of his Economic Council. He will simply use as he deems wise such economic analyses, appraisals, conclusions, and recommendations as they prepare for him. What is said here is intended—as subsequent annual reports and perhaps interim reports will be-to serve as a general explanation of the purposes of the act and the nature of the Council's work. It sketches also the general setting of economic philosophy and policy-determining considerations within which our specific conclusions and particular recommendations to the President are developed.

II. THE ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF SUSTAINED EMPLOYMENT

In examining the Employment Act of 1946 from the standpoint of political science, we have of necessity given some intimation of the economic philosophy with reference to national employment and production which it embodies. Quite naturally, this theory or approach to the problem of the Nation's business and how it may be made most healthy and vigorous is not set forth formally or in

detail in the act. It may, however, quite readily be inferred, in part from provisions which were explicitly rejected by Congress during the drafting of the law and in part from the character of the provisions that were included.

Nowhere in the Employment Act can one find the expression "business cycle" or even such familiar and harmless single words as "prosperity" and "de-

And yet, no sooner had the Council been set up than the Man-on-the-Street began referring to us as having been assigned the task of "taming the business cycle" and the Inquiring Reporter pressed us for an opinion on the prospect for a postwar "boom and bust." This is only natural. For if, through constructive economic policies, the Nation were enabled to come closer to the attainment of "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power," business depressions would, to that extent, have been filled up and the turns of the cycle would have lost their former power to work hardship on the people. The passing of the Employment Act by Congress would have been no more than a senseless gesture if it did not express a considered belief that, by mobilizing our capacity of economic reasoning and the brains and experience of business management, labor leaders, and others, we could moderate in the future the devastating periods of business depression.

The three appointees who make up the initial membership of the Council, though no one of them had so much as met either of the others at the time of his selection, have found themselves in a gratifying state of like-mindedness on this matter. All of us believe wholeheartedly in the basic purposes of the act. We believe its broad enabling powers provide a device through which practical action can be suited to the demands of changing circumstances. In our judgment, too, there has come to be a broader understanding of the basic relationships among production, purchasing power, and employment, and an actionable degree of willingness to meet the requirements of better sustained general prosperity in the future.

All that this claims is that the American people really are smart enough to organize themselves in groups of sufficient size for high efficiency and yet keep the necessary flexibility of action under free enterprise and democratic government. such efforts are to be practically successful, they must be based on or guided by sound understanding of what really happens when our economic arrangements get so tangled up that production is held up, forced unemployment appears, and purchasing power ebbs away from the market. Businessmen, union officials, and organized farmers as well as economists have given an increasing amount of attention during the past generation to the ups and downs of business activity, employment, and market demand. Three major steps mark the progress of this thinking. By reviewing them briefly we can see the significance of the action taken by Congress in the Employment Act of 1946.

THE SPARTAN DOCTRINE OF LAISSEZ FAIRE

Early thinking about the general upswings and downswings of business were of a highly individualistic and essentially fatalistic character. Those who follow this line of thought—and some still do—accept the cycle as a result produced by causes deeply rooted in physical nature or in fundamental human behavior and following an intricate pattern of short-, medium-, and long-time swings. They do not claim that this pattern is precise as to timing or invariable as to magnitude, like the movement of the stars. But they do think in terms of essentially mechanical relationships rather than human institutions that can be modified by intelligent action in a republic, and human behavior that can be changed by wise leadership.

Now if the businessman becomes convinced that cyclical swings will inevitably recur in response to sunspots, weather cycles, or some deep alternating pulls or tides of human behavior, what is the practical consequence? His prime concern becomes that of perfecting a technique for discovering what this extraneous pattern is and of measuring his position and that of business in general with reference to the progress of prosperity or depression. Insofar as he admits the likelihood of some variation in the pattern, he becomes concerned in identifying signs of its probable timing and magnitude. His major objective of business management centers on trying to outguess the course of the business cycle.

Whatever the mixture of trained measurement, experienced interpretation or evaluation, and sheer hunch, the practical outcome of this approach to the problem of economic fluctuations is, in the main, that of conformity or indeed exaggeration, not one of corrective action. If a majority of businessmen become convinced that a business recession "is due" in a specified quarter of the following year, ordinary prudence dictates that they shall put their business house in order for the impending storm. They will curtail their commitments and revise their operating plans in general accord with the prediction of time and severity of the depression in which they have placed their faith. If the various predicters and those who look to them for guidance, progressively comparing notes, come to substantial agreement in picking the third quarter as the time, 20 per cent

the magnitude, and I year the probable duration of the decline, and if the majority of businessmen accept this counsel as their guide to action, it can be expected that they will make about the appropriate curtailment in operations and will emerge from the storm cellar at about the appropriate moment so that the prediction will in fact prove true. It will, indeed, become the engine of its own verification. The journey into the area of restricted production, unemployment, and low purchasing power will have been completed according to schedule or even accelerated. The question, however, might be asked: "Was this trip necessary?"

Possible ill effects from stanch reliance on cycle theory and predictive techniques may be no less on the up side. If the business community in general becomes imbued with the idea that the economy as a whole is in a pronounced prosperity phase and that the upswing of this cycle is due to continue for three or five, or whatever number of years, they are likely to make plans of expansion without due care as to the particular factors of demand and available capacity in their own industry or their own locality. They are likely to follow looser practices as to management and cost control or be less cautious as to inventory accumulation and credit commitments than they would be if looking at each situation strictly on its own merits and in the long-time perspective.

This extreme type of business-cycle theory does not conceive the role of the business organizer and administrator as in any way different from that of the squirrel storing up nuts for the winter. It does not ask whether this individual protective action may, unlike an animal's instinctive conformity to the fixed cycle of the seasons, become itself a contributory cause of the drying up of business. These narrow-visioned individuals do not consider what happens to the whole economic system when those who are less strongly entrenched to withstand a period of lean production (or less well equipped with advisers to foretell its coming and plan protective measures) are allowed to go to the wall. The real 100-percenters of this school of thought carry their fatalism one step further. They believe that depression is a wholesome purgative for business, eliminating those who are too weak or too short-sighted to be entitled to survive. Like the ancient Spartans, they believe in exposing the young and weak, no less than the strong, to the full force of nature, trusting that the strong will survive

and only the weak will perish. They forget or deny that in a depression the strong and efficient also suffer. This type of economic behavior is complacently referred to as "riding the business cycle." Those who practice the art believe that they can—

find as many advantages in depressions as in booms. * * * Smart folks take advantage of the boom and are then ready for depression-time bargains. * * * It is to be hoped that depressions are never abolished, for they have many desirable features.

In our modern economy, however, little recessions often develop into big depressions, once a set-back causes contraction of purchasing power and markets. Efficient as well as inefficient businesses incur losses. Efficient workers as well as inefficient workers become unemployed, and the Nation as a whole suffers. Besides the human misery and the waste of productive resources implied, we wonder how often our social fabric can stand "cures" of the type prescribed by the Spartan school of thought.

Changing our figure of speech, the business cycle is often likened to swings of a pendulum. It is said that, when it has gone to one side or the other of the equilibrium point a certain distance determined by mechanical laws, natural forces will check its deviation and turn it back. This may be measurably true as to the excesses of price inflation or deflation. A midpoint of stable values may be the object and the basis of a natural control process. But as to production and employment, such is definitely not the case. The greatest amount of employment attained at the peak of the boom (except the most extreme war boom) is quite within the desires of the workers to apply their energies toward the satisfaction of their wants. All the idleness and underconsumption which develops as business moves toward the midpoint and on to the bottom of the depression is net loss, not a true corrective movement.

So, too, the volume of production at the top does not represent excess, with the midpoint as the goal of our "stabilization" devices. It is prices and property values and credit extensions that are excessive and unstable at the top of the swing and that are artificially shrunken and carrying the potential of a rise when the bottom has been reached. We do not in a boom have an excessive physical volume of production or excess of employment (even though there may be a faulty distribution of it) that needs to be corrected by idleness and a re-

duction in total production—with resultant want. The greatest danger of recent years has been that our economic institutions and our business practices would bring us to a more or less permanent equilibrium at a low or "stagnation" level. The Employment Act of 1946 reflects truly the proper goal of business stabilization in setting maximum production, maximum employment, and maximum purchasing power or scale of living as the kind of stability to which we are to apply our "plans, functions, and resources."

THE ROMAN DOCTRINE OF AN EXTERNAL REMEDY

Unlike those whose belief in the external character of the cycle causes them to conclude that nothing can be done about it but to adapt one's business operations or exploit it for individual profit, a second group would master the cycle by a remedy equally external to the processes of private. business-the power of government to spend and create a purchasing medium. There has arisen in recent years a widespread belief that, whatever the "cyclical" forces beating upon business in general or whatever adaptations to such forces may be spontaneously made by the dictates of private managerial understanding or prudence, the economy as a whole may be kept on a reasonably even keel merely through the intervention of central government in the monetary and fiscal area.

According to this philosophy of external remedy, the essential phenomenon of a business depression is a too restricted volume of purchasing power being turned into the system, and this particularly in the form of capital expenditures. The obvious remedy, therefore, is for central government to measure the amount of this aggregate deficiency and restore the Nation's business to a satisfactory state of activity by injecting an appropriate amount of the purchasing medium. There is a certain undeniable cause-and-result logic in the prescription of government spending limited to specific support or "pilot" purposes, just as there is a measure of validity also in the doctrine of individual adaptation to cycle forces. But there are also rather obvious shortcomings and indeed dangers in the extreme proposals of this as a "cure-all" remedy.

In contrast to the Spartan business theory and practice that carried a cult of individual self-reliance to the point of brutality and needless waste, we believe it is not fanciful to liken this doctrine of an over-all offset to managerial maladjustment to the

Roman system that swung to an extreme opposite to that of Sparta. Roman citizens were—for a time -relieved of the compulsion of relying on their own efforts to keep their economy as a desirable level. "Bread and circuses" were provided for all through the power of the state. Similarly, this theory relieves businessmen of the necessity of themselves making the business adjustments by which they would keep the system going at a satisfactory level. As we found in the Spartan school of thought, it is with the 100-percenters or perhaps the 90-percenters that we disagree. Extremists of the Roman doctrine say that we need not worry about any maladjustments in our enterprise system. Monopolistic price policies may curtail markets and cause unemployment. Excessive wage demands may drive costs up and paralyze profits, investments, and employment. We do not need to worry because we can always create full employment by pumping enough purchasing power into the system. If there is too much demand for labor and materials-that is inflation-we turn the faucet off and cause a contraction. Thus by manipulation of Government expenditures and taxation, continuing full employment is assured, and we do not need to worry about anything else in the economy.

It would be very simple indeed if we could rely on fiscal policy as a panacea. Broadly speaking, the shortcoming of this single-track doctrine of fiscal policy is that it does not face the complexity of our economic system. It assumes that by pumping money up or down the Government could control the Nation's economic life without regard to what employers and workers, farmers, and traders were doing in the countless specific price and wage and profit relationships that make up the body of their business life.

If certain industries are suffering set-backs, or if economic development in certain regions of the country is lagging, or if consumers are bidding up prices for scarce goods, a regulation of purchasing power in general by fiscal measures will not help. We cannot assume that deficiency of demand in one particular area or of one particular character can be made up just by adding purchasing power in general, for instance, through tax relief. Nor can we assume that demand for houses or automobiles in excess of supply can be curtailed by an increase in general taxes.

Placing too sweeping reliance on the supposed importance and persistence of certain general rela-

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tionships between consumption, saving, and investment, this attack ignores both the difference in these relationships in different parts of the economy and their changes—as technological or institutional conditions change. Jobs and markets depend on very specific wage-price-cost relationships. If labor is pricing itself out of jobs or manufacturers and farmers are pricing themselves out of a market, or capital is pricing itself out of investment, the basic remedy is the correction of these specific situations, not the injection of some aggregate purchasing power in a dose measured in size to offset an estimated future total of unemployment.

The causes of a fall in production and employment at any given time may be one of a numerous set or combination of conditions. For some of these the single remedy prescribed is not effective or not the best remedy. For example, a temporary decline in employment and production may accompany a decline of inflated prices and reduction of excessive inventories, both of which are necessary to bring prices into a balance with purchasing power that will be sustained. Use of the "all-embracing" cure might bolster up prices for a time but retard the necessary readjustment. Why limit ourselves to a single remedy—and a crude remedy at that when we can muster a set of remedies fitted to the whole range of particular situations? In placing sole reliance on action external to the markets and the bargaining tables where investment, output, prices, and wages are determined, this doctrine fails to marshal the abilities of individuals and leaders of groups in the world of affairs where many of the causes of depression originate, to aid in maintaining maximum employment, production, and purchasing power by wise and statesmanlike decisions in their conduct of affairs. Surely we are not such a soft people that we do not want to participate vigorously in such a vital matter as this.

We of the Council of Economic Advisers do not believe that the facts of the situation or the requirements of the process are so simple. We believe that the internal relationships of business must be carefully adjusted by business participants themselves within an institutional atmosphere made favorable by government but also that government itself is now and must to a somewhat greater extent in future be an actual stimulative and guiding element in the economy. Its role is thus complementary to that of private business. It should not, and need not, be either conflicting or confusing. We pass

on, therefore, to state briefly the outlines of this complementary relationship between mutually interested partners in a total business relationship.

American Democracy's Doctrine of Mutual Adjustment

Although American thought has largely been of the Spartan pattern of self-reliance, not without some of the brutally wasteful accompaniments of laissez faire, and although the softer Roman philosophy of external salvation has been aggressively sponsored in recent years, we believe the great body of American thinking on economic matters runs toward a more balanced middle view. This view stresses the importance of having the specific wage-profit-investment-disbursement relationships soundly adjusted at the points where business is actually done, markets found, and jobs created. It recognizes, however, that not all economic functions are or ever have been performed entirely by private enterprise rather than as government agencies. It is essential, therefore, that those parts of the national business which we find it necessary or convenient to initiate through agencies that are organized as public enterprises shall be as soundly conceived, as flexibly modified in the light of changing conditions, and as efficiently operated as our knowledge of managerial principles and economic forces will permit.

This broad concept of national economic life we find to be written securely into the Employment Act of 1946. The act states clearly at the very outset that the objectives of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power are to be pursued in ways "calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare." But, at the same time, there is a "continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government." This is not an intention to create jobs artificially or pad the Government pay roll, but "to create and maintain conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment for those able, willing, and seeking to work." It accepts the well-known fact that Americans by and large are a nation of businessmen, whether in overalls or white collars, alert to see and skillful to develop opportunities for better income. It assumes also something that is not as yet proved as fully as we might wish. They still have to demonstrate that, in claiming for themselves the right to embrace these opportunities, they dis-

play an adequate understanding of fundamental economic forces and of how to work out such mutual wage, price, and profit relationships as will correlate an efficient system of production with a fluid and vigorous market. It is an integrated consideration of private and public functioning in the economic sphere that the act is designed to promote.

To achieve such a system of broad-viewed organization of the Nation's business, with a maximum of individual freedom but the degree of selfand group-discipline necessary for high efficiency is the challenge of our democratic system. war experience gave us a great lesson as to the productive power we develop when private enterprise is harnessed to a unified national effort. The Employment Act of 1946 enunciates sustained peacetime utilization of our productive resources as a no less important national purpose and proposes a concerted effort to develop an equally good coordination of effort among all agencies, without the legal controls which were both endurable and necessary in the face of our war danger. The Congress in this act did not either exclude Government nor put exclusive reliance on this single means of attacking the problem of stabilizing the practically attainable maximum of production or utilization of the Nation's resources. Far from shutting out other measures or means of approach, the act plainly invites the Council to pursue its studies and make its recommendations "with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and State and local governments" and to proceed "in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare."

In moving toward this realistic, understanding, and efficient organization of private and public business activity a few basic principles seem evident. For the actual operation of the major forms of business, we need the intimately informed and flexible decision making of private individuals in their business relations and of executives of business organizations. But we must recognize also that the practically sound and individually efficient management of private farming, manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and banking in the practical situations in which the active managers must make their decisions will not, year in and year out, add up to a sustained and satisfactorily stabilized total utilization of the Nation's resources in producing the national well-being of which we are in fact capable.

Hence experience and experimentation teach us that there is an important area of Goverment action in stimulating, facilitating, and complementing the enterprise of private business even if individually well managed. This functional differentiation and cooperation between private enterprise and public enterprise is in our view something quite different from and much better suited to our situation and temperament than the nationalization of industries to which our English cousins have now resorted. Nor does it involve that regulation of actual business operation which would constitute bureaucratic "regimentation."

We believe, therefore, that when the Congress instructed the Council of Economic Advisers to set up consultative relations "with such representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, and consumers, State and local governments, and other groups as it deems advisable," this outlines one of the major features of our work and one of the most important ways in which we may prove of aid in creating and maintaining conditions of maximum employment and the high standards of living that go with it. By consulting with the most thoughtful and responsible leaders of these groups with reference to conditions which would promote the welfare of the country as a whole, we believe that our counsel and advice on the national economic program will reflect a realistic grasp of the needs and difficulties of the several factors in the total economic process. We trust also that in the course of these consultations we may reflect back to the leaders of these groups something of the demands that successful operation of a total system make upon each of its component parts. In particular, we trust that we may translate objectively to the representatives of the various business, labor, and agricultural groups the purposes and methodology of the Government programs so that, instead of blind opposition which might arise through misunderstanding, there may always be constructive criticism, which will lead to useful adaptation.

As to the methods by which "competitive private enterprise" in consultation with the Federal Government through its Council of Economic Advisers and other agencies may systematically perfect a peacetime program of "maximum production, employment and purchasing power," only a few words can be said here. The process itself must stretch over the future years and draw upon the best thinking of many devoted citizens. It is clear, however, that in this day of large corporations, large labor

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unions, and comprehensive agricultural organizations, cooperatives, and trade associations, private business management can not safely accept a cynical philosophy of "riding the cycle" or of such isolationist company management and accounting as merely assumes that the strong shall be in a position to survive even the deepest depression. Their counsel and their pressure for legislation governing business forms and practices and also tax and fiscal measures must be geared to a broad and sincere endeavor to give all who are able, willing, and seeking to work an opportunity to add their effort to augment the Nation's total product and, in that proportion, raise their own purchasing power or scale of living. Only by attaining such general welfare can they in their several roles as capitalists, as laborers, as farmers, or as managers and technicians gain their own greatest profit and security.

Besides promoting a more adequate use of our national resources by private enterprise, several methods of stabilizing the economy lie within the hands of the Government alone. It must review, as part of a total program, the legal aids and financial subsidies that it has always given to particular branches or phases of transportation, manufacture, trade, and finance, and, more recently, to agriculture and labor. It must gauge carefully the amount and character of public informational, regulatory, and service work the Government needs to perform as a means of preventing fraud, discrimination, or waste, and securing maximum advance in efficiency of operation, particularly among the very small business units, at a minimum of cost. It must consider carefully how much of the national income it shall allow to be channeled into military outlay in view of the nature of dangers and the possibility of physical protection in the light of latest developments. It must decide whether

changes in our traditional use of Government agencies in the fields of education, health, and conservation would most surely advance our total production and purchasing power. The timing, volume, and distribution of its own expenditures must be considered in relation to those of private business and State and local governments. The Government must weigh the claim made by some citizens and businessmen that taxation (as such or after the rate has reached some point) is legalized robbery. Or is it being so handled as to be the means by which Government can redress faults in the distribution of total product and the adjustment of these shares to individual or group contributions, faults which tend to keep production below its possible maximum?

The agents of government must diligently study and vigorously use a democratic and statesmanlike control of the public purse to put a brake at certain strategic points where boom forces develop dangerous trends, and to stimulate employment and production and support purchasing power when and where it becomes unduly depressed. Here Government must constantly face the same dilemma that every doctor-and every parent-faces. Calm judgment must be exercised not to rush in fussily, ministering to small and temporary disturbances that would right themselves sooner and better if left to themselves. On the other hand, carelessness or ignorance must not keep Government from detecting serious symptoms promptly and initiating corrective measures with skill and decisiveness.

With this broad principle in mind, a few observations may be made as to the actual situation by which the Nation's business is confronted as the President and the Congress undertake to put into operation the policy enunciated in the Employment Act of 1946.

III. SOME ASPECTS OF THE OUTLOOK FOR PRODUCTION AND IOBS

This first report of the Council of Economic Advisers appears at a time which is highly ambiguous in the economic affairs of the Nation. We were not devastated by the war, but emerge with a plant, labor force, and technology whose productive capacities exceed anything known in our past. Likewise, we have funds more than adequate to full use of our physical resources. We have a postponed consumer demand, enterpriser ambitions, and purchasing power which hold the potential of

some years of great activity along lines essentially similar to past periods of prosperity. This much could be accomplished without any material change in traditional patterns of business life. These conditions present the possibility, for a people who know how to use them, of great prosperity in 1947. By foresight and intelligence we believe such prosperity for the Nation could be approximately stabilized and broadly disseminated so long as world peace can be preserved.

On the other hand, even with these favorable conditions, it is easy to visualize such a mishandling of our economic affairs as might make 1947 a year of curtailed production, irregular employment, and unsatisfactory purchasing power. The year and a half since the end of active fighting have been marked by anything but smooth transition to peaceful and economically efficient conditions of business-including the relationship of private enterprises to the agencies of government. We stand at the moment in a situation of misunderstanding and tension among the indispensable parties to our total economic life that causes many persons to forecast a business recession starting some time in 1947. We do not find many accredited business officials or professional economists who are really apprehensive that a recession once started will induce a downward spiral into deep or prolonged depression, although a chain reaction in the economic area is always conceivable. The basic economic conditions show such a strong recuperative power as to minimize such a fear-barring international tension verging on war or a persistent round of strikes.

What has been said in the preceding section of this report about mutual adjustment of wage, price, cost, and profit relations by the voluntary bargaining of the parties at interest shows clearly that we believe that the outlook for production and jobs in 1947 lies primarily in whether the responsible persons in these groups will show a willingness to face the issues and demands of a free enterprise system realistically and show intelligence and skill or flexible experimentation in arriving at workable formulas of adjustment. Something can no doubt be done during the coming year toward improving the institutions under which such negotiation is carried on and the terms of adjustment carried out. But legislative changes in our business institutions will be a minor determinant of what actually happens in 1947. The major determinant will be found in the statesmanship or the obstinacy of the men, particularly the leaders, who are the active parties in business operation.

Mere legislative acts alone will not force capitalists to invest, employers to hire, or laborers to work. What was said in the previous section also indicates that we do not believe that 1947 presents a situation in which government should undertake heroic measures of public works, consumer or producer subsidies to quicken employment or stimu-

late production. We suggest that the impediments to prosperity in the near future are of the sort that must be worked out, without benefit of direct Government intervention, through the practical wisdom of management and labor, farmers, and financiers.

In a sense, of course the Government is, in spite of itself, forced to be a contributing factor in the maladjustments of the present time. It becomes an indirect influence in the labor situation, in fact bidding against employers by the extent of the aid it gives GI's to go back to school rather than into the labor market. Through veteran hospitals and other services and through whatever construction work is undertaken in lines deferred by Government agencies during the war it is bidding for both labor and materials which are already short as compared with the demands of private construction. No one would for a moment suggest that the Government should not do these things wherever service people are concerned. And we are anxious also to make these outlays when they furnish protection, provide civilian health aids, and make better provision for the education of the oncoming generation. But we can not ignore the conflicting factor they inject into the general economic picture. Government has in fact withdrawn from such activities or pared them down during 1946 to such an extent as seemed practicable, both in the interest of keeping from contributing to inflationary pressures and of getting more for each dollar spent at a later time. This deferment means that these public works added to the backlog can be made available at some subsequent time when private demand slackens.

While the prospect for high employment and production in the near term is good—barring the possibility of a brief dip—it is pretty generally recognized that the bases of this activity are somewhat artificial or at least that activity in the present lines can not be expected to continue indefinitely. Thus the plans of private business and the thinking of the Government can not too soon be directed toward appraising the probable duration of present sources of activity and toward foreseeing what may be done to utilize the Nation's resources after present stimuli have been removed or weakened.

The outstanding factor in the present situation is that we are working under a strong domestic urge and foreign demand to catch up on durable (producer and consumer) goods, whose production had to be postponed during the war at the same

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time that, because of high income and war savings, the majority of the population are eager and able to maintain a higher than prewar level of consumption also of nondurables. Added to these two more-than-ordinary supports of employment and productive enterprise is a third—the need to reconvert plant, reequip it for these particular types of production, and expand these industries to meet the accelerated rate demanded by this race to catch up after the war's interruptions. Everybody without a house or a car wants one this year. The success of '47 and '48 is gauged by our ability to make and sell 6,000,000 cars, 1,500,000 housing units, and similar numbers of electric refrigerators, washing machines, and other accessories in each of these years. But the closer we come to this standard of performance in the immediate future, the more pressing becomes the problem of sustaining employment, production, and purchasing power in the years that follow. Automobiles, as we have learned under war conditions, have a normal life expectancy of 8 to 10 years and houses last anywhere from 25 years to generations or even centuries. Hence, the very industries which feature the prosperity of the moment could, if nothing is done, be expected to drop to a replacement basis after a few years.

This might spell deep depression for some later time-but only if we fail to make the gradual shift in expenditures and resource use that wise foreseeing and astute planning for this inevitable trend of development suggests to a sagacious people. For it would be absurd to say that there are not things to do with these resources after the present making up of war deprivations has been completed. We must recognize the real magnitude of our productive power and keep it going to produce for all the things that only the more favored have enjoyed in the past. As progress is made in catching up on the wartime postponables, we must feed into our "product mix" more of those semi-luxuries, those welfare and culture goods, which are put within the reach of our people as a whole by reason of our

unparalleled productive capacity. This, as we have said before, will combat depression and even up the years of traditional recession by allowing those able, willing, and seeking to work to go on supplying themselves rather than being every few years forced to loaf amid want.

In a word, then, our view as to the outlook for production and jobs is that it should be more than ordinarily favorable for a period of some years ahead. In spite of certain conditions that might make for a dip in 1947, we believe that courageous and sensible action by those responsible for the administration of private business relations (including labor unions) can at least hold such a recession to moderate proportions if not avert it. Thereafter, it would seem that broad basic conditions suggest that it will be easy to have some years of high production, employment, and purchasing power without the display of any extraordinary economic statesmanship by leaders of industry, labor, farming, and finance. In those years, however, we should not be satisfied with a level of production and conditions of use which fail to produce favorable results for all sections of the country and all segments of the population. In those years, also, if foresight is not keen and action vigorous, the stage will be set for serious unemployment, underproduction, and want in the years that follow. It is our belief, however, that enough time is afforded in which wise policy and action on the part of labor, of management, of agriculture, and of finance, with a very carefully considered complementary role by Government, will not only raise the national prosperity to new high levels but will maintain those levels with a degree of stability which has not characterized the earlier exploratory and speculative decades of our industrial life. It is toward such a system of continuous study and collaborative guidance of the Nation's business on a basis of competitive private enterprise and economic democracy that the Employment Act of 1946 is directed. To its achievement the Council of Economic Advisers dedicates its best efforts.

LAW DEPARTMENT

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

Cessation of Hostilities

On December 31, 1946, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation legally terminating the period of hostilities of World War II effective as of 12 o'clock noon on that date. The Proclamation does not have the effect of terminating the war or of terminating the emergencies declared by President Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Accordingly, the only statutory provisions directly concerning the Federal Reserve System which are affected by the Proclamation are those of section 12B(h)(1) and the last paragraph of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1943, exempting war loan accounts of the United States from deposit insurance assessments and from reserve requirements of member banks, both of which will expire six months from the date of the Proclamation. The text of the Proclamation and an accompanying statement issued by the President are set forth below:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today issued a proclamation terminating the period of hostilities of World War II, as of 12 o'clock noon today, December 31, 1946.

Under the law, a number of war and emergency statutes cease to be effective upon the issuance of this proclamation. It is my belief that the time has come when such a declaration can properly be made, and that it is in the public interest to make it. Most of the powers affected by the proclamation need no longer be exercised by the executive branch of the Government. This is entirely in keeping with the policies which I have consistently followed, in an effort to bring our economy and our government back to a peacetime basis as quickly as possible.

The proclamation terminates Government powers under some 20 statutes immediately upon its issuance. It terminates Government powers under some 33 others at a later date, generally at the end of 6 months from the date of the proclamation. This follows as a result of provisions made by the Con-

gress when the legislation was originally passed. In a few instances the statutes affected by the proclamation give the Government certain powers which in my opinion are desirable in peacetime, or for the remainder of the period of reconversion. In these instances, recommendations will be made to the Congress for additional legislation.

It should be noted that the proclamation does not terminate the states of emergency declared by President Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. Nor does today's action have the effect of terminating the state of war itself. It terminates merely the period of hostilities. With respect to the termination of the national emergency and the state of war I shall make recommendations to the Congress in the near future.

Cessation of Hostilities of World War II

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

Proclamation 2714

With God's help this nation and our allies, through sacrifice and devotion, courage and perseverance, wrung final and unconditional surrender from our enemies. Thereafter, we, together with the other United Nations, set about building a world in which justice shall replace force. With spirit, through faith, with a determination that there shall be no more wars of aggression calculated to enslave the peoples of the world and destroy their civilization, and with the guidance of Almighty Providence great gains have been made in translating military victory into permanent peace. Although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare, and I find it to be in the public interest to declare, that hostilities have terminated.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the cessation of hostilities of World War II, effective twelve o'clock noon, December 31, 1946.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President: JAMES F. BYRNES The Secretary of State

Regulation T

Exercise of Rights to Subscribe

With respect to the recent amendment to Regulation T which added section 6(l) relating to the acquisition of registered securities through the exercise of certain "rights to subscribe," the Board has ruled that exempted securities may be used to make the deposit required under the provision, and that for this purpose they may be assigned the customary good faith loan value as specified in section 3(c) of the Regulation.

Transactions of Customers Who Are Brokers or Dealers

The Board has recently considered certain questions regarding transactions of customers who are brokers or dealers.

The first question was whether delivery and payment under section 4(f)(3) must be exactly simultaneous (such as in sight draft shipments), or whether it is sufficient if the broker-dealer customer, "as promptly as practicable in accordance with the ordinary usage of the trade," mails or otherwise delivers to the creditor a check in settlement of the transaction, the check being accompanied by instructions for transfer or delivery of the security. The Board ruled that the latter method of settling the transaction is permissible.

The second question was, in effect, whether the limitations of section 4(c)(8) apply to the account of a customer who is himself a broker or dealer. The answer is that the provision applies to any "special cash account," regardless of the type of customer.

The third question was, in effect, whether a purchase and a sale of an unissued security under section 4(f)(3) may be offset against each other, or whether each must be settled separately by what

would amount to delivery of the security to settle one transaction and its re-delivery to settle the other. The answer is that it is permissible to offset the transactions against each other without physical delivery and re-delivery of the security.

Regulation U

Determination and Effect of Purpose of Loan

Under the present regulation the original purpose of a loan is controlling. In other words, if a loan originally is not for the purpose of purchasing or carrying registered stocks, changes in the collateral for the loan do not change its exempted character.

However, a so-called increase in the loan is necessarily on an entirely different basis. So far as the purpose of the credit is concerned, it is a new loan, and the question of whether or not it is subject to the regulation must be determined accordingly.

Certain facts should also be mentioned regarding the determination of the purpose of a loan. Section 3(a) provides in that connection that "a bank may. rely upon a statement with respect thereto, accepted by the bank in good faith, signed by an officer of the bank or by the borrower." The requirement of "good faith" is of vital importance here. Its application will necessarily vary with the facts of the particular case, but it is clear that the bank must be alert to the circumstances surrounding the loan. For example, if the loan is to be made to a customer who is not a broker or dealer in securities, but such a broker or dealer is to deliver registered stocks to secure the loan or is to receive the proceeds of the loan, the bank would be put on notice that the loan would probably be subject to the regulation. It could not accept in good faith a statement to the contrary without obtaining a reliable and satisfactory explanation of the situation.

Furthermore, the "purpose" of a loan means just that. It can not be altered by some temporary application of the proceeds. For example, if a borrower is to purchase Government securities with the proceeds of a loan, but is soon thereafter to sell such securities and replace them with registered stocks, the loan is clearly for the purpose of purchasing or carrying registered stocks.

Consumer Credit

Credits Extended Before December 1, 1946

The Board of Governors recently received an inquiry relating to the footnote on page 3 of the

December 1, 1946, revision of Regulation W, which, in part, provides that "the revision (of December 1, 1946) shall not affect any transaction prior to such date." The inquiry concerned pre-December credits, still outstanding, that were subject to the Regulation when they originated but would not be subject if they originated on or subsequent to December 1, 1946; and the question was whether, in the light of the footnote, renewals, revisions and other actions currently taken with respect to such pre-December credits must follow the pre-December rules.

In reply, the Board ruled that unless the credit, regardless of when negotiated, falls within the terms of the December 1 revision, any action taken on or after December 1 with respect to the credit is not subject to the Regulation.

Conversion of Non-Instalment Credit to Instalment Basis

The Board of Governors has been requested for a ruling as to the conversion of a charge account covering the sale of a "listed article" to an instalment basis, under Regulation W as revised December 1, 1946. The question also arises in connection with the conversion of a single-payment loan to an instalment basis.

This was one of the general problems which were considered in connection with the revision of the Regulation, but after preliminary drafts had been made of provisions governing the conversion of non-instalment credit to an instalment basis, it was decided to omit them from the revised Regulation and to rely upon the provisions of section 6(i) to furnish protection against evasion. In any case where investigation showed that a registrant was converting an undue number of credits to an instalment basis after originating them on a non-instalment basis, the inference would be fairly plain that the registrant was violating section 6(i) by attempting to disguise instalment credit as non-instalment credit.

Accordingly, it is the view of the Board that if a credit originates in good faith as an obligation payable in a lump sum, its later conversion to an instalment basis does not make it subject to the present Regulation. It is essential, of course, that the original transaction be in good faith and not a subterfuge.

Preservation of Records

Advice has been requested of the Board of Governors regarding the preservation of records under section 8(a) of Regulation W. Specifically, it was asked whether the "Statement of the Borrower" required under section 4(d) of the Regulation need be preserved after a credit has been revised in accordance with the Regulation.

Briefly, section 8(a) requires a registrant to preserve relevant documents for the "life of the obligation to which they relate." This, of course, includes the "Statement of the Borrower."

The Board's view is that "the obligation," as that term is used in section 8(a), means the original obligation with respect to which the Statement was procured, and, therefore, does not require the preservation of the Statement executed in connection with any such original obligation after a new obligation has arisen by virtue of a revision of the old credit.

Automobile Appraisal Guides

Regulation W as revised effective December 1, 1946, provided in Part 4 of the Supplement that the maximum credit value of a used automobile after January 1, 1947, will be the specified percentage of whichever is the lower of (1) the cash purchase price, or (2) the "appraisal guide value" (as determined from any designated guide).

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on December 16, 1946, designated the usedcar guides that are to be used initially for this purpose. The guides designated and the territories for which they are to be used are listed below.

A dealer is not required to use any particular appraisal guide, but may use any one of those designated for use in the territory in which the sale is made. The requirement as to the use of the "appraisal guide value" does not apply to cars of 1936 and older models, and the maximum credit value in such cases will be the specified percentage of the cash purchase price, regardless of any lower appraisal guide value. The "appraisal guide value" to be used for the purposes of Regulation W does not include any added value for cars equipped with a radio or heater, but it may include added value for cars having an overdrive or automatic transmission as extra equipment.

On December 26, 1946, the Board postponed the effective date of the designation, with the result that the guide books are not required to be used for the

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purposes of Regulation W until and the maximum credit value use be based on the cash purchase action was taken because printing vented delivery of certain of the books by January 1, 1947. Automobile Appraisal Designated by the Board of Govern Reserve System for Purposes of Parment to Regulation Effective January 15,	ntil that time will price only. This ng difficulties predesignated guide Guides GORS OF THE FEDERAL RT 4 OF THE SUPPLE-	"Average retail prices" stated for Region B "Average retail prices" stated for Region C RED BOOK NATIONAL USED CAR MARKET REPORT, published by National Used Car Market Report, Inc. Region A Edition Region B Edition Region C Edition	Region B * Region C * Region A * Region B * Region C *
(Designations limited to quotations for and later models)		Blue Book—Executives' Edi-	8
Name of Guide	Territory for which blication is designated	TION, published by National Used Car Market Report, Inc.	
Market Analysis Report, published by Used Car Statistical Bureau, Inc. American Auto Appraisal, published by American Auto Appraisal Official Wisconsin Automobile Valuation Guide, published by National Used Car Market Report, Inc., for Wisconsin Automotive Trades	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey New York Rhode Island Vermont Region A *	"Average retail values" stated for Region A "Average retail values" stated for Region B "Average retail values" stated for Region C N.A.D.A. OFFICIAL USED CAR GUIDE, published by National Automobile Dealers Used Car Guide Co. Region A Edition Region B Edition Western Edition * The regions for which public	Region A * Region C * Region A * Region B * Region C *
Association	D : 0#	comprise the following States:	ww
Kelley Blue Book Official Guide, published by Kelley Blue Book	Region C *	Region A Alabama Connecticut	Mississippi New Hampshire
Northwest Used Car Values, published by Northwest Pub- lishing Company	Idaho Oregon Washington	Delaware District of Columbia Florida	New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio
CALIFORNIA USED CAR VALUES, published by Thomas Publish- ing Company (Northwest Publishing Company)	Arizona California Nevada Utah	Georgia Illinois—except Madison, St. Clair and Rock Island Counties	Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina

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Indiana

Maine

Kentucky

Maryland

Michigan

Massachusetts

Tennessee

Vermont

Virginia

West Virginia

County

Wisconsin — ex-

cept Douglas

Region A *

Publishing Company)

Price Edition,

Statistical Corp.

Official Automobile Guide,

published by Recording &

"Average retail prices"

stated for Region A

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Montana
Nebraska
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
South Dakota
Texas
Wisconsin—
Douglas
County
Wyoming

Region C

Arizona Oregon California Utah Idaho Washington Nevada

Suit Regarding Removal of Bank Directors

On January 6, 1947, the United States Supreme Court sustained an order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System removing from office John Agnew and F. O. Faverweather as directors of a national bank in Paterson, New Iersey. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which had reviewed the case on the merits and ruled against the Board by reversing the decision of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia dismissing the suit filed by Messrs. Agnew and Fayerweather for judicial review and enjoinment of the Board's action. Summaries of the earlier proceedings in this case are published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July 1945, pages 645, 646, and the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for March 1946, pages 251, 252.

The Board's removal order, issued under section 30 of the Banking Act of 1933, was predicated upon a finding that Messrs. Agnew and Fayerweather had violated section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933, which prohibits any officer, director or employee of any company, partnership, or individual, primarily engaged in the business of underwriting securities, from serving at the same time as an officer, director or employee of any member bank of the Federal Reserve System. The suit against the Board was based upon the contention that the words "primarily engaged" in section 32 limited the statute's application to cases in which the underwriting business of the securities company is first in volume as compared with other businesses in which it is engaged and that, since this was not true of the securities company of which Messrs. Agnew and Fayerweather were employees, the statute was not applicable to them.

In reversing the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court was unanimous in holding that the Board did not transcend its authority by applying section 32 to a situation where the underwriting was not first in volume as compared with other businesses of the company involved, and that the word "primarily" was not limited in meaning to "chiefly" or "principally" and that it meant "substantiality" as well. The majority of the Court was of the opinion that the determination of the extent of the authority granted to the Board to issue removal orders under section 30 is subject to judicial review; but in a concurring opinion, two Justices were of the view that the question presented on the merits should be reviewable only for abuse of discretion. The opinions in the Supreme Court are set forth below.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 66.—October Term, 1946.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE System et al., Petitioners,

JOHN AGNEW, F. O. FAYERWEATHER.

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[January 6, 1947.]

Mr. Justice Douglas delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case, here on certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, presents important problems under § 30 and § 32 of the Banking Act of 1933, 48 Stat. 162, 183, as amended, 49 Stat. 704, 709, 12 U. S. C. §§ 77, 78.

Section 30 of the Act provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, whenever he is of the opinion that a director or officer of a national bank

has violated any law relating to the bank, shall warn him to discontinue the violation and, if the violation continues, may certify the facts to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Board is granted power to order that the director or officer be removed from office if it finds after notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard that he has continued to violate the law.

Section 32 of the Act prohibits, *inter alia*, any partner or employee of any partnership "primarily engaged in the issue, flotation, underwriting, public sale, or distribution, at wholesale or retail, or through syndicate participation, of stocks, bonds, or other similar securities" from serving at the same time as an officer, director, or employee of a member bank.²

Pursuant to the procedure outlined in §30 the Board ordered respondents removed from office as directors of the Paterson National Bank on the ground that they were employees of a firm "primarily engaged" in underwriting within the meaning of §32. Respondents brought suit in the District Court of the District of Columbia to review the action of the Board or to enjoin its action. The District Court dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals reversed by a divided vote, holding that the Board exceeded its authority and that an injunction should issue. 153 F. 2d 785.

First. The Board contends that the removal orders of the Board made under § 30 are not subject to judicial review in the absence of a charge of fraud. It relies on the absence of an express right of review and on the nature of the federal bank supervisory scheme of which § 30 is an integral part. Cf. Adams v. Nagle, 303 U. S. 532; Switchmen's Union v. Mediation Board, 320 U. S. 297; Estep v. United States, 327 U. S. 114. A majority of the Court, however, is of the opinion that the determination of the extent of the authority granted the Board to issue removal orders under § 30 of the Act is subject to judicial review and that the Dis-

trict Court is authorized to enjoin the removal if the Board transcends its bounds and acts beyond the limits of its statutory grant of authority. See American School of Magnetic Healing v. McAnnulty, 187 U. S. 94; Philadelphia Co. v. Stimson, 223 U. S. 605, 620; Stark v. Wickard, 321 U. S. 288, 309-310. That being decided, it seems plain that the claim to the office of director is such a personal one as warrants judicial consideration of the controversy. Cf. Columbia Broadcasting Sytsem v. United States, 316 U. S. 407; Stark v. Wickard, supra, p. 305.

Second. We come then to the merits. Respondents for a number of years have been directors of the Paterson National Bank, a national banking association and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Since 1941 they have been employed by Eastman, Dillon & Co., a partnership, which holds itself out as being "Underwriters, Distributors, Dealers and Brokers in Industrial, Railroad, Public Utility and Municipal Securities." During the fiscal year ending February 28, 1943, its gross income from the underwriting field³ was 26 per cent of its gross income from all sources, while its gross income from the brokerage business was 42 percent of its gross income from all sources. The same percentages for the fiscal year ending February 29, 1944, were 32 per cent and 47 per cent respectively; and for the period from March 1, 1944, to July 31, 1944, 39 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Of the total number of transactions, as well as the total market value of the securities bought and sold by the firm as broker and as dealer for an indefinite period prior to September 20, 1943, about 15 per cent were in the underwriting field. The firm is active in the underwriting field, getting what business it can. In 1943 it ranked ninth among 94 leading investment bankers in the country with respect to its total participations in underwritings of bonds. For a time during 1943 it ranked first among the underwriters of the country. Apart from municipals and rails, its participation in underwritings during 1943 amounted to \$14,-657,000. Since October, 1941, respondents have done no business with the bank other than a strictly commission business with its customers. Nor has the firm done business with the bank since the fall of 1941.

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¹ Section 30 also provides:

[&]quot;That such order and findings of fact upon which it is based shall not be made public or disclosed to anyone except the director or officer involved and the directors of the bank involved, otherwise than in connection with proceedings for a violation of this section. Any such director or officer removed from office as herein provided who thereafter participates in any manner in the management of such bank shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

² Not material here is an exception "in limited classes of cases in which the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may allow such service by general regulations when in the judgment of the said Board it would not unduly influence the investment policies of such member bank or the advice it gives its customers regarding investments." § 32.

³ The issue, flotation, underwriting, public sale or distribution, at wholesale or retail or through syndicate participation, of stocks, bonds or other similar securities. The firm does not deal in United States Government bonds.

These are the essential facts found by the Board. On the basis of these facts the Board concluded that during the times relevant here Eastman, Dillon & Co. was "primarily engaged" in the underwriting business and that respondents, being employees of the firm, were disqualified from serving as directors of the bank.

The Court of Appeals concluded that when applied to a single subject "primary" means first, chief, or principal; that a firm is not "primarily engaged" in underwriting when underwriting is not by any standard its chief or principal business. Since this firm's underwriting business did not by any quantitative test exceed 50 per cent of its total business, the court held that it was not "primarily engaged" in the underwriting business within the meaning of §32 of the Act.

We take a different view. It is true that "primary" when applied to a single subject often means first, chief, or principal. But that is not always the case. For other accepted and common meanings of "primarily" are "essentially" (Oxford English Dictionary) or "fundamentally" (Webster's New International). An activity or function may be "primary" in that sense if it is substantial. If the underwriting business of a firm is substantial, the firm is engaged in the underwriting business in a primary way though by any quantitative test underwriting may not be its chief or principal activity. On the facts in this record we would find it hard to say that underwriting was not one primary activity of the firm and brokerage another. "primarily" is not used in the sense we suggest then the firm is not "primarily engaged" in any line of business though it specializes in at least two and does a substantial amount of each. One might as well say that a professional man is not "primarily engaged" in his profession though he holds himself out to serve all comers and devotes substantial time to the practice but makes the greater share of his income on the stock market.

That is the construction given the Act by the Board. And it is, we think, not only permissible but also more consonant with the legislative purpose than the construction which the Court of Appeals adopted. Firms which do underwriting also engage in numerous other activities. The Board indeed observed that if one was not "primarily engaged" in underwriting unless by some quantitative test it was his principal activity, then § 32 would apply to no one. Moreover, the evil at

which the section was aimed is not one likely to emerge only when the firm with which a bank director is connected has an underwriting business which exceeds 50 per cent of its total business. Section 32 is directed to the probability or likelihood, based on the experience of the 1920's that a bank director interested in the underwriting business may use his influence in the bank to involve it or its customers in securities which his underwriting house has in its portfolio or has committed itself to take. That likelihood or probability does not depend on whether the firm's underwriting business exceeds 50 per cent of its total business. It might, of course, exist whatever the proportion of the underwriting business. But Congress did not go the whole way; it drew the line where the need was thought to be the greatest. And the line between substantial and unsubstantial seems to us to be the one indicated by the words "primarily engaged."

There is other intrinsic evidence in the Banking Act of 1933 to support our conclusion. Section 20 of the Act outlaws affiliation4 of a member bank with an organization "engaged principally" in the underwriting business. Section 19 provides control over bank holding companies. In order to vote its stock in controlled banks a bank holding company must show that it does not own, control, or have any interest in, and is not participating in the management or direction of any organization "engaged principally" in the underwriting business. On the other hand, when Congress came to deal with the practice of underwriters taking checking deposits, it used language different from what it used either in §§19 and 20 on the one hand or in §32 on the other. By §21 it prohibited any organization "engaged" in the underwriting business "to engage at the same time to any extent whatever" in the business of receiving checking deposits. Thus within the same Act we find Congress dealing with several types of underwriting firms-those "engaged" in underwriting, those "primarily engaged" in underwriting, those "engaged princi-pally" in underwriting. The inference seems reasonable to us that Congress by the words it chose marked a distinction which we should not obliterate by reading "primarily" to mean "principally."

^{*} Defined in § 2(b) as direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 50 per cent of the voting stock, common ownership or control of 50 per cent or more of such voting stock, or a majority of common directors of the organization in question.

The Court of Appeals laid some stress on the fact that Congress did not abolish the bank affiliate system but only those underwriter affiliates which were under the control of a member bank or which were under a common control with it.⁵ Section 20. Since Congress made majority control critical under §20, it was thought that under §32 a firm was not "primarily engaged" in underwriting unless underwriting constituted a majority of its business. But the two situations are not comparable. In §32 Congress was not dealing with the problem of control of underwriters by banks or vice versa. The prohibited nexus is in no way dependent on the presence or absence of control, nor would it be made so even if "primarily engaged" in underwriting were construed to mean principally engaged in that business. Section 32 was designed, as we have said, to remove tempting opportunities from the management and personnel of member banks. In no realistic sense do those opportunities disappear merely because the underwriting activities of the outside firm with which the officer, director, or employee is connected happens to fall below 51 per cent. Fifty-one per cent, which is relevant in terms of control, is irrelevant here. The fact then that Congress did not abolish underwriter affiliates serves as no guide in determining whether "primarily engaged" in underwriting as used in §32 means principally engaged or substantially engaged in that business.

Section 32 is not concerned, of course, with any showing that the director in question has in fact been derelict in his duties or has in any way breached his fiduciary obligation to the bank. It is a preventive or prophylactic measure. The fact that respondents have been scrupulous in their relationships to the bank is therefore immaterial.

There is a suggestion that if "primarily" does not mean principally but merely connotes substantiality, § 32 constitutes an unlawful delegation of authority to the Board. But we think it plain under our decisions that if substantiality is the statutory guide, the limits of administrative action are sufficiently definite or ascertainable so as to survive challenge on the grounds of unconstitutionality. Sunshine Anthracite Coal Co. v. Adkins, 310 U. S. 381, 397-400; Opp Cotton Mills v. Administrator, 312 U. S. 126, 142-146; Yakus v. United

States, 321 U. S. 414, 424-428; Bowles v. Willingham, 321 U. S. 503, 512-516.

Reversed.

MR. JUSTICE RUTLEDGE, concurring.

If the question presented on the merits is reviewable judicially, in my opinion it is only for abuse of discretion by the Board of Governors. Not only because Congress has committed the system's operation to their hands, but also because the system itself is a highly specialized and technical one, requiring expert and coordinated management in all its phases, I think their judgment should be conclusive upon any matter which, like this one, is open to reasonable difference of opinion. Their specialized experience gives them an advantage judges cannot possibly have, not only in dealing with the problems raised for their discretion by the system's working, but also in ascertaining the meaning Congress had in mind in prescribing the standards by which they should administer it. Accordingly their judgment in such matters should be overturned only where there is no reasonable basis to sustain it or where they exercise it in a manner which clearly exceeds their statutory authority.

In this case I cannot say that either of these things has occurred. The Board made its determination after the required statutory hearing on notice. 48 Stat. 162, 193, 12 U.S.C. § 77. The consideration given was full and thorough, including detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law, followed by a carefully written opinion.6 The Board concluded that "primarily" in § 32 does not mean "first in volume in comparison with any other business or businesses in which it [the employer] engages,"7 but means rather as "a matter of primary importance," like "primary" colors or planets or as the word is used in the phrase "the primary causes of a war." This view it found not only supported by accepted dictionary meaning but also in conformity with Congress' intent as established by the legislative history. In a further ground which we must take as reflecting its specialized experience, the Board stated: "To say that a securities

⁵ See note 4, supra.

⁶ The opinion is not reported, pursuant to the statutory prohibition, 12 U.S.C. § 77, which is effective except in connection with proceedings for enforcement.

⁷ Under such a view, in cases involving different facts the question would become judicial whether "primarily" means more than half of (1) the gross volume of business done; (2) the gross profit; (3) the net profit, where some but not all these factors as relating to one phase of the total activities carried on amounts to more than half the gross. Such discriminations would seem to be clearly within the Board's power to determine in the first instance. If so, it is difficult to see why that power does not include the determination made here.

firm ranking ninth among the leading investment bankers of the country with respect to its total participations in underwritings of bonds, and for a period ranking first, should be held to be beyond the scope of the statute is to say that Congress enacted a statute with the intention that it would apply to no one."

I cannot say that the Board's conclusion, in the light of those groundings, is wanting either for warrant in law or for reasonable basis in fact. The considerations stated in the Court's opinion and in the dissenting opinion filed in the Court of Appeals, 153 F. 2d 785, 795, as well as by the Board itself, confirm this view. I think it important, not only for this case but for like ones which may arise in the future, perhaps as a result of this decision, to make clear that my concurrence in the Court's disposition of the case is based upon the ground I have set forth, and not upon independent judicial determination of the question presented on the merits. I do not think this Court or any other should undertake to reconsider, as an independent judgment, the Board's determination upon that question or similar ones likely to arise, if the Board was not without basis in fact for its judgment and does not clearly transgress a statutory mandate. More than has been shown here would be required to cause me to believe that the Board has exceeded its power in either respect.

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER joins in this opinion.

Foreign Funds Control Treasury Department Releases

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

Treasury Department Foreign Funds Control November 30, 1946

AMENDMENT TO GENERAL LICENSE No. 94

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as 'Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, as Amended, Section 5(b) of the Trading

with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

General License No. 94 (31 CFR, 1945 Supp., 131.94) was amended on November 30, 1946 to read as follows:

CERTAIN COUNTRIES GENERALLY LICENSED

- (1) Blocked countries generally licensed subject to certain conditions. A general license is hereby granted licensing all blocked countries and nationals thereof (excepting the following countries and nationals thereof: (i) Germany and Japan, (ii) Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Tangier) to be regarded as if such countries were not foreign countries designated in the Order, provided that
 - (a) any property in which on the effective date hereof any of the following had an interest: (i) any blocked country (including countries licensed hereby) or person therein; or (ii) any other partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, which was a national of a blocked country (including countries licensed hereby) by reason of the interest of any such country or person therein; or
 - (b) any income from such property accruing on or after the effective date hereof

shall continue to be regarded as property in which a blocked country or national thereof has an interest and no payment, transfer, or withdrawal or other dealing with respect to such property shall be effected under, or be deemed to be authorized by, this paragraph.

- (2) Transactions under other licenses authorized without regard to certain restrictions. With respect to property subject to the proviso of paragraph (1), any transaction not involving any excepted country or national thereof which is authorized under any license (other than General Licenses Nos. 1, 1A, 4, 27, 30A, 58 and 75 or any other license to the extent that it merely authorizes transfers between blocked accounts of the same person or changes in the form of property held in a blocked account) may be effected without regard to any terms of such license relating to the method of effecting such transaction.
- (3) Certain other transactions authorized. This license also authorizes any transaction which could be effected under General License No. 53 if the countries licensed hereby were members of the generally licensed trade area, provided that this paragraph shall not be deemed to authorize any payment, transfer, or withdrawal, or other dealing, with respect to any property which is subject to the proviso of paragraph (1).
- (4) General Ruling No. 17 not waived with regard to certain countries. This license shall not be deemed to waive the requirements of General Ruling No. 17 with respect to blocked property held in any account maintained in the name of any bank or other financial institution located in

^{*}Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8863, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942, as amended by Ex. Order 9567, June 8, 1945; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, February 19, 1946, and June 28, 1946.

Switzerland or Liechtenstein, unless such property has been certified under paragraph (1) of General License No. 95.

- (5) Application of license to nationals of countries licensed hereby who are also nationals of excepted countries. Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to any national of a country licensed hereby who is also a national of any excepted country, provided, however, that for the purpose only of this license the following shall be deemed not to be nationals of an excepted country:
 - (a) Any individual residing in a country licensed hereby, except any citizen or subject of Germany or Japan who at any time on or since December 7, 1941 has been within the territory of either such country or within any other territory while it was designated as "enemy territory" under General Ruling No. 11;
 - (b) Any partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, organized under the laws of a country licensed hereby, unless it is a national of Germany or Japan.
- (6) Definition. As used in this license, the term "excepted country" shall mean any country excepted in paragraph (1).
- (7) Effective date. The effective date of this general license shall be December 7, 1945, except that it shall be October 5, 1945 as to France, November 20, 1945 as to Belgium, and November 30, 1946 as to Switzerland and Lichtenstein.

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Department Foreign Funds Control November 30, 1946

AMENDMENT TO GENERAL LICENSE No. 95

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

Paragraph (4)(a) of General License No. 95 (Paragraph (d)(1) of 31 CFR, 1945 Supp., 131.95) was amended on November 30, 1946 to read as follows:

- (4) Definitions
- (a) The term "country specified herein" means the following:
 - (i) France, effective October 5, 1945;
 - (ii) Belgium, effective November 20, 1945;
 - (iii) Norway, effective December 29, 1945;
 - (iv) Finland, effective December 29, 1945;
 - (v) The Netherlands, effective February 13, 1946;
 - (vi) Czechoslovakia, effective April 26, 1946;
 - (vii) Luxembourg, effective April 26, 1946;
 - (viii) Denmark, effective June 14, 1946;
 - (ix) Greece, effective October 15, 1946;
 - (x) Switzerland, effective November 30, 1946;
 - (xi) Liechtenstein, effective November 30, 1946;

and each country specified herein shall be deemed to include any colony or other territory subject to its jurisdiction.

> JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury.

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^{*}Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941; Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942, as amended by Ex. Order 9567, June 8, 1945; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, February 19, 1946, and June 28, 1946.

CURRENT EVENTS

Resignation of Class C Director

Mr. Beardsley Ruml, Chairman, R. H. Macy & Company, Inc., New York, New York, resigned as a Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York effective December 31, 1946. Mr. Ruml had served as a Class C director since January 16, 1937, and as Deputy Chairman from January 20, 1938, to January 1, 1941, when he was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

Appointments of Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and Directors

On January 2 the Board announced the designation of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Reserve Banks for the year 1947, the reappointment of some Class C directors of the Federal Reserve Banks as well as directors of branches whose terms had expired, and the appointment of new directors to fill vacancies.

A complete list of the Federal Reserve Bank and branch directors will appear in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

New appointments and designations announced up to the time this issue went to press are listed below:

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

Mr. Donald K. David of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since January 1, 1946, was appointed Deputy Chairman for the year 1947. Mr. David is Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. H. D. Hodgkinson of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was appointed a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Hodgkinson is Vice President, General Manager, and Chairman of the Management Board of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

Mr. W. G. Wysor of Richmond, Virginia, who has been a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond since January 8, 1937, and

Deputy Chairman since January 1, 1938, was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent for the year 1947. Mr. Wysor is General Manager of the Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Charles P. McCormick of Baltimore, Maryland, who has been a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond since August 31, 1939, was appointed Deputy Chairman for the year 1947. Mr. McCormick is President of McCormick & Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. L. V. Hershey of Hagerstown, Maryland, was appointed a director of the Baltimore Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Hershey is President and General Manager of the Hagerstown Shoe Company, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mr. W. A. L. Sibley of Union, South Carolina, was appointed a director of the Charlotte Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Sibley is Vice President and Treasurer of the Monarch Mills of Union, South Carolina.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman of South Bend, Indiana, who has served as a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago since November 16, 1942, was appointed Deputy Chairman for the year 1947. Mr. Hoffman is President of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Mr. Ralph E. Plunkett of Little Rock, Arkansas, was appointed a director of the Little Rock Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Plunkett is President of the Plunkett-Jarrell Wholesale Grocer Company, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Hugh M. Brinkley of Hughes, Arkansas, was appointed a director of the Memphis Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Brinkley is engaged in farming.

CURRENT EVENTS

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Mr. Rufus Green of Duncan, Oklahoma, was appointed a director of the Oklahoma City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Green is engaged in ranching.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Mr. Hiram S. Corbett of Tucson, Arizona, was appointed a director of the El Paso Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Corbett is President of the J. Knox Corbett Lumber and Hardware Company, Tucson, Arizona.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Mr. R. B. Taylor of Adams, Oregon, was appointed a director of the Portland Branch of the

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for a twoyear term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Taylor is engaged in farming.

Mr. Merle G. Hyer of Lewiston, Utah, was appointed a director of the Salt Lake City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1947. Mr. Hyer is engaged in farming.

Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System

The following State bank was admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period November 16, 1946, to December 15, 1946:

Illinois

Chicago-Bank of Rogers Park

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled December 19, and released for publication December 21]

Industrial production and employment in most lines of activity continued to be maintained at record peacetime levels in November. Department store sales in November and the early part of December were larger in dollar amount than the holiday trade last year, reflecting mainly increased prices. Prices of industrial commodities have generally advanced further, while a number of important farm products and foods have declined from previous peaks.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Total output of manufactured goods and minerals, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index, was 182 per cent of the 1935-39 average in November. This was about the same as in October notwithstanding the sharp drop after November 20 in coal, coke, iron, and steel production as a result of work stoppages in the bituminous coal industry. After the resumption of bituminous coal output on December 9 activity at steel mills, which reached a low of 60 per cent of capacity in the first week of the month, rose sharply and in the current week is scheduled at 84 per cent.

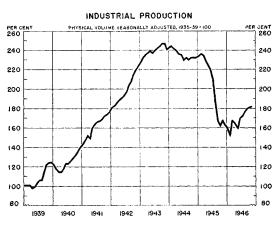
Output of steel in the month of November was at an average rate of 84 per cent of capacity as compared with 89 per cent in October. Activity in the nonferrous metals and machinery industries continued to increase in November and output of most other metal products was maintained at a high level. Lumber production showed less than the usual seasonal decline.

Output of manufactured food products was maintained in November at an exceptionally high level for this season of the year, reflecting chiefly further sharp increases in meat production and larger output of flour and sugar products. Production of cotton and rayon textiles, paperboard, rubber products, and some other nondurable goods showed further small gains in November.

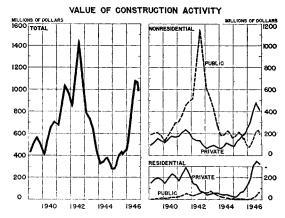
Output of minerals declined 5 per cent in November. Bituminous coal production dropped sharply as a result of work stoppages in the latter part of the month, while production of anthracite and crude petroleum was maintained at high levels and output of metals showed less than the usual seasonal decline.

Construction

Estimated expenditures on construction projects in November were maintained close to the peak levels reached in August and September. Contracts awarded for nonresidential construction, however, were at the lowest level since the end of the war, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation; residential building awards were sharply below the peak rate reached in the spring, but were still considerably above last year's level.



Federal Reserve indexes. Monthly figures, latest shown is



Latest figures shown are for November.

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

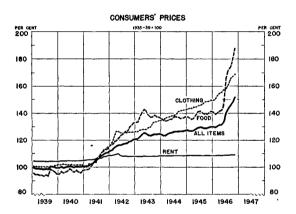
DISTRIBUTION

Department store sales in November and the early part of December were about one-fifth larger than during the same period of the holiday shopping season last year. The total value of retail trade outside of department stores increased somewhat further in the fourth quarter, reflecting chiefly higher prices and larger expenditures for foods.

Loadings of railroad revenue freight declined in November due to the sharp drop in bituminous coal shipments at the end of the month. Loadings of manufactured products and most other classes of freight showed substantial gains, after allowance for seasonal changes.

COMMODITY PRICES

Following the initial sharp increases in basic commodities which occurred with the elimination of Federal price controls on November 11, price changes have become more selective. Prices of copper, lead, steel scrap, and cotton gray goods for immediate delivery have advanced further, while prices of hides, turpentine, and silk have declined. During the past week there has been a sharp drop in hog prices. Wholesale prices of foods have de-



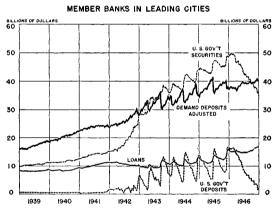
Latest figures shown are for November.

creased somewhat further from the sharply advanced levels reached in the middle of October. Prices of industrial products have continued to advance. In retail markets prices of women's wear and some other items have declined but in general retail prices have continued to advance.

BANK CREDIT

Commercial, real estate, and consumer loans increased further at banks in leading cities during November and the first half of December. Government security holdings declined considerably reflecting Treasury cash retirement of notes and certificates. Deposits of businesses and individuals increased somewhat and currency in circulation rose by the usual seasonal amount.

The Treasury retired for cash during November and the first half of December 5.8 billion dollars of Government securities held largely by the banking system. Withdrawals from war loan deposits at commercial banks to redeem securities reduced U. S. Government deposits at banks to a level of about 2 billion dollars in mid-December as compared with 24 billion before the retirement program was begun in March.



Demand deposits (adjusted) exclude U. S. Government and interbank deposits and collection items. Government securities include direct and guaranteed issues. Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Dec. 31.

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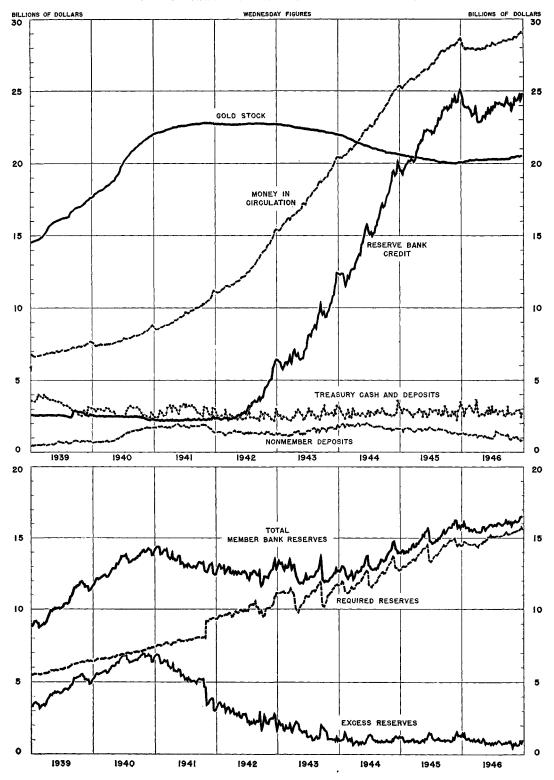
FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS UNITED STATES

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

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MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Dec. 24. See p. 43

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

[In millions of dollars]

	F	Reserve	Bank cre	dit outs		i iiiiiioi:								Men bank r bala	
	Dis- counts and ad- vances		Treas- ury bills and certifi- cates		All other ¹	Total	Gold stock	Treas- ury cur- rency out- stand- ing	Money in cir- cula- tion	Treas- ury cash hold- ings	Treas- ury de- posits with Federal Re- serve Banks	Non- mem- ber de- posits	Other Fed- eral Re- serve ac- counts	Total	Ex- cess ²
Monthly averages of daily figures: 1945—Sept	369 636 283 251	22,877 23,123 23,333 23,614 23,471 23,674	20,216 20,390 22,254 22,030	2,908 2,943 1,360 1 441	395 420 493 421	23,709 23,888 24,389 24,391 24,143 24,522	20,048 20,033 20,291 20,330	4,221 4,261 4,290 4,545 4,546 4,546	27,943 28,151 28,478 28,588	2,261 2,259 2,268 2,275 2,274 2,282	609 448 419 515 444 596	1,388 1,347	483 485 585 597	15,414 15,675 16,043 16,160 16,167 16,310	1,063 1,057 1,167 885 863 854
End of month figures: 1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 1946—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30	775 213 253	23,328 23,276 23,472 24,049 23,518 23,944	20,393 22,626 22,047	2,898 3,079 1,423 1,470	331	24,082 23,987 24,697 24,594 24,109 24,791	20,305	4,546 4,549	28,049 28,211 28,507 28,600	2,246 2,244 2,239 2,289 2,285 2,269	854 429 866 1,081 628 620	1,373 1,209 1,069 1,020	483 483 590 595	15,520 15,723 16,022 15,910 15,931 16,513	904 1,024 725 567
Wednesday figures: 1946—Feb. 6 Feb. 13 Feb. 20 Feb. 27	411 352	23,227 23,253 23,017 22,972	20,904	2,349 2,326	270 417	23,840 23,933 23,787 23,677	20,157 20,233	4,413 4,424 4,434 4,447	27,967 27,955	2,301 2,318	716 864 940 826	1,173 1,235	516 516	15,717 15,693 15,490 15,555	1,146 950
Mar. 6 Mar. 13 Mar. 20 Mar. 27	710 483	22,526 22,393 22,592 22,974	20,074 20,335	2,320 2,258	319 408	23,297 23,423 23,483 23,963	20,232	4,451 4,456 4,467 4,478	27,946 27,889	2,284 2,260 2,267 2,298	612 501 774 1,397	1,210 1,230	530 540	15,444 15,663 15,484 15,395	924 1,112 929 995
Apr. 3 Apr. 10 Apr. 17 Apr. 24	353 326	21,969 22,232 22,103 22,304	19,866 19,736	2,366 2,366	261 429	22, 936 22, 846 22, 857 22, 901	20,253 20,251	4,514	27,955 27,948	2, 271 2, 259 2, 259 2, 260	533 260 334 385	1,161	550 548	15 396 15,406 15,395 15,457	
May 1 May 8 May 15 May 22 May 29	207 145	22,579 22,732 22,660 22,643 22,983	20,134 20,019	2,641 2,641	279 447 326	23,084 23,219 23,252 23,132 23,556	20,248 20,245 20,245	4,534 4,532	27,958 27,950 27,961	2,262	409 314 504 562 681	1,162 1,110 1,069	550 550 550	15,747 15,751 15,652 15,505 15,689	1,014 916 700
June 5 June 12 June 19 June 26	252 252	22,780 23,270 22,691 23,385	20,619 20,187	2,651 2,503	374 512	23,450 23,896 23,454 23,986	20,271	4,537 4,536	28,128 28,116	2,280 2,260	394 860 419 970	985	557 566	15,799 15,909 15,916 15,910	833 671
July 3 July 10 July 17 July 24 July 31	292 204 219	23,003 23,394 23,230 23,652 23,633	22,043 21,879 22,301	1,351 1,351 1,351	333 462 358	23,694 24,019 23,895 24,229 24,164	20,271 20,271 20,269	4,537 4,538 4,539	28,335 28,241 28,187	2,249 2,254 2,249 2,263 2,250	507 664 513 674 513	1,165 1,473	568 568 563	15,815 15,889 15,968 15,877 15,991	859
Aug. 7 Aug. 14 Aug. 21 Aug. 28	263 229	23,593 23,575 23,486 23,606	22,224 22,135	1,351	400 394	24,134 24,238 24,109 24,102	20,268	4,541 4,543	28,353 28,365	2,262 2,265	353 557 540 620	1,331 1,295 1,250 1,214	573 572 572 574	16,093 16,008 15,933 15,867	964 898 805 714
Sept. 4 Sept. 11 Sept. 18 Sept. 25	250 262 294	23,421 23,866	21,940 22,070 22,515	1,351	395 541 425	24,011 23,935 24,224 24,585	20,288 20,288 20,301	4,545 4,545 4,547	28,499 28,453 28,448	2,280 2,265 2,279	359 928	1.122	581 588 590	15,989 16,086 16,280 15,975	754 872 724
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	218 271 254 248 238	23,555 23,502 23,418 23,056 23,608	22,126 22,074 21,973 21,610 22,162	1,428	368 275 480 332 256	24,140 24,048 24,152 23,636 24,101	20,306 20,305 20,304 20,388 20,399	4,546 4,544 4,545 4,546 4,548	28,526 28,608 28,597 28,585 28,588	2,301 2,270 2,274 2,270 2,285	357 483 524 369 462	868	597 598 596 595 595	16,166 16,019 16,142 15,779 16,111	934 766 855 435 737
Nov. 6 Nov. 13 Nov. 20 Nov. 27	376 397 330 283	23,515 23,684 23,522 23,682	22,020 22,105 21,933 22,093	1,578 1,588 1,588	216 484 463 451	24,107 24,565 24,314 24,416	20,405 20,420 20,461	4,548 4,548 4,548	28,750 28,761 28,689	2,276 2,294 2,285	408 577 633 665	1,044 1,021		16,060 16,259 16,098 16,131	
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	246 290 303 340	23,888 24,128 23,211 23,722	22,239 22,479 22,102 22,613	1,648 1,648 1,109 1,109	452 378 815 815	24,585 24,796 24,328 24,877	120,477	4,554	28,906 28,946 29,019 29,163	2,270 2,208	626	875 770	609	16,222 16,479 16,517 16,530	P947

P Preliminary.

1 Includes industrial loans and acceptances purchased shown separately in subsequent tables.

2 End of month and Wednesday figures are estimates.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 101-103, pp. 369-394; for description, see pp. 360-366 in the same publication.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

[In effect December 31. Per cent per annum]

	Disc	ounts for and adva	ember banks	Advances to individuals,			
Federal Reserve Bank	Governme discounts secured 1	ces secured by nt obligations and of and advances by eligible paper 13 and 13a) ¹		ecured advances Sec. 10(b)]	partnerships, or corpora- tions other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. S. (last par. Sec. 13)		
	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	
Boston. New York. Philadelphia. Cleveland Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Apr. 27, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946 May 3, 1946 May 10, 1946 May 10, 1946 Apr. 26, 1946 Apr. 26, 1946 Apr. 27, 1946 May 10, 1946 Apr. 27, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946	1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1%	Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Sept. 12, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942 Oct. 15, 1942 Aug. 29, 1942 Mar. 14, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Mar. 29, 1946 Apr. 6, 1946 Mar. 23, 1946 Mar. 9, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 23, 1946 Apr. 13, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946	

Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. ¹ Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. Note.—Maximum maturities for discounts and advances to member banks are: 15 days for advances secured by obligations of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months; 90 days for other advances and discounts made under Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act (except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding 6 months and 9 months, respectively); and 4 months for advances under Section 10(b). The maximum maturity for advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations made under the last paragraph of Section 13 is 90 days. Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 115–116, pp. 439–443.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUYING RATES ON BILLS [Per cent per annum]

Rate on Dec. 31	In effect be- ginning—	Previous rate
3/8	Apr. 30, 1942	_
1 1 1	¹ Aug. 24, 1946 ¹ Aug. 24, 1946 ¹ Oct. 20, 1933	3/4 1/8 1 1/4
	Dec. 31	Dec. 31 ginning— % Apr. 30, 1942 1 'Aug. 24, 1946 1 'Aug. 24, 1946

¹Date on which rate became effective at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

[Per cent of deposits]

	Net d	posits1	Time		
Period in effect	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	deposits	
June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936. Aug. 16, 1936-Feb. 28, 1937. Mar. 1, 1937-Apr. 30, 1937. May 1, 1937-Apr. 15, 1938. Apr. 16, 1938-Oct. 31, 1941. Nov. 1, 1941-Aug. 19, 1942. Aug. 20, 1942-Sept. 13, 1942. Sept. 14, 1942-Oct. 2, 1942. Oct. 3, 1942 and after	13 19½ 22¾ 26 22¾ 26 24 22 20	10 15 17 ¹ / ₂ 20 17 ¹ / ₂ 20 20 20 20 20	7 10½ 12¼ 14 14 12 14 14 14 14	3 4 ¹ / ₂ 5 ¹ / ₄ 6 5 6 6 6	

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

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q. [Per cent per annum]

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

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

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

Maturities not exceeding five years [In effect December 31. Per cent per annum]

	comm	strial or ercial esses	To financing institutions					
Federal Reserve Bank			On disco					
	On loans ¹	On commit- ments	Portion for which institu- tion is obligated	Re- maining portion	On commit- ments			
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5	%-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 2½-5 1-1½ (2) (2) (2) (2)	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (2) 2½-5 (3) (9) (9) (9)	%-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1			

- 1 Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.
- Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.
 Rate charged borrower.

May charge rate charged borrower by financing institution, if

bower.

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

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

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS 1

[Per cent of market value]

Prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Feb. 5, 1945- July 4, 1945	July 5, 1945- Jan. 20, 1946	Effective Jan. 21, 1946
Regulation T: For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities For short sales. Regulation U: For loans by banks on stocks	50	75	100
	50	75	100
	50	75	100

¹ Regulations T and U limit the amount of credit that may be ex-Argulations I and 0 limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value (100%) and the maximum loan value.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 145, p. 504.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

			ı	in thousand	s or donars,						
			We	dnesday fig	ures			E	nd of mon	of month	
Item				1946				19	46	1945	
	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Dec. 18	Dec. 11	Dec. 4	Nov. 27	Nov. 20	December	November	December	
Assets Gold certificates	17,587,177	17,587,175	17,589,178	17,504,176	17,521,174	17,529,178	17,514,427	17,587,177	17,529,176	17,062,565	
Redemption fund for F. R. notes	794,116	794,130	793,736	791,424	786,459	780,442	777,345	794,116	780,443	800,359	
Total gold certificate reserves	18,381,293	18,381,305	18,382,914	18,295,600	18,307,633	18,309,620	18,291,772	18,381,293	18,309,619	17,862,924	
Other cash	267,890	236,635	250,849	258,059	256,552	272,192	279,724	267,890	267,125	236,315	
Discounts and advances: For member banks For nonmember	15,739	190,203	157,613	144,650	105,177	142,428	189,170	15,739	176,121	201,865	
banks, etc	147,340	150,340	145,340	145,300	140,300	140,300	140,300	147,340	140,300	47,040	
Total discounts and advances	163,079	340,543	302,953	289,950	245,477	282,728	329,470	163,079	316,421	248,905	
'Industrial loans	550	541	579	1,132	1,076	1,061	1,112	550	1,079	1,941	
U. S. Govt. securities: Bills: Under repurchase option. Other. Certificates: Special. Other. Notes. Bonds.	4,905,617 9,839,366 7,496,012 355,300 753,390	9,828,846 7,468,012 355,300	7,447,012 355,300	9,828,746 7,430,012 895,100	7,378,012 895,100	7,331,012 835,100	7,263,512 835,100	7,496,012 355,300	7,331,012 835,100		
Total U. S. Govt. securities Other Reserve Bank credit outstanding	23,349,685 579,780	23,721,868		24,127,861 377,077	23,887,622 450,522	23,681,794 449,976	, ,			24,262,248 578,272	
Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding	24,093,094	24.876,937	24,328,313	24,796,020	24,584,697	24,415,559	24,314,097	24,093,094	24,791,137	25,091,366	
Liabilities Federal Reserve notes Deposits:	24,945,304	25,091,572	24,963,181	24,896,491	24,844,017	24,779,754	24,675,511	24,945,304	24,799,429	24,649,132	
Member bank — re- serve account U. S. Treasurer—gen-		16,529,705				, ,					
eral account Foreign Other	392,869 508,016 313,638	519,705	236,807 525,969 243,967	625,598 570,201 304,367	679,490 611,775 305,371	664,626 640,734 312,598	596,368	392,869 508,016 313,638	627,928	976,668 862,320 445,572	
Total deposits	17,353,401	17,924,518	17,523,529	17,979,355	17,818,391	17,749,005	17,752,212	17,353,401	18,083,178	18,199,510	
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent)	43.5	42.7	43.3	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.5	42.7	41.7	

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Dec. 4 245,477 98,458 24,158 3,410 119,451 Dec. 11 289,950 136,808 16,375 8,347 128,420 Dec. 18 302,953 162,156 7,185 17,642 115,970 Dec. 24 340,543 181,542 7,415 16,816 134,770 Industrial loans: 1,061 947 56 2 4 7 4 7 34 Dec. 4 1,076 969 48 4 3 7 4 7 34 Dec. 11 1,132 1,076 3 2 6 4 7 34	
	245,477 98,458 24,158 3,410 119,451

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	·				(asamas or v							
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Assets Gold certificates: Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Redemption fund	17,521,174 17,504,176 17,589,178	753,766 757,481 761,335 749,851 761,940	5,200,246 5,218,287 5,165,263 5,521,684 5,126,110	829,315 834,712 864,629	1,130,630 1,101,975 1,075,673	1,081,344	986,179 1,001,329 986,400	3,285,309 3,205,082 3,189,956 3,092,420 3,275,033	585,822 586,891 582,882 580,212 575,139	344,848 340,168 343,647 333,007 360,809	576,943 577,669 588,074 561,319 597,888	484,583 469,041 480,154 463,857 472,471	2,311,717 2,294,167 2,307,915 2,278,782 2,284,038
for F. R. notes: Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Total gold certificate reserves:	780,442 786,459 791,424 793,736 794,130	55,948 55,852 55,758 55,627 55,555	120,588 120,208 124,820 124,317 124,008	60,667 60,506 61,344 61,136 61,009	77,934 77,721	58,846 60,131 59,387 58,505 59,914	46,686 46,589 46,482 46,331 46,254	132,177 132,019 136,791	46,640 46,599 46,553 46,490 46,456	21,443 21,429 21,412 21,374 21,360	34,167 34,132 34,100 34,046 34,017	25,133 25,099 25,067 25,027 25,003	106,667 106,548 106,371
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Other cash:	18,307,633 18,295,600 18,382,914 18,381,305	809,714 813,333 817,093 805,478 817,495	5,250,118		l	i i		3,412,639 3,337,259 3,321,975 3,229,211 3,411,691	632,462 633,490 629,435 626,702 621,595	366,291 361,597 365,059 354,381 382,169	611,110 611,801 622,174 595,365 631,905	509,716 494,140 505,221 488,884 497,474	2,418,510 2,400,834 2,414,463 2,385,153 2,390,314
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Discounts & advances: Secured by U. S. Govt.	256,552 258,059	22,324 21,586 21,054 21,048 19,777	56,304 52,273 54,622 48,624 44,617	17,307 17,057 18,029 19,226 17,615	17,955	22,529 21,670 21,812	20,728 19,710 17,596 20,004 17,218	30,194 29,815 28,834	17,216 15,611 14,788 13,555 13,056	5,966 5,724 5,329 5,464 4,596	17,391 15,703 15,803 16,355 15,826	10,671 10,422 10,481 10,805 10,565	28,622 28,821 29,341 27,167 25,078
securities: Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Other:	142,428 105,177 144,650 157,653 190,243	4,370 2,070 4,945 10,015 19,055	36,228 13,768 26,440 17,435 28,255	8,927 7,305 11,140 12,615 11,632	35,365	13,420 7,810 15,430 13,520 9,600	14,228 8,799 12,000 7,773 5,870	26,820 26,870 6,345	10,550 18,300 22,600 25,180 30,530	1,850 2,450 3,050 17,300 30,100	5,775 3,825 3,725 9,575 9,375	6,775 3,175 4,675 2,100 3,100	5,850 3,200 830 430 8,000
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Industrial loans:	140,300 140,300 145,300 145,300 150,300	8,627 8,659 9,299 9,299 8,928	50,388 50,054 48,385 48,385 57,254	11,579	12,583 13,513 13,513 12,973	6,556		18,130 19,470 19,470 18,693	4,583 4,600 4,940 4,940 4,743	3,370 3,383 3,633 3,633 3,488	4,448 4,465 4,795 4,795 4,603	4,314 4,330 4,650 4,650 4,464	12,205 12,205 11,718
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 ec. 24 U. S. Govt. securities: Bills: Under repur-	1,061 1,076 1,132 579 541	55 47 48 48 27		1,006 1,029 1,084 531 514									
chase option: Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Other bills:	4,998,572 5,064,534 5,220,613 4,826,531 5,316,320	64.252	3,412,538 3,571,999	127,251 113,161 130,072	56,405 83,887 76,007	52,340 37,676 51,896	26,964 24,500	873,531 850,190 872,401	100,161	34,560 22,175 28,149 36,938 35,108	84,493 90,739 78,011 85,956 103,273	29,650 24,670 21,400 15,520 10,940	226,885 233,500 260,880
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Certificates:	9,828,746	828,633 752,281 739,749 757,836 762,739	220,436 230,472 404,278	875 500	1,362,070 1,370,890 1,355,796 1,315,800 1,354,329	7/2 637	676,887 679,094 679,094	1,538,609 1,658,668 1,662,715 1,644,628 1,533,125	509,947 519,593 528,749 515,714 534,803	374,982 329,984	586,811 591,926 561,633	437,116 448,814 433,748	1,522,999 1,575,290 1,575,290 1,575,290 1,533,125
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Notes:	7,378,012 7,430,012 7,447,012 7,468,012	544,774 548,479 551,190 552,683	1,868,865 1,878,171	531,966 535,893 535,249	627,406 626,944 631,905 627,559 629,575	442,517 445,789 445,188	376,039 378,772 378,773	949,853 937,427 944,108 945,479 948,178	404,184 406,779 410,398	223,799 225,288	366,168 368,704 370,008	366,655 368,969 372,686	705,565
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Bonds:	835,100 895,100 895,100 355,300 355,300	66,092 66,075 26,298 26,295	225,201 225,145 89,608	64,539 64,559 25,537	76,060 76,127 29,941	53,686 53,704 21,240	45,622 45,631 18,071	113,729 113,738 45,109	49,035 49,005 19,580 19,575	27,140 10,818 10,816	44,423 44,418 17,654	44,483 44,450 17,781	85,079 85,108 33,663
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Total U. S. Govt.	753,390 753,390 753,390 753,390	55,629 55,614 55,762 55,756	189,548 189,500 190,008 189,987	54,321 54,338 54,149 54,157	64,018 64,074 63,488 63,513	45,187 45,202 45,039 45,045	38,399 38,407 38,319 38,323	95,723 95,731 95,651 95,654	41,272 41,247 41,519 41,507	22,935	37,390 37,386 37,433 37,431	37,691	71,610 71,634 71,380 71,391
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Total loans and securities:	23,681,794 23,887,622 24,127,861 23,210,979 23,721,868	1,464,843 1,474,787 1,480,711 1,455,338 1,469,051	5,837,218 5,903,979 6,085,981 5,672,909 6,031,215	1,652,903 1,653,586 1,662,820 1,609,458 1,661,348	2,180,469 2,194,317 2,211,789 3,2112,793 2,152,826	1,406,171 1,337,367 1,328,661 1,309,653 1,314,261	1,199,755 1,163,911 1,166,404 1,135,861 1,129,925	3,482,047 3,679,078 43,666,482 3,603,268 3,553,094	1,110,081 1,109,109 1,133,126 1,087,372 1,108,918	679,386 675,446 678,403 627,425 630,590	1,123,801 1,125,531 1,120,445 1,072,684 1,094,488	908,536 910,364 921,046 877,438 911,927	2,636,584 2,660,147 2,671,993 2,646,778 2,664,225
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	24,418,943 23,514,511	1,495,003 1,474,700	6,160,806	1,687,104	2,238,247 2,161,673	()1,350,920 31,330,002	1,183,925 1,149,155	3,511,930 23,724,028 53,712,822 53,629,083 53,582,987	1,160,666 1,117,492	685,086 648,358	1,134,024 1,133,821 1,128,965 1,087,054 1,108,466	930.371	2,653,757 2,674,712 2,685,028 2,659,413 2,683,943

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

<u>-</u>			T		1	sands of C	ionars	1	I		1		San
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	Fran- cisco
Due from foreign													
banks: Nov. 27 Dec. 4	102 102	5	1 46 1 46	7	8	4	3	11 11	3	2	3	3	7
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	102 102	5 5 5	1 46 1 46	7 7	8	4	3 3 3	11 11	3	2 2	3	3	7 7 7 7
Dec. 24 Federal Reserve	102	5	1 46	7	8	4	3	ii	3	2	3	3	7
notes of other Banks:										•			
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	129,156 113,317	5,094 3,494	17,256 13,884	4,913 4,851	5,812 5,471	27,623 26,269	13,480 10,582 12,287	14,257 13,023 14,565	9,429 6,346	2.889	6,263 6,342	4,615 4,512	16,271 15,654
Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	127,455 133,401	5,304 4,956	15,972 16,097	5,663 5,968	6,390 7,817	29,824 30,658	14,170	15,907	8,612 8,100		6,039 7,275	3,518 3,732	15,785 14,278
Uncollected	133,884	4,672	17,913	4,610	10,381	32,029	9,008	16,216	8,114	4,056	6,828	4,158	15,899
items: Nov. 27 Dec. 4	2,341,124 2,405,463	178,430 167,177	474,207 476,776	134,093 153,634	223,153 224,553	209,744 208,503	131,826 147,490	406,301 404,352	119,798 117,964	56,421 64,928	113,993 119,519	90,359 93,535	202,799 227,032
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	2,370,139	177,653	473,688 646,266	[139,003	197,301 356,210	208,064 300,875	161,646	400,687	117,964 125,740 162,850	64,470 80,052	120,986	99,331	201,570 285,502
Dec. 24 Bank premises:	2,754,061	177,729	552,155	193,790	264,312	244,113	189,098	453,069	124,975	73,320	135,284	112,247	233,969
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	32,573 32,534	1,301 1,301	8,496 8,477	3,182	3,886 3,886	2,693 2,693	1,529	3,064	2,014 2,013	1,272	2,526	800 797	1,794 1,794
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	32,538	1,301	8,477 8,477	3,182 3,182	3,886 3,886	2,693 2,693	1,529	3,064	2,013 2,013	1.274	2.527	798 798	1,794 1,794
Dec. 24 Other assets: Nov. 27	1 1	1,301 3,503	8,477 12,906	3,170 3,456	3,886 5,012	2,693 3,300	i		2,013 3,952	1	2,527 2,573	798 2,485	1,794 5,383
Dec. 4 Dec. 11	52,640	3,837	12,297	3,337 3,477	4,688 4,758	3,192 3,263	2,696	7,018	3,434 3,443	1,593	2.552	2,449 2,411	5,547 5,310
Dec. 18 Dec. 24	48,002	3,826 3,202	11,143	3,549 3,627	4,119 4,236	2,737 2,839	2,432	6,436	3,062 3,000	1,464	2,245 2,148	2,219 2,246	4,770 4,634
Total assets: Nov. 27	45,104,379	2,498,266	11,813,883	2,736,084	3,660,543	2,819,868	2,405,269	7,386,797	1,910,088	1,120,275	1,887,889	1,538,274	5,327,143
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18	45,556,710	2,521,377	12,016,679	2,752,521	3,650,030	2,822,759	2,427,544	7,490,202	1,944,700	1,119,284	1,899,092	1,552,134	5,354,401 5,353,298
Dec. 24 Liabilities	45,649,199	2,521,242	12,001,477	2,822,907	3,694,405	2,812,631	2,442,939	7,500,131	1,916,947	1,130,913	1,902,987	1,546,982	5,355,638
Federal Reserve notes:				}									
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	24,779,754 24,844,017	1,483,006 1,490,183	5,642,619 5,655,363 5,656,223 5,685,030 5,729,360	1,681,276 1,685,950	2,108,331 2,118,170	1,793,672 1,789,943	1,444,699 1,449,189	4,548,038 4,558,203	1,104,636 1,112,551	586,756 590,415	918,331	607,395 610,959	2,867,183 2,864,760 2,881,342 2,883,746 2,889,173
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	24,896,491 24,963,181	1,493,006 1,492,713	5,656,223 5,685,030	1,693,994 1,700,386	2,127,423 2,135,022	1,786,955	1,452,216 1,456,952	4,566,086	1,117,245 1,122,169	592,143 592,365	920,168	610,109	2,881,342 2,883,746
Dec. 24 Deposits: Member bank	25,091,572	1,505,429	3,729,360	1,711,860	2,144,519	1,791,900	1,461,348	4,002,370	1,127,000	594,795	922,676	610,470	2,889,173
-reserve													
Nov. 27	16,131,047 16,221,755 16,479,189	721,198 725,759	4,998,953 5,015,198	786,678 793,435	1,178,207 1,192,268 1,169,405 1,196,944	736,957 731,779	742,161 730,620	2,288,924 2,379,426 2,371,959 2,350,474	608,295 599,846	412,588	792,532 787,691	776,852 753,990	2,082,379 2,099,155 2,117,584 2,121,570
Dec 18.	116 516 786	1 767 307	5,165,594 5,200,897	799,554 812,952	1,169,405 1,196,944	753,198 744,648	747,946 734,714	2,371,959 2,350,474	621,209 621,809	418,497	781,492	773,471 765,482	2,117,584 2,121,570
Dec. 24 U. S. Treas-	16,529,705	749,325	5,188,017	842,735	1,203,557	739,570	742,616	2,359,487	616,223	418,285	805,045	769,292	2,095,553
urer-general account: Nov. 27	664,626	42,933	146,055	45,474	74,451	54,522	40,269	78,560	43,272	33,573	31,475	27,207	46,835
Dec. 4 Dec. 11	679,490 625,598	39,311	177,626	36,064	58,693 63,992	43.273	28,128	101,090	44,198	31,643	38,264	31,510	49,690 30,935
Dec. 18 Dec. 24	236,807	1,015	226,803 122,680	1,076	579 27,944	500 42,378	870) 496	1,596	1,011	758	505	1,598 50,297
Foreign: Nov. 27 Dec. 4	640,734	40,184											
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	570,201	34,040	2217,860	43,798	54,176 49,075 47,393	24,801	20,052	70,710	17,941	13,192	17,414	16,886	49,001 44,432 42,853
Dec. 24 Other:			2191,823	40,759	45,670	23,081					16,205		
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	305,371	3,422	222,911	2,569	5,614 8,238	2,521	3,22°	5,611	7,798	2,724	1 2,873	1,811	44,275
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	243,967	4,203 5,275	160,160	3,301	7,345	3,173	1,66	7 4,574	7,953	1,600	1,683	1,598	45,638
Dec. 24 Total deposits:	328,046 17,749,005	11	ŀ	1	10,841	l	}		j	1	1		47,781 2,224,569
Dec. 4	17,818,391	806,051	5,638,614	880.419	1,313,375 1,288,873	804,952	781,50	7 2,456,337 2 2,564,187 5 2,512,370	671,648	461,518	848,052	805,952	2,242,121 2,237,590
Dec. 18. Dec. 24.	17,979,355 17,523,529 17,924,518	806,480 830,097	5,773,609	859,626	1,252,261 1,288,012	772,272	756,610	5 2,423,831 1 2,506,491	648,685	433,848	800,750	783,892	2,211,659 2,234,948
Deferred availa- bility items:													
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	1,891,250	156,143	362,334	123,050	182,636	172,050	133,17	3 303,744	101,587	49,344	100,858	82,974	
Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	1,993,164 2,471,674 1,940,178	196,027	441,558	161,363	253,881	232,682	190.70	5 360,382	137,676	50,995	5 117,384	107,344	221,676
Other liab. incl. accrued div.:	1,940,178	141,290	311,000	137,434	191,134	110,393	130,100	291,089	90,415	33,017	101,700	99,331	1,0,471
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	14,962 14,008	706	4,118	854	1,364	623	56	7 2,569	490	413	3 545	440	1,319
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	14,955 14,799	731 748	4,561 4,585	936 879	1,429 1,377	725 599	59	7 2,619 2,563	514 502	530	6 491	504	1,351 1,426
Dec. 24	17,018	826	5,853	953	1,488	651	630	5[2,656]	537	871	513	567	1,467

Dec. 24. | 17,018 | 826 | 5,853 | 953 | 1,488 | 651 | 636 | 2,656 | 537 | 871 | 513 | 567 | 1,467 |

1 After deducting \$56,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 27; Dec. 4; Dec. 11; Dec. 18 and Dec. 24.

2 After deducting \$415,999,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 27; \$388,554,000 on Dec. 4; \$351,965,000 on Dec. 11; \$339,-906,000 on Dec. 18; and \$327,547,000 on Dec. 24.

January 1947

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS-Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Total liabilities:													
Nov. 27	44,434,971 44,631,459	2,455,187	11,604,610	2,681,395	3,598,442	2,786,352	2,377,110	7,296,729	1,885,559	1,102,705	1,863,525	1,514,948	5,268,409
Dec. 4	44,031,439	2,455,085	11,000,429	2,690,273	3,013,343	2,707,508	2,304,431	7,428,703	1,880,270	1,101,690	1,807,780	1,500,325	5,295,350
Dec. 18	44.973.183	2,495,968	11,904,782	2.722.254	3.642.541	2.794.903	2.404.863	7.362.128	1.909.032	1 077 744	1.838.793	1.501.668	5.318.507
Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	44,973,286	2,477,648	11,790,541	2,767,839	3,631,753	2,778,794	2,414,521	7,409,206	1,892,104	1.113.175	1,878,286	1,523,340	5,296,079
Capital Accts.:		1								, ,			
Capital paid in: Nov. 27	185,041	10,904	64,728	13,936	18,285	7,805	7,045	22,293	6,034	4.007	6,133	6,786	17,085
Dec. 4	185,048		64,746	13,904	18,278	7,803	7,050	22,300	6,040		6,137	6,788	17,085
Dec. 11	185,258	10,912	64,791	13,910	18,285	7,785	7,057	22,314	6,103	4,012	6,145	6,789	17,155
Dec. 18	185,643	10,944	64,971	13,923	18,286	7.799	7,071	22,344		4,025	6,149	6,831	17,196
Dec. 24	185,921	11,094	64,994	13,926	18,304	7,827	7,074	22,353	6,104	4,031	6,159	6,852	17,203
Surplus (section 7):								ł					
Nov. 27	358,355	22,439	116,860	28,946	33,745	15,593	14,450	53,029	12,939	8,869	11,891	10,670	28,924
Dec. 4	358,355	22,439	116,860	28,946	33,745	15,593	14,450		12,939	8,869	11,891	10,670	28,924
Dec. 11	358,355	22,439	116,860	28,946	33,745	15,593	14,450		12,939	8,869	11,891	10,670	28,924
Dec. 18 Dec. 24	358,355 358,355	22,439 22,439	116,860 116,860	28,946 28,946	33,745 33,745	15,593 15,593	14,450 14,450		12,939 12,939	8,869 8,869	11,891 11,891	10,670 10,670	28,924 28,924
Surplus	000,000	22,309	110,000	20,740	33,743	13,393	14,450	33,029	12,909	0,009	11,091	10,070	20,924
(section 13b):								l .					
Nov. 27	27,428	3,012	7,205	4,501	1,007	3,326	762	1,429	527	1,073		1,307	2,142
Dec. 4	27,428 27,428	3,012 3,012	7,205 7,205	4,501 4,501	1,007 1,007	3,326 3,326	762 762	1,429 1,429	527 527	1,073	1,137 1,137	1,307 1,307	2,142 2,142
Dec. 11 Dec. 18	27,428	3,012	7,205	4,501	1,007	3,326	762	1,429	527	1,073 1,073	1,137	1,307	2,142
Dec. 24	27,428	3,012	7,205	4,501	1,007	3,326	762	1,429	527	1,073		1,307	2,142
Other cap. accts:	00.504	6 704	20.400		0.064	. 700	F 000	40.047	F 000	,			40.700
Nov. 27 Dec. 4	98,584 100,126		20,480 20,809	7,306 7,415	9,064 9,208	6,792 6,828	5,902 5,937	13,317 13,488	5,029 5,088	3,621 3,644	5,203 5,316	4,563 4,637	10,583 10,900
Dec. 11	101,704		21,194	7,515	9,348	6,919	6,007	13,717	5,184	3,690		4,702	11,154
Dec. 18	103,082	7,030	21,565	7,592	9,483	7,009	6,076		5,175	3.721	5,417	4,764	11,315
Dec. 24	104,209	7,049	21,877	7,695	9,596	7,091	6,132	14,114	5,273	3,765	5,514	4,813	11,290
Total liabilities								1					
and cap. accts:	45 104 379	2.498.266	11 813 883	2.736.084	3 660 543	2 819 868	2.405.269	7 386 797	1 010 088	1 120 275	1 887 880	1 538 274	5 327 143
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11	45,302,416	2,496,296	11,870,049	2,745,039	3,677,783	2,801,121	2,392,630	7,518,949	1,910,870	1.119.284	1.892,267	1,523,727	5.354.401
Dec. 11	45,556,710	2,521,377	12,016,679	2,752,521	3,650,030	2,822,759	2,427,544	7,490,202	1,944,700	1,126,374	1,899,092	1,552,134	5,353,298
Dec. 18	45,647,691 45,649,199	12.539.393	112.115.383	2.777.210	3.705.002	12.828.630	12.455.222	17.452.805	11.933.777	11 005 432	11.863.387	11.525.2401	15.378.084
Dec. 24 Contingent lia-	45,649,199	2,521,242	12,001,477	2,822,907	3,094,405	2,812,631	2,442,939	7,500,131	1,916,947	1,130,913	1,902,987	1,546,982	5,355,638
bility on bills								Ì					
purchased for		ł											
foreign corre-		1]						
spondents: Nov. 27	6,314	404	12,103	524	587	297	240	846	215	158	208	202	530
Dec. 4	6,330		12,108	525	589	297	241	848	215	158		202	532
Dec. 11	6,471	414	¹ 2,155	537	602	304	246	867	220	162	213	207	544
Dec. 18	6,443		¹ 2,146	535	599	303		863	219	161	213	206	541
Dec. 24 Commit. to make	6,511	417	¹ 2,168	540	606	306	248	872	221	163	215	208	547
indus. loans:													
Nov. 27	8,628		. <i></i>	1,624	1,746			382			450	155	192
Dec. 4	8,448		· · · · · · ·	1,369	1,596			382			450		192
Dec. 11	8,365 8,331			1,309 1,275	1,584 1,584	37 37		382 382	4,265 4,265		450 450		183 183
Dec. 18 Dec. 24	8,346			1,273	1,584	37		382			450 450		
	0,010			2,20			,	, 502	1,200	, <u>,</u>	200	, 150	, , , , , ,

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES-FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Total Boston New York Philadelphia Cleve land Rich mond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minne apolis City Dallas Francisco F.R. notesoutstanding (issued to Bank): S. 383.016 1.509.216 5.757.208 1.723.632 1.541.12 1.830.264 1.486.174 4.620.308 1.445.978 507.315 333.907 636.027 2.088.772 2.082.24 2.5478.953 1.517.1115 7.86.937 1.726.498 2.163.817 1.831.177 1.485.290 4.637.773 1.149.899 601.790 388.790 639.247 3.000.725 2.088.772 2.5570.689 1.524.655 5.827.031 1.740.046 2.179.358 1.831.023 1.487.291 4.647.260 1.152.848 605.793 422.410 638.187 2.994.787 2.082.244 2.5763.342 1.541.590 5.863.997 1.754.677 2.192.647 1.840.599 1.507.139 4.696.855 1.166.141 610.236 479.980 435.000 3.470.000 530.000 635.000 700.000 595.000 2.040.000 300.000 185.000 280.000 169.000 1.600.000 2.000.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 185.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.600.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.600.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 2.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 1.85.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 3.														
Sissed to Bank :		Total	Boston						Chicago				Dallas	Fran-
Sissed to Bank :	E.Bter entetanding													
Nov. 27. 25,383,016 1,509,216 5,757,208 1,723,632 2,154,125 1,830,204 1,486,174 4,620,398 1,145,978 597,315 933,007 636,027 2,988,772		1							Ì		1 1		i .	
Dec. 4		25 383 016	1 500 216	5 757 200	1 722 622	2 154 125	1 020 264	1 406 174	4 620 200	1 145 070	507 215	022 007	626 027	2 000 772
Dec. 11.														
Dec. 18.	Dec. 4	25,470,933	1 524 655	5,760,937	1,720,498	2,103,817	1,831,177	1,485,290	4,031,113	1,149,899	601,709			
Dec. 24. 25,763,342 1,541,590 5,863,997 1,754,677 2,192,647 1,840,599 1,507,139 4,696,855 1,166,141 610,236 947,980 640,614 3,000,867 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,	Dec. 11	25,570,009	1 525 056	5,827,031	1,740,040	2,179,338	1,831,023	1,487,291	4,047,200	1,152,848	605,793			
Collateral held against notes outstanding: Gold certificates: Nov. 27.	Бес. 18	25,030,090	1,525,930	5,624,580	1,745,000	2,184,041	1,839,033	1,490,174	4,070,310	1,158,802	000,079	945,052	039,033	2,995,314
Notes outstanding: Gold certificates: Nov. 27.			1,541,590	5,803,997	1,/54,6//	2,192,647	1,840,599	1,507,139	4,696,855	1,166,141	610,236	947,980	040,614	3,000,867
Nov. 27 14,940 430,000 3,470,000 520,000 635,000 700,000 595,000 2,140,000 300,000 180,000 280,000 169,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,6			1 1											
Nov. 27. 11,014,000 430,000 3,470,000 520,000 635,000 700,000 595,000 2,140,000 300,000 175,000 280,000 169,000 1,600,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000			1						'		1 1			
Dec. 4											l			
Dec. 11												280,000	169,000	1,600,000
Dec. 18												280,000	169,000	1,600,000
Dec. 24. 11,053,000 455,000 3,470,000 550,000 645,000 760,000 615,000 2,020,000 300,000 189,000 280,000 169,000 1,600,000 Eligible paper: Nov. 27. 86,970 4,370 36,228 8,927 13,420 10,550 1,850 3,825 3,200 Dec. 4 58,728 2,070 13,768 7,305 7,810 18,300 2,450 3,825 3,200 Dec. 18 106,070 10,015 17,435 12,615 13,520 22,600 30,530 3,725 8,000 U. S. Govt. sec.: 14,974,030 11,00,000 2,400,000 1,500,000 1,550,000 1,500,000 900,000 2,500,000 945,025 22,5180 17,300 9,375 430 Dec. 4 15,070,025 1,100,000 2,400,000 1,550,000 1,550,000 1,500,000 900,000 2,600,000 945,025 425,000 700,000 500,000 1,600,000 Dec. 4 15,182,346 1,100,000 2,500,000 1,200,000												280,000	169,000	1,600,000
Dec. 24. 11,053,000 455,000 3,470,000 550,000 645,000 760,000 615,000 2,020,000 300,000 189,000 280,000 169,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000						645,000	700,000	605,000	2,000,000	300,000	184,000	280,000	169,000	1,600,000
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dec. 24	11,053,000	455,000	3,470,000	550,000	645,000	760,000	615,000	2,020,000	300,000	189,000			
Dec. 4 58,728 2,070 13,768 7,305 7,810 18,300 2,450 3,825 3,200 Dec. 11 83,160 4,945 26,440 11,140 15,430 22,600 3,050 3,725 830 Dec. 18 106,070 10,015 17,435 12,615 13,520 25,180 17,300 9,575 430 Dec. 24 146,447 19,055 28,255 11,632 9,500 30,530 30,530 30,100 9,375 8,000 Nov. 27 14,974,030 1,100,000 2,400,000 1,200,000 1,550,000 1,150,000 900,000 2,500,000 949,030 425,000 700,000 500,000 1,600,000 Dec. 4 15,070,025 1,100,000 2,500,000 1,550,000 1,150,000 900,000 2,600,000 945,025 425,000 700,000 500,000 1,600,000 Dec. 11 15,182,346 1,100,000 2,500,000 1,250,000 1,150,000 900,000 2,600,000 957,346 425,000	Eligible paper:	[,	,		,	1	•	· 1	-,,-
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nov. 27	86,970	4,370	36,228	8.927		13.420			10.550	1.850	5.775		5.850
Dec. 11. 88,160 16,070 10,015 17,435 12,615 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520 13,520	Dec. 4	58,728	2.070	13,768										
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 10,11	1,,000	20,200	11,002		,,500			30,300	30,100	2,575		0,000
Dec. 4		14 974 030	1.100.000	2 400 000	1.200.000	1.550.000	1 150 000	900 000	2 500 000	040 030	425 000	700 000	500 000	1 600 000
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dec 4	15 070 025	1 100 000	2 400 000	1 200,000	1 550 000	1 150 000	900,000						
Dec. 18	Dec. 11	15 182 346	1 100,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	1 550,000	1 150 000	000,000						
Dec. 24	Dec. 18	15 275 161	1 100,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	1 550 000	1 150 000	000,000						
Total collateral: Nov. 27.	Dec. 10	15 226 502	1 100,000	2,500,000	1 200,000	1,550,000	1 100 000	000,000						
Nov. 27		[13,220,392	1,100,000	2,300,000	1,200,000	1,330,000	1,100,000	900,000	2,700,000	951,392	423,000	100,000	300,000	1,000,000
Dec. 4		26 075 000	1 524 270	E 006 220	1 700 007	2 105 000	1 062 400	1 405 000	4 640 000	4 050 500	ادمه محما	005 555		2 205 250
Dec. 11	Dec. 4	26 057 752	1 522 070	5,900,220 E 003 740	1,720,927	2,103,000	1,003,420	1,493,000	4,040,000	1,239,380	607,850	983,773		
Dec. 18	Dec. 4	26,037,733	1,552,070	5,000,700	1,757,305	2,165,000	1,857,810	1,493,000	4,040,000	1,203,325	007,450			
Dec. $[26,226,23]$ $[1,505,015]$ $[5,98]$ $[4,35]$ $[1,52,015]$ $[2,195,000]$ $[1,805,020]$ $[1,505,000]$ $[1,75,341]$ $[26,320]$ $[39,375]$ $[669,000]$ $[3,200,430]$ Dec. $[24,226,339]$ $[1,574,355]$ $[5,98]$ $[35,220]$ $[1,505,000]$ $[1,505,000]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,205,220]$ $[1,$	Dec. 11	20,209,500	1,339,945	5,990,440	1,/51,140	2,185,000	1,805,430	1,495,000	4,670,000	1,279,946	013,050	983,725		
Dec. 24 20,420,039 1,574,055 5,998,255 1,761,632 2,195,000 1,869,500 1,515,000 4,720,000 1,282,122 644,100 989,375 669,000 3,208,000	Dec. 18	20,329,231	1,505,015	3,987,435	1,/52,615	2,195,000	1,863,520	1,505,000	4,700,000	1,275,341	026,300	989,575		
		20,420,039	11,5/4,055	5,998,255	1,701,632	2,195,000	1,869,500	1,515,000	[4,720,000	1,282,122	644,100	989,375	1669,000	[3,208,000

¹ After deducting \$4,211,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 27; \$4,222,000 on Dec. 4; \$4,316,000 on Dec. 11; \$4,297,000 on Dec. 18; and \$4,343,000 on Dec. 24.

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

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	[11mc	unts in thou	isalius of u	Onarsj	
	aut	nteed loans horized date	loa	inteed ins inding	Additional amount available to
Date	Num- ber	Amount	Total amount	Portion guaran- teed	borrowers under guar- antee agree- ments outstanding
1942 June 30 Dec. 31	565 2,665	310,680 2,688,397	81,108 803,720		
1943 June 30 Dec. 31	4,217 5,347		1,428,253 1,914,040		
June 30 Dec. 30	6,433 7,434		2,064,318 1,735,970		3,810,797 4,453,586
1945 Mar. 31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	7,886 8,422 8,695 8,757	9,645,378 10,149,315 10,313,868 10,339,400	1,073,892	1,190,944 916,851	3,043,674
1946 Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 30. Apr. 30. May 31. June 29. July 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30.	8,761 8,766 8,768 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771	10,340,275 10,341,890 10,342,690 10,343,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018	357,161 271,793 171,036 116,077 70,267 55,771 44,510 39,153 32,472	302,597 230,110 147,164 100,316 60,214 48,391 39,253 34,670 28,776	477,429 363,010 286,701 147,815 142,617 72,373 56,083 46,541 33,254

NOTE.—The difference between guaranteed loans authorized and sum of loans outstanding and additional amounts available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding represents amounts repaid and authorizations expired or withdrawn.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday or last day of period)	app	ications roved date	Ap- proved but not com- pleted1	Loans out- standing ²	Commit- ments out- standing	pations out-
or period)	ber	Amount	(amount)	(amount)	(amount)	(amount)
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	984 1,993 2,280 2,406 2,653 2,781 2,908 3,202	49,634 124,493 139,829 150,987 175,013 188,222 212,510 279,860	20,966 11,548 8,226 3,369 1,946 2,659 13,954 8,294	13,589 32,493 25,526 20,216 17,345 13,683 9,152 10,337	8,225 27,649 20,959 12,780 14,161 9,220 5,226 14,597	1,296 8,778 7,208 7,238 12,722 10,981 6,386 19,600
1942 June 24 Dec. 31	3,352 3,423	338,822 408,737	26,346 4,248	11,265 14,126	16,832 10,661	26,430 17,305
1943 June 30 Dec. 31	3,452 3,471	475,468 491,342	3,203 926	13,044 10,532	12,132 9,270	19.070 17,930
1944 June 30 Dec. 30	3,483 3,489	510,857 525,532	45 1,295	11,366 3,894	4,048 4,165	11,063 2,706
1945 June 30 Dec. 31	3,502 3,511	537,331 544,961	70 320	3,252 1,995	5,224 1,644	2,501 1,086
1946 Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 30. Apr. 30. May 31. June 29. July 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30.	3,512 3,513 3,519 3,520 3,524 3,528 3,533 3,535 3,537 3,541	545,372 546,149 547,581 551,512 551,890 552,711 558,538 559,974 563,779 564,587 565,529	195 545 755 4,095 45 615 6,085 5,195 8,115 4,475 4,995	1,843 1,590 1,536 1,486 1,310 1,210 1,178 1,158 1,106 1,078 1,083	1,579 1,575 2,063 1,631 5,393 5,366 5,438 5,981 6,254 8,654 8,395	1,046 976 1,014 1,034 1,229 1,110 1,103 1,427 1,455 3,105 3,090

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND BORROWINGS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

[Averages of dar	ly figures.	. In mil	lions of c	ioliarsj	
Month, or week ending Thursday	All mem- ber banks ¹		reserve banks Chi- cago	Re- serve city banks	Coun- try banks ¹
Total reserves held: 1945—October November 1946—October November	15,675 16,043 16,167 16,311	4,183 4,262 4,174 4,208	926 950 904 925	6,244 6,381 6,362 6,433	4,323 4,450 4,726 4,744
Oct. 17	16,171 16,192 16,226 16,252 16,335 16,303 16,306 16,337	4,147 4,195 4,197 4,194 4,188 4,208 4,234 4,211	899 911 918 920 918 924 931 940	6,371 6,374 6,389 6,422 6,429 6,422 6,438 6,445	4,754 4,712 4,723 4,716 4,800 4,750 4,703 4,741
Excess reserves: 1945—October	1,057 1,167 863 854	14 27 10 19	5 5 4 7	261 300 197 203	777 835 652 625
Oct. 17	903 833 857 828 898 828 818 839	11 16 14 13 14 15 25	4 5 5 7 4 6 6	208 185 195 206 201 187 200 204	680 627 643 604 676 622 587 613
Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks: 1945—October November 1946—October November	358 592 107 211	93 216 2 28	1	179 281 61 128	86 95 44 54
Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. 31 Nov. 7 Nov. 14 Nov. 21 Nov. 28 Dec. 5	125 127 111 226 273 187 171 142	2 3 2 45 70 2 2 2	1 2 2 1	68 71 62 132 140 132 110 99	55 53 47 49 62 51 57 40

¹Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates. Weekly figures of borrowings of all member banks and of country banks may include small amounts of Federal Reserve Bank discounts and advances for nonmember banks, etc.

DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY MEMBER BANKS IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTERS¹

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	In places and over p	of 15,000 opulation		of under opulation								
	Demand deposits except inter- bank 2	Time deposits	Demand deposits except inter- bank 2	Time deposits								
November 1945	15,672	7,260	11,160	5,088								
October 1946	16,085	8,204	12,178	5,759								
November 1946	15,932	8,234	12,258	5,795								
Boston	1,933	874	358	231								
New York	2,917	2,127	1,084	1,127								
Philadelphia	1,136	722	957	861								
Cleveland	1,371	896	1,087	800								
Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis	1,154	389	934	450								
	1,563	480	694	203								
	1,966	1,321	1,688	903								
	618	312	1,006	260								
Minneapolis	579	282	767	415								
Kansas City	533	105	1,583	193								
Dallas	921	129	1,470	55								
San Francisco	1,240	598	631	297								

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

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

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

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

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

DEPOSITS, RESERVES, AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

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

	G	ross dema	ind deposi	ts	De- mand	Net		De- mand bal-		es with Fe serve Bank		Bor- row- ings
Class of bank and Federal Reserve district	Total	Inter- bank	U. S. Govern- ment war loan de- posits ²	Other	de- posits ad- justed First half of Nove	Time de- posits ^s	ances due from do- mestic banks	Total	Re- quired	Ex- cess	at Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	
					First ha	alf of Nov	ember 19	46				
All member banks	91,456	12,065	4,798	74,593	69,618	76,056	27,058	5 829	16,306	15,431	875	245
Central reserve city banks: New York Chicago	23,024 5,152	4,183 1,179	1,254 318	17,587 3,655	16,279 3,310	20,454 4,325	1,439 803	56 165	4,196 921	4,177 913	19 8	54
Reserve city banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	33,951 2,013 559 2,305 3,804 2,206 2,111 3,956 1,978 1,094 2,834 2,834 2,337 8,753	5,593 281 28 334 498 400 500 509 589 354 911 566 622	1,827 124 30 127 246 121 99 244 109 66 122 96 441	26,530 1,608 500 1,844 3,060 1,685 1,512 3,203 1,279 674 1,802 1,674 7,689	23,997 1,495 465 1,696 2,822 1,514 1,337 2,914 1,103 574 1,595 1,511 6,971	27,877 1,737 472 1,957 3,150 1,817 1,709 3,131 1,589 864 2,235 1,883 7,333	10,772 197 302 238 1,250 452 402 1,953 323 168 352 319 4,816	1,792 40 23 74 177 109 132 301 108 65 276 198 290	6,427 365 115 412 731 410 380 781 350 188 491 424 1,780	6,222 359 112 406 705 390 366 743 337 183 468 396 1,756	205 6 26 26 19 15 38 12 5 23 28 25	136 8 3 5 37 5 15 35 11 2 9 3
Gountry banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2,377 4,095 2,113 2,480 2,235 2,455 3,745 1,766 1,422 2,199 2,531	1,110 87 90 14 25 141 195 87 142 79 85 133 32	1,398 137 255 126 166 96 93 199 62 64 68 62 68	26,820 2,153 3,750 1,972 2,289 1,998 2,167 3,459 1,562 1,279 2,046 2,336 1,809	26,031 2,056 3,598 1,918 2,231 1,913 2,100 3,383 1,517 1,241 2,023 2,294 1,757	23,399 1,967 3,404 1,735 1,979 1,734 1,965 2,944 1,400 1,109 1,699 1,914 1,548	14,044 1,107 3,263 1,586 1,695 839 682 2,226 572 697 298 184 894	3,816 181 296 201 283 325 340 535 261 214 413 518 248	4,762 376 748 391 451 338 358 650 264 232 312 343 300	4,119 3,42 672 3,38 3,79 293 316 546 230 197 256 279 270	643 34 75 53 72 45 42 104 34 35 56 64 30	555 299 5 22 3 2 1 3 1
					Second 1	naif of No	vember 19	46				
All member banks	91,711	11,937	4,851	74,923	69,941	76,330	27,050	5,748	16,315	15,483	832	177
Central reserve city banks: New York Chicago	23,156 5,223	4,123 1,178	1,257 316	17,777 3,729	16,466 3,366	20,575 4,377	1,446 810	61 169	4,221 929	4,202 924	19 5	2 2
Reserve city banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2,005 561 2,311 3,822 2,204 2,119 3,956	5,533 277 29 324 488 396 491 501 588 347 904 558 630	1,846 125 31 128 248 122 99 248 110 66 124 97	26,689 1,603 501 1,859 3,086 1,686 1,529 3,207 1,313 678 1,829 1,690 7,708	24,135 1,483 466 1,706 2,829 1,518 1,353 2,936 1,127 578 1,605 1,536 6,998	27,950 1,720 472 1,954 3,159 1,821 1,717 3,145 1,610 864 2,238 1,888 7,362	10,780 197 302 234 1,253 450 403 1,953 325 168 352 320 4,823	1,795 41 23 78 166 105 130 300 107 62 277 209 297	6,437 360 114 413 735 407 383 781 352 186 497 423 1,786	6,238 356 113 405 707 391 368 746 341 183 469 397 1,762	201 5 1 8 28 16 15 35 11 3 29 26 24	120 1 3 5 23 8 13 36 13 1 1 8 5
Country banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2,379 4,082 2,101 2,486 2,226 2,446 3,738 1,762 1,429 2,205	1,103 88 85 14 25 143 192 87 139 81 86 131 32	1,435 139 257 129 171 101 96 205 65 67 73 63 69	26,727 2,153 3,740 1,958 2,290 1,982 2,158 3,446 1,558 1,281 2,045 2,321 1,795	25,973 2,054 3,592 1,906 2,230 1,897 2,096 3,378 1,518 1,245 2,024 2,284 1,749	23,428 1,963 3,406 1,735 1,987 1,728 1,963 2,950 1,408 1,120 1,703 1,912 1,553	14,012 1,102 3,243 1,581 1,696 838 2,221 572 698 298 184 896	3,723 184 282 189 274 323 333 524 252 209 411 508 234	4,726 370 740 382 451 333 354 647 263 234 309 342 301	4,120 341 671 338 380 292 316 546 231 199 256 279 271	605 29 69 44 71 41 38 100 32 36 52 63 30	51 6 26 26 2 3 3 2 1 2 1

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

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

3 Preceding column minus (a) so-called "float" (total cash items in process of collection) and (b) U. S. Government demand deposits (other than war loan and Series E bond accounts) on the latest available call report date.

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

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

UNITED STATES MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY DENOMINATIONS

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

End of year or	Total		Coin ar	ıd small	denom	ination	curren	cy²		Lar	ge deno	minati	on curre	ncy²		Unas-
month	cula- tion ¹	Total	Coin	*\$1	\$2	\$ 5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	sorted
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	5,536 5,882 6,543 6,550 6,856 7,598 8,732 11,160 15,410 20,449 23,307	17,580	442 452 478 517 537 550 590 648 751 880 1,019	402 423 460 499 505 524 559 610 695 801 909 987	33 32 33 35 33 34 36 39 44 55 70 81	719 771 815 906 905 946 1,019 1,129 1,355 1,693 1,973 2,150	1,288 1,373 1,563 1,560 1,611 1,772 2,021 2,731 4,051 5,194 5,983	1,481 1,576 1,800 2,545 4,096 5,705 7,224	1,360 1,254 1,369 1,530 1,532 1,714 2,048 2,489 3,044 3,837 5,580 7,730	1,481 1,996	618 577 627 707 710 770 919 1,112 1,433 1,910 2,912 4,153	125 112 122 135 139 160 191 227 261 287 407 555	237 216 239 265 288 327 425 523 556 586 749 990	8 5 7 7 6 17 20 30 24 9 9	10 7 16 18 12 32 32 32 60 46 25 22 24	8 10 5 8 7 5 2 4 4 3 2 3
August	27,685 27,826 28,049 28,211	20,235	1,223 1,236 1,243 1,252 1,263 1,274	995 1,003 1,001 1,000 1,009 1,039	72 71	2,274	6,826 6,815 6,779 6,783	8,700 8,816 9,004	7,546 7,592 7,671 7,713	2,180 2,204 2,243 2,264	4,013 4,038 4,071 4,123 4,154 4,220	472 466 464 461 457 454	847 832 825 816 811 801	8 8 7 7 7	32 22 21 21 20 24	2 2 2 2 2 2
1946—January February March April May June July. August. September. October. November.	27,879 27,885 28,120 28,245 28,254 28,448 28,507 28,600	20,045	1,261 1,264 1,269 1,280 1,291 1,300 1,311 1,319 1,332 1,345 1,355	985 982 984 987 999 998 990 1,001 1,000 1,010	68 67 66 67 67 67 66 66 66	2,211 2,191	6,570 6,547 6,509	9,044 8,986 8,981 9,029 9,087 9,099 9,159 9,180 9,221	7,998 8,071 8,178	2,322 2,327 2,337 2,352	4,224 4,248 4,267 4,309 4,356 4,387 4,437 4,509 4,567 4,645 4,711	445 443 442 439 438 438 436 436 436 434 435	779 772 768 773 775 781 790 802 795 784 782	7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	22 22 22 22 21 22 21 20 21 21 21 21 21	3 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

¹ Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

² Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

³ Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 112, pp. 415-416.

UNITED STATES MONEY, OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS

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

		Money	neld in the 1	reasury	Money	Mone	y in circul	ation ¹
	Total out- standing, Nov. 30, 1946	As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For Federal Reserve Banks and agents	held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	Nov. 30, 1946	Oct. 31, 1946	Nov. 30, 1945
Gold	18,359 25,410	18,359 \$2,219	² 2,111 107 52	15,494	2,815 723 267	49 24,580 4,232	50 24,347 4,204	51 24,136 4,024
Standard silver dollars. Silver bullion. Silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. Subsidiary silver coin. Minor coin. United States notes. Federal Reserve Bank notes. National Bank notes.	1,909 *2,219 903 341 347 446	310 1,909	35 8 6 2 2 (5)		3 212 17 5 26 4 1	146 2,007 878 331 319 440 111	145 1,989 872 328 314 444 111	133 1,828 825 305 316 499 118
Total—November 30, 1946. October 31, 1946. November 30, 1945.	(4)	20,578 20,499 19,935	2,269 2,285 2,239	15,494 15,413 15,054	3,806 3,886 3,977	28,861	28,600	28,211

¹ Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States; totals for other end-of-month dates shown in table above, totals by weeks in table on p. 43, and seasonally adjusted figures in table on p. 52.
¹ Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund and \$155,039,431 held as reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890; the balance resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar, also included, is not shown in the circulation statement beginning July 31,

January 1947 51

^{1945.}To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and bullion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding

is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.

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

Less than \$500,000.

significance and is not shown. See note for explanation of these duplications.

Note.—There are maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such silver certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 25 per cent, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation; gold certificates pledged as collateral may be counted as reserves. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes are in process of retirement.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

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

Date	Amount— unadjusted for seasonal variation	Amount— adjusted for seasonal variation	Change in seasonally adjusted series ¹
End of year figures: 1939	7,598 8,732 11,160 15,410 20,449 25,307 28,515		+742 +1,134 +2,428 +4,250 +5,039 +4,858 +3,208
Monthly averages of daily figures:			
1945—August September October November December	27,392 27,765 27,943 28,151 28,452	27,530 27,821 27,943 28,067 28,170	+558 +291 +122 +124 +103
1946—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	28,158 27,944 27,913 27,923 27,978 28,140 28,281 28,352 28,478 28,588 28,727 28,997	28,074 27,944 27,997 28,148 28,175 28,281 28,338 28,494 28,535 28,588 28,641 28,710	-96 -130 +53 +151 +27 +106 +57 +156 +41 +53 +53 +69

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES

(In millions of dollars)

	[111 11	illions of uc	marsj		
Period	Gold stock at end of period	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import or export (-)	Ear- marked gold: de- crease or in- crease(-)	Do- mestic gold pro- duc- tion 1
1934 1 1935 1 1936 1 1937 1 1938 1 1939 1 1940 1 1941 1 1942 1 1943 1 1945 December 1 1946 January February March April May June July August September October November Novemb	8, 238 10, 125 *11, 258 *12, 760 14, 512 17, 644 22, 737 22, 737 22, 736 20, 619 20, 065 20, 065 20, 232 20, 251 20, 251 20, 270 20, 267 20, 267 20, 305 20, 305 20, 402 20, 472	4,202.5 1,887.2 1,132.5 1,502.5 1,751.5 3,132.7 741.8 -10.3 -788.5 -1,319.0 -553.9 35.2 91.0 76.3 23.9 -5.2 -9.1 28.1 -3.2 13.2 25.3 96.7 67.7	1,133.9 1,739.0 1,116.6 1,585.5 1,973.6 3,574.2 4,744.5 982.4 315.7 68.9 -845.4 -106.3 19.3 154.1 82.4 31.4 -20.5 -27.0 36.3 15.7	82.6 -85.9 -200.4 -333.5 -534.4 -644.7 -458.4 -803.6 -459.8 -356.7 -4.3 -12.5 -5.8 19.7 15.1 27.5 15.0 8.0 60.1 12.3 115.7 127.5	92.9 110.7 131.6 143.9 148.9 148.9 169.1 170.2 169.1 125.4 48.3 35.8 32.0 3.6 4.0 3.3 3.2 3.2 3.2 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
December	p20,529	p59.2	(4)	582.8	(4)

Preliminary.

Annual figures are estimates of the United States Mint. Monthly figures are those published in table on p. 96 adjusted to exclude Philippine Islands production received in United States.

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

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

Note yet available.

Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Banks for foreign account including gold held for the account of international institutions amounted to 3,828.4 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1946. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

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

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

[Debits in millions of dollars]

Year and month	Debits	to total depe interbank	osit account accounts	s except	turnover deposits	rate of of total except bank	deposit except in	o demand accounts terbank vernment	Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits except inter- bank and Government	
Year and month	Total, all reporting centers	New York City ¹	140 other centers 1	Other reporting centers 2	New York City	333 other reporting centers	New York City	100 other leading cities	New York City	100 other leading cities
1937	405,929 423,932 445,863 537,343 607,071 641,778 792,937 891,910 974,102 79,401 101,577 789,142 73,963 87,579 87,532 85,908 86,655 91,358 782,704 783,295	197, 836 168, 778 171, 382 197, 724 210, 961 226, 865 296, 368 345, 585 404, 543 32, 246 45, 035 38, 819 30, 498 35, 670 37, 208 35, 085 34, 972 37, 357 30, 216 31, 397 33, 913 31, 088	235, 206 204, 745 218, 298 236, 952 293, 925 342, 430 347, 837 419, 413 462, 354 479, 760 39, 255 47, 774 41, 977 36, 210 43, 449 42, 122 42, 433 43, 219 45, 017 43, 683 43, 155 47, 671 46, 105	36, 421 32, 406 34, 252 37, 329 45, 694 53, 679 67, 074 77, 155 83, 970 89, 799 7, 900 8, 766 7, 255 8, 459 8, 201 8, 390 8, 464 8, 985 8, 743 9, 756 9, 449	16.1 16.5 17.1 18.3 18.1 23.1 18.5 16.6 17.8 19.0 17.9 20.0 16.3 19.3 18.7 19.9		193,143 164,945 167,939 167,373 193,729 200,337 258,398 298,902 351,602 28,423 37,046 34,165 27,425 32,831 33,290 30,408 32,439 32,667 28,127 27,864 29,401 28,843	215,090 186,140 200,636 217,744 270,439 308,913 369,396 403,400 412,800 34,616 41,070 35,546 31,402 36,543 36,478 35,546 31,402 36,543 36,478 36,921 38,240 37,858 36,578 40,057 39,325	29.5 25.1 21.0 17.1 17.3 18.0 20.5 22.4 24.2 23.5 31.8 25.6 27.5 27.6 24.5 26.3 25.6 21.6 23.7 22.1 24.1	22.4 19.9 19.4 18.6 19.4 17.3 16.1 16.5 19.5 16.2 16.8 15.8 16.7 16.8 16.7 16.8

Revised.
 National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.
 Annual figures for 1937-1942 (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers.
 See page 717 of August 1943 BULLETIN for description of revision beginning with May 1942; deposits and debits of new series for first four months of 1942 partly estimated.
 Note.—Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts, have been reported since 1942 for 334 reporting centers; the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have likewise been reported by most banks and have been estimated for others. Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government, and the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have been reported by member banks in 101 leading cities since 1935; yearly turnover rates in this series differ slightly from those shown in Banking and Monetary Slatistics, Table 55, p. 254, due to differences in method of computation.

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

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

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

[Figures partly estimated. In millions of dollars]

			igaree har			or donare	,			
	Total deposits	Total demand			** 1		Time d	eposits		
End of month	adjusted and currency outside banks	deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total deposits adjusted	Demand deposits adjusted ¹	United States Govern- ment deposits ²	Total	Com- mercial banks 3 4	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings System ⁵	Currency outside banks
1929—June	55,171	26,179	51,532	22,540	381	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	3,639
December	54,713	26,366	51,156	22,809	158	28,189	19,192	8,838	159	3,557
1933—June	41,680	19,172	36,919	14,411	852	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	4,761
December	42,548	19,817	37,766	15,035	1,016	21,715	11,019	9,488	1,208	4,782
1937—June December 1938—June December 1939—June 1940—June December	57,258	30,687	51,769	25,198	666	25,905	14,513	10,125	1,267	5,489
	56,639	29,597	51,001	23,959	824	26,218	14,779	10,170	1,269	5,638
	56,565	29,730	51,148	24,313	599	26,236	14,776	10,209	1,251	5,417
	58,955	31,761	53,180	25,986	889	26,305	14,776	10,278	1,251	5,775
	60,943	33,360	54,938	27,355	792	26,791	15,097	10,433	1,261	6,005
	64,099	36,194	57,698	29,793	846	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	6,401
	66,952	38,661	60,253	31,962	828	27,463	15,540	10,631	1,292	6,699
	70,761	42,270	63,436	34,945	753	27,738	15,777	10,658	1,303	7,325
1941—June	74,153	45,521	65,949	37,317	753	27,879	15,928	10,648	1,303	8,204
	78,231	48,607	68,616	38,992	1,895	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	9,615
	81,963	52,806	71,027	41,870	1,837	27,320	15,610	10,395	1,315	10,936
	99,701	62,868	85,755	48,922	8,402	28,431	16,352	10,664	1,415	13,946
	110,161	71,853	94,347	56,039	8,048	30,260	17,543	11,141	1,576	15,814
	122,812	79,640	103,975	60,803	10,424	32,748	19,224	11,738	1,786	18,837
	136,172	80,946	115,291	60,065	19,506	35,720	21,217	12,471	2,032	20,881
	150,988	90,435	127,483	66,930	20,763	39,790	24,074	13,376	2,340	23,505
	162,784	94,150	137,687	69,053	24,381	44,253	27,170	14,426	2,657	25,097
1945—November. December. 1946—January. February. March April. May. June. July* August* September* October* November*	167,300 175,401 176,500 177,300 173,600 174,400 173,500 171,237 170,400 170,200 169,600 169,300 168,900	106,300 102,341 102,900 102,500 101,100 103,700 105,992 106,800 107,200 107,800 108,700 109,500	141,000 148,911 150,400 151,200 147,500 148,200 147,200 144,721 143,900 143,600 142,800 142,200	80,000 75,851 76,800 75,000 77,500 78,600 79,476 80,300 80,600 81,300 82,200 82,800	13,100 24,608 24,600 25,000 22,400 20,000 17,400 13,416 11,300 10,200 8,700 7,200 5,700	47,900 48,452 49,000 49,800 50,100 51,200 51,829 52,300 52,800 53,400 53,700	29,800 30,135 30,500 31,100 31,300 31,600 32,429 32,700 33,000 33,200 33,400 33,400	15,200 15,385 15,500 15,700 15,800 16,000 16,100 16,281 16,400 16,600 16,700 16,800 17,000	2,900 2,932 3,000 3,000 3,100 3,100 3,119 3,200 3,200 3,200 3,300	26,300 26,490 26,100 26,100 26,100 26,200 26,300 26,516 26,500 26,600 26,500 26,500 26,700

Preliminary.
Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.
Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.
Excludes interbank time deposits and postal savings redeposited in banks.
Beginning June 1941, the commercial bank figures exclude and mutual savings bank figures include three member mutual savings banks.
Includes both amounts redeposited in banks and amounts not so redeposited; excludes amounts at banks in possessions.
Note.—Except on call dates, figures are rounded to nearest 100 million dollars. See Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 11, for description and Table 9, pp. 34-35, for back figures.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

[In millions of dollars]

Assets	
in de-	Cash re-
tory Dia Guar- 1	serve funds, etc. ²
1939—Dec. 1,279 1,319 53 1,192 1,046 146 1940—Dec. 1,304 1,348 36 1,224 1,078 146 1941—Dec. 1,314 1,396 26 1,274 1,128 146 1942—Dec. 1,417 1,464 16 1,345 1,220 126 1943—Dec. 2,342 2,411 8 2,252 2,252 1944—Dec. 2,342 2,411 8 2,252 2,252 1945—Nov 2,909 2,999 6 2,809 2,809 Dec. 2,933 3,022 6 2,837 2,837 1946—Jan. 2,981 3,073 5 2,886 2,886 2,886 2,886 2,886 3,083 3,033 3,07 5 2,910 2,910 Mar. 3,043 3,139 5 2,951 2,951 2,951 Apr. 3,066 3,161 5 2,966 2,966 May. 3,091 3,188 5 2,966 2,966 May. 3,091 3,188 5 2,966 2,966 June 3,120 3,220 5 3,026 3,026 July 3,160 3,258 5 3,060 3,060 Aug. 3,188 3,288 6 3,088 3,088 Sept. 3,207 3,306 6 3,114 3,114	74 88 95 102 118 152 184 179 181 192 182 189 197 188 193 194
Nov p3,260	• • • • •

* Preliminary.

1 Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.

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

masters.

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

RANK STISPENSIONS 1

DAIN	SUSPEN	SIUNS			
	Total,		nber nks		nember nks
	all banks	Na- tional	State	In- sured	Non- insured
Number of banks suspended: 1934-39	291	15	6	189	81
1940	22 8 9 4 1 0	2			1 3
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars):2 1934-39	125,991	14,616	26,548	44,348	40,479
1940	5,943 3,726 1,702 6,223 405 0	3,144 4,982		503 1,375 1,241 405	79

¹ Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).
² Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 283-292; for description, see pp. 281-2821 n the same publication.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES* LOANS, INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Loans a	nd investm	ents			Depos	its		
Class of bank			In	vestments				Ot	her	
and call date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other secur- ities	Total ¹	Inter- bank ¹	De- mand	Time	Number of banks
All banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	50,885 54,170 61,101 78,137 96,966 119,461 129,639 140,227	21,261 22,169 23,751 26,616 23,915 23,601 26,015 27,979 30,355 31,486	27,570 28,716 30,419 34,485 54,222 73,365 93,446 101,661 109,872 105,087	17,953 19,402 20,983 25,488 45,932 65,932 85,885 93,657 101,295 95,911	9,617 9,314 9,436 8,997 8,290 7,433 7,561 8,004 8,577 9,175	61,319 68,225 75,963 81,780 99,796 117,661 141,449 151,033 165,612 159,171	7,484 9,883 10,941 10,989 11,318 11,012 12,245 12,605 14,065 12,311	28,695 32,492 38,518 44,316 61,395 75,561 91,644 96,725 105,923 98,043	25,140 25,850 26,504 26,476 27,083 31,088 37,559 41,702 45,623 48,817	15,207 15,035 14,895 14,825 14,682 14,579 14,535 14,542 14,553 14,567
All commercial banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	40,667 43,922 50,722 67,391 85,095 105,530 114,505 124,019	16,364 17,243 18,792 21,711 19,217 19,117 21,644 23,672 26,076 27,130	22,305 23,424 25,130 29,011 48,174 65,978 83,886 90,833 97,943 92,318	15,071 16,300 17,759 21,788 41,373 59,842 77,558 84,069 90,613 84,473	7,234 7,124 7,371 7,223 6,801 6,136 6,329 6,764 7,331 7,845	51,041 57,702 65,305 71,248 89,132 105,923 128,072 136,607 150,227 142,890	7,484 9,883 10,941 10,989 11,318 11,012 12,245 12,605 14,065 12,311	28,695 32,492 38,518 44,316 61,395 75,561 91,644 96,725 105,923 98,043	14,862 15,327 15,846 15,944 16,419 19,350 24,183 27,276 30,238 32,536	14,652 14,484 14,344 14,277 14,136 14,034 13,992 14,000 14,011 14,026
All insured commercial banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	39,289 42,556 49,288 66,240 83,507 103,382 112,353 121,809	16,021 16,863 18,394 21,258 18,903 18,841 21,352 23,376 25,765 26,791	21,449 22,426 24,161 28,030 47,336 64,666 82,030 88,978 96,043 90,618	14,506 15,566 17,063 21,046 40,705 58,683 75,875 82,401 88,912 82,977	6,943 6,859 7,098 6,984 6,631 5,983 6,155 6,577 7,131 7,641	49,772 56,069 63,461 69,411 87,803 104,094 125,714 134,245 147,775 140,612	7,254 9,523 10,539 10,654 11,144 10,705 12,074 12,401 13,883 12,007	27,849 31,483 37,333 43,061 60,504 74,309 89,761 94,910 104,015 96,459	14,669 15,063 15,589 15,697 16,154 19,081 23,879 26,934 29,876 32,145	13,655 13,531 13,438 13,426 13,343 13,270 13,263 13,277 13,297 13,330
All member banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31: 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	33,941 37,126 43,521 59,263 74,258 91,569 99,426	13,208 13,962 15,321 18,021 16,088 16,288 18,676 20,588 22,775 23,302	18,863 19,979 21,805 25,500 43,175 57,970 72,893 78,838 84,408 78,729	13,223 14,328 15,823 19,539 37,546 52,948 67,685 73,239 78,338 72,272	5,640 5,651 5,982 5,961 5,629 5,022 5,208 5,599 6,070 6,458	43,363 49,340 56,430 61,717 78,277 92,262 110,917 118,378 129,670 122,519	7,153 9,410 10,423 10,525 11,000 10,555 11,884 12,230 13,640 11,801	24,842 28,231 33,829 38,846 54,523 66,438 79,774 84,400 91,820 84,602	11,369 11,699 12,178 12,347 12,754 15,268 19,259 21,748 24,210 26,115	6,338 6,362 6,486 6,619 6,679 6,738 6,814 6,840 6,884 6,887
All national banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	21,810 23,648 27,571 37,576 47,499 58,308 63,177	8,469 9,022 10,004 11,725 10,183 10,116 11,480 12,369 13,925 14,469	12,434 12,789 13,644 15,845 27,393 37,382 46,828 50,808 55,387 51,809	8,691 9,058 9,735 12,039 23,744 34,065 43,292 47,051 51,250 47,271	3,743 3,731 3,908 3,806 3,648 3,318 3,536 3,757 4,137 4,537	27,996 31,559 35,787 39,458 50,468 59,961 71,858 76,533 84,939 80,212	4,499 5,898 6,574 6,786 7,400 7,158 8,056 8,251 9,229 7,816	15,587 17,579 20,885 24,350 34,499 42,605 50,900 53,698 59,486 54,930	7,910 8,081 8,329 8,322 8,570 10,196 12,901 14,585 16,224 17,466	5,224 5,187 5,144 5,117 5,081 5,040 5,025 5,015 5,017 5,012
State member banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	26,759 33,261 36,249 37,871	4,738 4,940 5,316 6,295 5,905 6,171 7,196 8,219 8,850 8,834	6,429 7,190 8,162 9,654 15,783 20,588 26,065 28,030 29,021 26,921	4.532 5,271 6,088 7,500 13,802 18,883 24,393 26,188 27,089 25,000	1,897 1,920 2,074 2,155 1,980 1,705 1,672 1,842 1,933 1,921	15,367 17,781 20,642 22,259 27,808 32,302 39,059 41,844 44,730 42,307	2,653 3,512 3,849 3,739 3,600 3,397 3,827 3,980 4,411 3,986	9,255 10,652 12,944 14,495 20,024 23,833 28,874 30,702 32,334 29,672	3,459 3,617 3,849 4,025 4,184 5,072 6,357 7,163 7,986 8,649	1,114 1,175 1,342 1,502 1,598 1,698 1,789 1,825 1,867 1,875

^{*} These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States and therefore differ from those published by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for national banks and insured banks, respectively.

¹ Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks.

² During 1941 three mutual savings banks, with total deposits of 8 million dollars, became members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks are included in both "member banks" and "insured mutual savings banks," are not included in "commercial banks," and are included only once in "all banks."

³ Decreases in "noninsured nonmember commercial banks" figures reflect principally the admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System of one large bank with total loans and investments aggregating 554 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1942.

¹ Beginning June 30, 1942, includes Bank of North Dakota, a nonmember bank not previously included in these statistics; on Dec. 31, 1941, its deposits, excluding interbank deposits, were 33 million dollars, and its loans and investments 26 million.

Back figures.—See **Banking and **Monetary Statistics*, Tables 1-7, pp. 16-23; for description, see pp. 5-15 in the same publication.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES*—Continued LOANS, INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

		Loans a	nd investm	ents			Depos	its		
Class of bank			In	vestments			}	Ot	her	
and call date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other secur- ities	Total ¹	Inter- bank ¹	De- mand	Time	Number of banks
All nonmember commercial banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	6,598 6,726 6,796 7,208 8,135 10,847 13,972 15,091 16,849 17,430	3,156 3,281 3,471 3,693 3,132 2,832 2,971 3,087 3,303 3,830	3,442 3,445 3,325 3,515 5,003 8,014 11,002 12,005 13,546 13,600	1,848 1,971 1,936 2,251 3,829 6,899 9,880 10,839 12,284 12,212	1,594 1,474 1,389 1,264 1,174 1,115 1,122 1,166 1,262 1,388	7,678 8,362 8,875 9,539 10,864 13,671 17,168 18,242 20,571 20,387	331 473 518 464 318 457 362 375 426 510	3,853 4,260 4,689 5,470 6,872 9,123 11,870 12,326 14,104 13,441	3,493 3,629 3,668 3,605 3,674 4,091 4,936 5,541 6,042 6,436	8,314 8,122 7,858 7,661 7,460 7,299 7,181 7,163 7,130 7,142
Insured nonmember commercial banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	5,399 5,348 5,429 5,774 6,984 9,258 11,824 12,940 14,639 15,392	2,813 2,901 3,074 3,241 2,818 2,556 2,678 2,790 2,992 3,491	2,586 2,447 2,356 2,533 4,166 6,702 9,146 10,150 11,647 11,901	1,283 1,238 1,240 1,509 3,162 5,739 8,197 9,170 10,584 10,716	1,303 1,209 1,116 1,025 1,004 962 949 979 1,063 1,185	6,409 6,729 7,032 7,702 9,535, 11,842 14,809 15,880 18,119 18,108	101 113 116 129 145 149 190 171 244 206	3,007 3,252 3,504 4,215 5,981 7,870 9,987 10,510 12,196 11,857	3,300 3,365 3,411 3,358 3,409 3,823 4,632 5,199 5,680 6,045	7,317 7,169 6,952 6,810 6,667 6,535 6,452 6,440 6,416 6,446
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	2,148	343 380 397 452 314 276 292 297 311 339	856 998 969 982 837 1,312 1,856 1,855 1,900 1,699	565 733 696 742 667 1,160 1,682 1,700 1,496	291 265 273 239 170 153 174 187 200 204	1,269 1,633 1,843 1,837 1,329 1,829 2,358 2,362 2,452 2,279	230 360 402 335 173 307 171 204 182 303	846 1,008 1,185 1,255 891 1,253 1,883 1,815 1,908 1,584	193 264 257 247 265 269 304 343 362 391	997 953 906 851 793 764 729 723 714 696
All mutual savings banks: 1938—Dec. 31 1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29	10,162 10,218 10,248 10,379 10,746 11,871 13,931 15,134 16,208 17,125	4,897 4,926 4,959 4,905 4,698 4,484 4,370 4,307 4,279 4,356	5,265 5,292 5,289 5,474 6,048 7,387 9,560 10,827 11,928 12,769	2,883 3,102 3,224 3,700 4,559 6,090 8,328 9,588 10,682 11,438	2,382 2,190 2,065 1,774 1,489 1,297 1,232 1,240 1,246 1,331	10,278 10,523 10,658 10,532 10,664 11,738 13,376 14,426 15,385 16,281			10,278 10,523 10,658 10,532 10,664 11,738 13,376 14,426 15,385 16,281	555 551 551 548 546 545 543 542 542 542
Insured mutual savings banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31² 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 30. Dec. 31 1946—June 29.	972 1,329 1,655 1,693 2,007 7,525 9,223 10,063 10,846 11,453	461 605 637 642 740 3,073 3,110 3,089 3,081 3,132	511 724 1,018 1,050 1,267 4,452 6,113 6,974 7,765 8,322	280 422 548 629 861 3,844 5,509 6,368 7,160 7,662	232 303 470 421 405 608 604 607 606 660	1,012 1,409 1,818 1,789 2,048 7,534 8,910 9,671 10,363 10,979			1,012 1,409 1,818 1,789 2,048 7,534 8,910 9,671 10,363 10,979	48 51 53 52 56 184 192 192 192 191
Noninsured mutual savings banks: 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29.	9,190 8,889 8,593 8,686 8,739 4,345 4,708 5,071 5,361 5,671	4,436 4,321 4,322 4,263 3,958 1,411 1,260 1,218 1,198 1,224	4,754 4,568 4,271 4,424 4,781 2,935 3,448 3,853 4,163 4,447	2,603 2,680 2,676 3,071 3,698 2,246 2,819 3,220 3,522 3,777	2,150 1,887 1,595 1,353 1,084 689 629 633 641 671	9,266 9,114 8,840 8,743 8,616 4,204 4,466 4,754 5,022 5,302			9,266 9,114 8,840 8,743 8,616 4,204 4,466 4,754 5,022 5,302	507 500 498 496 490 361 351 350 350 350

For footnotes see p. 54.

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ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES. LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

			-		Loan					<u> </u>			Inv	estment				
			Com-		Loan						τ	J. S . G	overnm	ent obli	gations		Obli-	_
Class of bank	Total loans		mer- cial, in-		or car secur	rying	D 1							Direct			ga- tions of	
and call date	and invest- ments	Total	clud- ing open-	Agri- cul- tur-	To		Real- es- tate	Con- sumer loans	Other loans				Certifi-			Guar-	States and	Other secu- rities
			mar- ket	alı	brok- ers and	To oth-	loans				Total	Bills	of in- debt-	Notes	Bonds	an- teed	cal sub-	
			pa- per ¹		deal- ers	ers							ed- ness				divi- sions	
All insured com- merical banks:																		
	42,556 49,288	18,394 21,258	7,178 9,214	1,281 1,450	663 614	727 662	4,468 4,773	4, 4,	077 545	24,161 28,030	17,063 21,046	988 4 462	6 727	2,756 3,159	9,925	3,719 $4,102$	3,608 3,651	3,491
1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30	83,507 103,382	18,841 21,352	7,777	1,505 1,723	1,414 $2,269$	922 2,265	4,437 4,343	1,868 1,888	918 944	64,666 82,030	58,683 75,875	4,636 3,971	13,218 15,300	7,672 15,778	30,656 39,848	2,718 2,501 978	3,287 3,422	2,696 2,733
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29	112,353 121,809 117,409	23,376 $25,765$ $26,791$	7,501 9,461 10,334	1,632 1,314 1,366	$3,113 \\ 3,164 \\ 2,417$	3,601 3,606 2,656	4,413 4,677 5,738	2,108 2,361 3,069	$1,008 \\ 1,181 \\ 1,211$	88,978 96,043 90.618	82,401 88,912 82,977	2,831 2,455 1,220	17,204 19,071 17,637	16,454 16,045 12,004	45,870 51,321 52,092	43 22 24	3,684 3,873 3,973	2,892 3,258 3,668
total:	•	}	}								l i							
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 ² . 1942—Dec. 31	43,521	15,321 18,021 16,088	6,660 8,671 7,387	972	642 594 934	598	3,228 3,494 3,423	3,	692	21,805 25,500 43,175	19,539	971	6.285	3,007	9,091 11,729 18,948	3,832	3,090	2,871
40.42 D. 24				1,023	1,398	839 2,108	$\frac{3,274}{3,209}$	1,484	848 877	43,175 57,970 72,893 78,838 84,408 78,729	52,948 67,685	4,360 3,748	12,071 13,982	6,906 14,127	27,265 34,927	2,345 902	2,729 2,857	2,294 2,350
1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29	91,569 99,426 107,183 102,032	22,775 23,302	8,949 9,685	855 877	3,133 2,395	3,378 2,480	3,455 4,267	1,900 2,464	1,104 1,133	84,408 78,729	78,338 72,272	2,033 2,275 1,072	16,985 15,292	14,723 14,271 10,467	44,792 45,420	16 20	3,102 3,254 3,307	2,815 3,151
New York City ³ :	99,706	24,775								74,931	00,232						3,617	•
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31	10,910 12,896 17,957	4,072 4,116	2,807 2,546	6 8 21	412 787	190 169 193	130 123 117	46 55 303	8 4 148	8,823 13,841	7,265	311 1,855	2,144	1,245 1,623 2,056	3,652 5,420	1,679 1,071	695 729 593	788 830 701
1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30	19,994 24,003 25,756	4,428 5,760 7,069	2,515 2,610 2,380	30	1,054 1,742 2,528	323 859 1.539	107 86 76	252 253 270	153 179 223	15,566 18,243 18,687	14,563 17,179 17,492	1,328 913 424	3,409 3,740 3,538	3,745	7,014 8,592 9,920	984 189	444 468 567	558 596 629
Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Sept. 30	26,143 23,304 21,972	7,334 6,506 6,258	3,044 3,169		2,453	1,172 798	80 83	287 378	298 226	7,527 8,823 13,841 15,566 18,243 18,687 18,809 16,798 15,714	17,574 15,646	477 201	3,433 2,980	3,325	10,337 10,234	2 1 1	606 535 693	629 618 611
Chicago:3		696	492	5	42	54	19	8		1	1,307	297		145	752	112	188	186
1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30	2,377 2,760 3,973 4,554	954 832 1,004	732 658 763	6 6 6	48 34 102	52 32 52	22 23 22	90 62 45		1,806	1,430 2,789	256 397 199	637 877	153 391 484	903 1,282 1,602	119 83 74	182 166 158	193 186 155
1945—June 30	5,443 5,730	1,184 1,250 1,333 1,329	738 671	17 13	163 159	163 299	22 24 23 36	45 50 51	34 34	4,258 4,480	3,913 4,130	250 127	1,045	779 814 749	1,809 1,936	31	160 154	185 196
Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Sept. 30	5,931 5,167 4,972	1,329 1,370	760 804	2 1	211 188	233 185	43	76 	40 32		4,213 3,485 3,260	133	1,467 1,042	529		.	181 153 148	204 200 194
Reservecitybanks: 1940—Dec. 31	13,013 15,347	5,931 7,105	2,589 3,456	263 300	115 114	207	1,436 1,527	1,	322 512		5,204 6,467			771 751	3,281	1,049	984 956	893 820
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31	20,915 27,521	6,102	2,957 3,058	290 279	97 217	153 267	1,486	808 658	312 301	14,813 21,321	13,038 19,682	1,441 1,802	2,253 4,691	1.723	4,248 6,810 9,943 11,987	811 749	954 913	821 726
1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31	33,603 36,572 40,108	6,822 7,155 8,514	3,034 2,883 3,661	348 304 205	427	777 1,147 1,503	1,459	660 757 855	313 315 404	26,781 29,417 31,594	25,042 27,523 29,552	1,704 1,320 1,034	5,730 6,598 6,982	5,689 5,653	13,906 15,878	10 5	1,000 1,100 1,126	740 794 916
1946—June 29 Sept. 30	37,675 36,706	8,862 9,814	3,932	197	321	1,142	1,743	1,073	453	8,243 14,813 21,321 26,781 29,417 31,594 28,813 26,892	26,585 24,614	410	6,038	4,014	16,116		1,194 1,269	
Country banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31	10,826 12,518 16,419	5,309 5,890	1,453 1,676	590 659	21 20	102	1,644 1,823	1, 1,	400		3.269	45 110		433 481	2,926	861	1,146 1,222	1,028
1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30	16,419 22,188 28,520	4,654	1,084	772 713 802	17 25 32	161 197 310	1,797 1,725 1,719	674 528 547	1 381	117.534	115 465	1.032	1,251 3,094 3,466	1,240 2,096 4,422	5,436 8,705 12,540	574 538 241	1,252 1,214 1,230	855
1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29	31,368 35,002 35,886	5,114	1,162 1,484 1,781	755 648 679	32 42 34	422 471	1,725 1,719 1,771 1,881 2,398	611 707 937	362 363	23,610 26,253 29,407 29,281	24,094 26,999	762 630	4,194 5,102	4,613 $4,544$	14,504 16,713 17,170	21	1,281 1,342 1,426	878 1,067
Sept. 30 Insured non-	36,056		1,701			334				28,722	25,948	447	5,231	3,090			1,426	1,268
member com- mercial banks:	5,429	3,074	518	416	21	カビ	1 240		03	2 256	1 240	10		162	834	234	595	521
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31	5,774 6,984	3,241 2,818	543 370	478 553	20 16	64 59	1,240 1,282 1,225 1,165 1,136	422	54 173		3,162	(99	442	152 390	1,069 2,053	271 179	563 569	462 435
1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30	12,940	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,678 \\ 2,790 \end{bmatrix}$	389 406	506	21 24	156 193	11,107	420	67	9,146	5,739 8,197 9,170	223 198	1,319 1,620	1,652	4,928 5,611	76 10	584	383 396
Dec. 31 1946—June 29	14,639	2,992	512	459	31 21	228 176	1,224 1,473	460	77	11,647 11,901	10,584	180	2,087 2,346	1,774	6,538	6	619	443

^{*} These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States and therefore differ from those published by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

¹ During the period Dec. 31, 1942–June 30, 1945, agricultural loans included loans to dealers, processors, and farmers' cooperatives covered by purchase agreements of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which are now classified as commercial and industrial loans; consequently, beginning Dec. 31, 1945, these items may not be entirely comparable with prior figures.

² During 1941 three mutual savings banks with total deposits of 8 million dollars became members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks are included in "member banks" but are not included in "all insured commercial banks."

ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES*—Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

	r					[In mil	llions of	dollars]							,	
							Deman	d deposi	ts			Time	deposits	3		•
Class of bank and call date	Re- serves with Federal Re- serve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks ⁴	De- mand de- posits ad- justed ⁵	Interdepo depo Do- mestic ⁴		U. S. Gov- ern- ment	States and political subdi- visions	Certi- fied and offi- cers' checks, etc.	viduals, partner- ships, and cor-	Inter- bank	U. S. Gov- ern- ment and Postal Sav- ings	and polit- ical			Capi- tal ac- counts
All insured com- mercial banks: 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. 1946—June 29.	13,992 12,396 13,072 12,834 14,260 14,806 15,810 15,999	1,358 1,305 1,445 1,622 1,474 1,829	8,202 8,570 9,080 8,445 9,787 9,959 11,075 9,102	37,845 48,221 59,921 65,960 68,048 74,722	9,677 9,823 10,234 9,743 11,063 11,217 12,566 10,584	948 1,119 1,248	1,761	3,677 3,996 4,352 4,518 4,698 5,098	1,077 1,219 1,669 1,354 1,240 2,585	36,544 47,122 58,338 64,133 65,494 72,593	158 97 68 64	69 59 61 124 109 105 103 107	522 492 397 395 423 482 496 552	15,146 15,697 18,561 23,347 26,346	10 10 46 122	8,340
Member banks, total: 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 312. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 30. Sept. 30.	13,992 12,396 13,072 12,835 14,261 14,807 15,811 16,001 15,792	1,087 1,019 1,132 1,271 1,150	6,185 6,246 6,147 5,450 6,354 6,486 7,117 5,772 5,660	52,642 57,308 59,133 64,184 67,461	9,581 9,714 10,101 9,603 10,881 11,064 12,333 10,391 10,042	1,106 1,243 1,339	1,709 7,923	3,066 3,318 3,602 3,744 3,877 4,240 4,826	1,138 2,450 2,179	33,061 42,139 51,820 56,270 57,417 62,950 65,589	140 87 62	56 50 56 120 105 102 99 101 104	435 418 332 327 347 392 399 447 491	11,687 11,878 12,366 14,822 18,807 21,254 23,712 25,568 26,150	3 4 5 39 111 52 208 72 77	5,886 6,101
New York City: 3 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31 2045—June 29 Sept. 30	7,057 5,105 4,388 3,596 3,766 3,879 4,015 4,255 4,015	102 93 72 92 102 89 111 85 129	122 141 82 61 76 64 78 68 61	11,062 10,761 11,899 13,899 14,042 14,643 15,065 16,158 16,119	3,595 3,209 2,867 3,179 3,271 3,535 3,127	641 607 733 810 851 989 1,105 1,178 1,213	3,395 6,722 7,618 6,940 3,495	370 319 263 252 199 229 237 293 246	448 710 361 341 1,338	12,501 14,373 14,448 14,789 15,712 16,836	5 6 3 4 11 16 17 27 27	5 7 8 10 8 7	20		29 96 40	1,615 1,648 1,727 1,862 1,966 2,023 2,120 2,176 2,196
Chicago: ³ 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Sept. 30	1,051 1,021 902 821 899 929 942 870 900	42 43 39 38 43 33 36 26 24	319 298 164 158 177 180 200 162 156	1,941 2,215 2,557 3,050 3,041 3,152 3,153 3,189 3,287	1,105 972 1,132 1,174 1,292 1,047	8 8 12 14 16 19 20 24 24	127 665 713 1,400 1,499	174 233 178 174 167 193 237 262 234	27 34 38 44 33 29 66 37 44	2,152 2,588 3,097 3,100 3,124		5 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 1 1 1 1	476 453 505 619 663 719 779		270 288 304 326 354 362 377 394 397
Reserve city banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Sept. 30	4,027 4,060 4,940 5,116 5,687 5,882 6,326 6,332 6,278	396 425 365 391 441 396 494 399 471	2,741 2,590 2,202 1,758 2,005 2,029 2,174 1,858 1,777	9,581 11,117 14,849 18,654 20,267 20,682 22,372 23,483 23,849	4,302 4,831 4,770 5,421 5,510 6,307 5,220	49 54 63 63 70 90 110 129 125	327 491 1,982 3,373 6,157 7,655 8,221 4,531 2,971	995 1,144 1,319 1,448 1,509 1,516 1,763 2,003 1,955	228 286 385 475 488 422 611 558 543	11,127 15,061 18,790 20,371 20,559 22,281	107. 104. 63. 41. 33. 31. 30. 27. 28.	19 20 22 56 40 39 38 43 42	226 243 169 151 154 166 160 187 219	4,505 4,542 4,805 5,902 7,561 8,529 9,563 10,190 10,381	2 3 2 27 30	1,904 1,967 2,028 2,135 2,327 2,450 2,566 2,676 2,731
Country banks: 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—June 30. Dec. 31. 1946—June 29. Sept. 30.	1,857 2,210 2,842 3,303 3,909 4,117 4,527 4,543 4,599	452 526 542 611 684 632 796 631 758	3,002 3,216 3,699 3,474 4,097 4,213 4,665 3,684 3,666	7,845 9,661 13,265 17,039 19,958 20,656 23,595 24,630 25,563	633 790 957 994 1,149 1,108 1,199 997 972	2 2 4 5 8 8 8	151 225 1,090 1,962 4,230 5,195 5,465 3,194 2,155	1,184 1,370 1,558 1,727 1,868 1,939 2,004 2,269 2,328	187 239 272 344 369 346 435 453 441	8,500 11,989 15,561 18,350 18,945 21,797 22,594	29 30 20 17 14 14 17 18	33 31 32 56 57 54 52 48 54	146 140 149 175 207 219	6,082 6,397 7,599 9,650 10,981 12,224 13,226	3 4 3 10 16 9 11 18 41	1,982 2,042 2,153 2,321 2,440 2,525 2,674
1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—June 30 Dec. 31		243, 271, 287, 313, 352, 324, 391, 330,	2,017 2,325 2,934 2,996 3,434 3,473 3,959 3,332	3,391 4,092 5,651 7,279 8,652 8,915 10,537 10,821	95, 108, 133, 141, 182, 153, 233, 194	3 2 2 2 2 3 13 5 7	50 53 243 506 1,245 1,511 1,560 932	574 611 678 750 775 820 858 981	58 68 76 96 103 101 135 142	2,822 3,483 4,983 6,518 7,863 8,078 9,643, 9,802	18 18 10 6 6 5 6	13 8 5 4 4 4 4 6	87 74 65 68 76 90 97	3,311 3,276 3,339 3,750 4,553 5,105 5,579 5,934	8 6 5 6 10 13 7 11	975 956 955 979 1,022 1,065 1,083 1,149

Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and
 525 million at all insured commercial banks.
 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government less cash items reported as in process of collection.
 For other footnotes see page 56.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 18-45, pp. 72-103 and 108-113.

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WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars]

					L	oans								Investm	ents		
			Com-		or pure						•	U .	S. Gov	ernment	obligat	ions	
Date or month	Total loans and invest- ments	Total	mer- cial, indus- trial, and	To bro	alers		thers	estate	Loans to banks		Total	Total	Bills		Notes	Bonds ¹	Other secu- rities
			agri- cul- tural	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U.S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties							debt- ed- ness			
Total—101 Cities 1945—November	61,646	13,034	6,659	1,382	843	1,044	401	1,068	69	1,568	48,612	45,373	1,070	9,798	9,049	25,456	3,239
1946—July	159.1981	115.318	1 8.8411	1,062 823 845 704 888	608	1,432 1,287 1,125 973 866	454 427 414	1,306 1,352 1,395 1,447 1,497	135	2,030	42.608	42,421 41,487 40,401 39,234 37,833	833	9,665 8,825 7,756 6,643 5,727	4,871 4,782 4,531	26,885 27,029 27,170 27,227 27,094	3,448 3,479 3,464
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	58,108 58,170 58,317 58,768 58,554	15,477 15,492 15,631 15,732 16,093	9,164 9,381 9,547 9,622 9,759	786 637 638 658 800	467 436 428 412 408	973 940	407 410 413	1,424 1,435 1,445 1,458 1,473	112	2,0/8	42,080 43 036	39,088 39,187 39,230 39,619 39,044	857	6,547 6,621 6,618 6,701 6,729	4,634 4,574 4,521 4,452 4,472	27,228 27,258 27,234 27,233 27,183	3,543 3,491 3,456 3,417 3,417
Nov. 6	57,609 57,548 57,736 57,791	16,256 16,521 16,475 16,548	9,846 10,029 10,156 10,143	835 923 881 913	420 415 387 412	908 840	409 405 453 419	1,479 1,493 1,503 1,513	211 98	2,137 2,157	41,027 41,261	37,967 37,626 37,881 37,859	490 779	5,918 5,710 5,640 5,641	4.331	27,170 27,095 27,081 27,045	3,401 3,380
Dec. 4	57,641 56,865	16,703 16,894	10,287 10,351	925 875 753 866	422 398 603 579	767 723	428 430	1,520 1,531 1,541 1,553	188 223	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,229 \\ 2,270 \end{bmatrix}$	40,938 39,971	37,623 37,572 36,559 35,837	596 1,010	5,532 5,497 5,382 5,254	4,427 3,131	27,075 27,052 27,036 25,952	3,366 3,412
New York City 1945—November	1			1,134	1	ł	179	64	54	434	15,927	14,855	209	2,750	2,939	8,957	1,072
1946—July	19.870	5.563	3,105	860 644 660 545 744	404 341 266	419 370 316	204 178 168	64 67 70	132 99 112	485 502 513	14,631 14,307 14,080	13,935 13,545 13,187 12,963 12,340	160 158 301	2,541 2,132 1,872	1,420 1,391 1,398 1,320 1,337	9,453 9,499 9,470	1,086 1,120 1,117
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	19,552 19,492 19,863	5,468 5,483 5,506	3,539 3,588 3,574	603 484 479 510 649	258 256	324 317 304	161 162 168	70 70 71	107 96 107	515 513 516	14,084 14,009 14,357	12,895 12,944 12,907 13,280 12,789	251 254 639	1,855 1,866 1,923	1,322 1,297 1,299	9,516 9,490 9,419	1,102
Nov. 6	19,261 19,142 19,318 19,333	5,820 5,946 5,838 5,871	3,696 3,734	692 775 737 770	259 262 238 259	273 250	162 207	72 73	191 78	515 521	13,196 13,480	12,378 12,136 12,430 12,414	26 344	1,517 1,442	1,280 1,330	9,313 9,314	1,063 1,060 1,050 1,048
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	119.150	1 5.932	3,778 3,826	782 738 594 694	443	219 182	170 173	75 74	169 197	539 555	13,218 13,256	12,287 12,188 12,193 11,762	74 477	1,403 1,503	1,395 882	9,316 9,331	1,033 1,030 1,063 1,063
Outside New York City 1945—November	40,304	7,619	4,062	248	215	719	222	1,004	15	1,134	32,685	30,518	861	7,048	6,110	16,499	2,167
1946—July	40,059 39,779 39,328 38,756 38,407	9,203 9,475 9,755 10,138 10,581	4,860 5,171 5,495 5,938 6,352	202 179 185 159 144	204 191 164	868 755 657	250 249 246	1,243 1,288 1,328 1,377 1,425	32 24 23	1,483 1,528 1,574	30,304 29,573 28,618	28,486 27,942 27,214 26,271 25,493	602 535 532	6,284 5,624 4,771	3,480 3,384 3,211	17,479 17,576 17,671 17,757 17,767	2,362 2,359 2,347
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23					168 170 156	670 656 636	248	1,354 1,365 1,375 1,387 1,402	39 20 16 16 26	1,549 1,560 1,565 1,590 1,605	28,546 28,594 28,677 28,679 28,596	26,193 26,243 26,323 26,339 26,255	410 483 603 594 566	4,766 4,752 4,778	3,290 3,252 3,224 3,15 ² 3,135	17,702 17,742 17,744 17,814 17,785	2,354
Nov. 6 Nov. 13 Nov. 20 Nov. 27	38,348 38,406 38,418 38,458	10,436 10,575 10,637 10,677	6,219 6,333 6,422 6,432	143 148 144 143	153 149	635	243	1,407 1,421 61,430 1,440	19 20 20	1,615 1,622 1,636	27,912 27,831 27,781	25,589 25,490 25,451 25,445	408 464 435	4,193 4,198	3,051 3,051	17,815 17,782 17,767 17,718	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,341 \\ 2,330 \end{bmatrix}$
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	38,360 38,491 37,565 37,312	10,703 10,771 10,850 10,884	6,452 6,509 6,525 6,533	143 137 159 172	154 160	548	258	1,447 1,456 1,467 1,479	18 19 26 23	1,669 1,690 1,715 1,730	27,657 27,720 26,715 26,428	25,336 25,384 24,366 24,075	491 522 533 415	4,094 3,879	3,032	17,701 17,736 17,705 17,688	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,336 \\ 2,349 \end{bmatrix}$

¹ Direct and guaranteed. Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 127-227.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE—Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars]

		- 1	102011				or wear				i			. 1			
							deposits iterbank			e depos			terban leposit:				
Date or month	Re- serves with Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks	De- mand de- posits ad- justed ¹	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	Individ- uals, part- ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	States and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	U. S. Gov- ern- ment and Postal Sav- ings	Dome ban De- mand		For- eign banks	Bor- row- ings	Cap- ital ac- counts	Bank deb- its ²
Total—101 Cities 1945—November		603	2,266	39,751	40,011	2,112	1,186	8,218	9,186	106	43	10,419	31	1,116	533	4,942	63,039
1946—July August September October November	10,181 10,228	618	2,143 2,109 2,139	39,155 39,578 39,425	39,479 39,264 39,846 39,827 40,448	2,223 2,235 2,258	1,295 1,156 1,195 1,139 1,193	6,607 5,421 4,621	9,985 10,066 10,093 10,154 10,175	150 148	55 58 58 59 60	9,368 9,298 9,288	27 28 28	1,321	220 207 175	5,194 5,211 5,230	65,985 64,442
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	10,146 10,202 9,961	591 623	2,092 2,241 2,128	39,277 39,267 39,690	39,418 39,314 40,522 40,029 39,851	2,229 2,198 2,185	1,269 1,093 1,101 1,101 1,130	4,559 4,588 4,639	10,133 10,156 10,161 10,162 10,159	148 149 146	58 59 58 59 60	9,552	27 28 27	1,294 1,291 1,308	209 179 149	5,234 5,227 5,234	15,156 16,398
Nov. 6 Nov. 13 Nov. 20 Nov. 27	10,278	678	2,205 2,129	39,501 39,840	40,032 40,661 40,460 40,638	2,298 2,244		3,425 3,459	10,180 10,178 10,185 10,158	145 163	60 59 60 60	9,614 9,391	27 27	1,292	329 194	5,249 5,251	14,967 17,987
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	10,457	710	2,184 2,226	40,322 41,010	40,178 40,957 41,840 40,977	2,243	1,334 1,481	3,375 1,484	10,169 10,169 10,171 10,192	161 164	61	9,337 9,582	27	1,249	219 299	5,253	15,707 21,663
New York City 1945—November	3,809	98	25	14,711	15,127	261	726	3,077	1,100	19	10	3,138	1	992	227	1,894	28,423
1946—July August September . October November.	3,763	97 3 109 106	26 29 28	14,172 14,351 14,370	14,753 14,523 14,748 14,740 14,923	211 194 262	661 685 652	1,863 1,576	1,231 1,255 1,258 1,268 1,254	16 16 18	77	2,878 2,911 2,869	1 1	1,132 1,171 1,149	129 95 86	1,982 1,982 1,989	28,127 27,864 29,401
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	3,733 3,728 3,551	109 100 105	∣ 29	114.543	14,658 14,615 14,874 14,832 14,723	1 240	602 599 636	1,556 1,566 1,578	1,271 1,274 1,277 1,263 1,256	18 18 18	7	2,869 2,888 2,817	1 1	1,144 1,142 1,148	91 81 43	1,991 1,988 1,989	6,360 6,341 6,797
Nov. 6 Nov. 13 Nov. 20 Nov. 27	3,805	124 113	29 29	14,421 14,607	14,708 14,912 14,997 15,076	305 283	687 735	1,150	1,261 1,256 1,259 1,241	37	7	2,825 2,833	5 1 3 1	1,159	146 28	2,002 2,003	6,112 7,494
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	3,856	130 130	33	14,623 $15,083$	14,820 15,090 15,689 15,231	241 241	810 904	1,134 1,481	1,255 1,248 1,250 1,253	38	7 7	2,819 3,083		1,098	106 155	2,000 2,000	6,674 10,158
Outside New York City 1945—November.	6,682	505	2,241	25,040	24,884	1,851	460	5,141	8,086	87	33	7,281	30	124	306	3,048	34,616
1946—July August September. October November.	6,454 6,465 6,433	489 500 509 503 503 503	2,144 2,117 2,080 2,111 2,105	24,965 24,983 25,227 25,055 25,240	24,726 24,741 25,098 25,087 25,525	2,037 2,012 2,041 1,996 1,978	520 495 510 487 495	4,276 3,558 3,045		128 134 130	51 51 52	6,490 6,387 6,419	27 27 27	155 150 153	91 112 89	3.212 3.229 3.241	1 40,057
Oct. 2 Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 30	6,413 6,474 6,410	472 508 4 491 518			24,760 24,699 25,648 25,197 25,128		495 491 502 465	3,003 3,022 3,061	8,882 8,884 8,899	130 131 128	52 51 52	6,333 6,664 6,399	7 26 1 27 0 26	150 149 160) 118) 98) 106	3,243 3,239 3,245	8,815 9,601
Nov. 6 Nov. 13 Nov. 20 Nov. 27	6,473	554 528	2,062 2,176 2,100 2,080	25,173 25,080 25,233 25,477	25,324 25,749 25,463 25,562	1,989 1,993 1,961 1,971	511 491	2,275	8,919 8,922 8,926 8,917	127	52 53	6,789	26 3 26	156	183 166	3,247 3,248	8,855 10,493
Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24	6,601	580 5 580	[2,193]	3]25,927	25,358 25,867 26,151 25,746	2,034	577	2,241 1,003	8,914 8,921 8,921 8,939	123 127	54 53	6,518	3 26	151 151	113 144	3,248 3,253	9,033 11,505

¹ Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

² Monthly and weekly totals of debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

January 1947

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WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

			· -		L	oans	illions —			A-74			In	vestmen	ts		
					or pure							U.	S. Gov	ernment	obligat	ions	
Federal Reserve district and date	Total loans and invest-	Total	Com- mer- cial, indus- trial,	To broand do		Тоо	thers	Cocarc		Other loans	Total		Dut	Cer- tifi- cates	2	B	Other secu- rities
	ments		and agri- cul- tural	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U.S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	loans	Danks			Total	Bills	of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds ¹	
Boston Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 New York*	2,856 2,849 2,814	915 908 912 923 911	597 600	29 24 22 24 28	10 10 11 16 14	25 25 25 25 25 23	14 14 15 14 15	90 90 90 89 90	3 3 8 5	149 145 146 147 148	1,948 1,937 1,891	1,857 1,868 1,856 1,812 1,803	38 421 28 41 33	202 201 196 195 192	183 186 130	1,442 1,442 1,446 1,446 1,450	
Nov. 27	21,221 21,139 21,276	6,364 6,399 6,428 6,546 6,543	3,952 3,960 4,022 4,073 4,050	777 792 745 601 700	262 268 246 446 422	254 246 236 199 183	195 188 191 193 194	179 179 181 181 184	127 130 169 197 160	636 638 656	14,822 14,711 14,730	13,817 13,690 13,581 13,568 13,123	217 192 83 497 158	1,551 1,487 1,472 1,564 1,553	1,475 1,551 1,018	10,487 10,536 10,475 10,489 10,418	1,132 1,130 1,162
Nov. 27. Dec. 4. Dec. 11. Dec. 18. Dec. 24. Cleveland	2,284 2,300 2,330 2,282 2,296	664 662 669 658 657	396 396 401 387 385	11 6 6 10 9	21 23 21 22 22 22	16 16 16 11 11	7 7 7 7 7	44 44 45 45 46	3 2 4 7 7	168 169	1,638 1,661 1,624	1,412	34 59 70 76 63	162 166 175 167 186	142	1,067 1,071	211 209 210 212 214
Nov. 27	4,711 4,712 4,694 4,599 4,601	1,220 1,225 1,232 1,249 1,269	645 650 657 652 660	22 22 22 33 47	22 21 20 27 24	105 104 101 101 101	12 12 12 12 12	215 217 218 219 219		199 199 202 205 206	3,491 3,487 3,462 3,350 3,332	3,202 3,201 3,176 3,060 3,040	42 41 19 27 31	449 449 439 412 390	320 321 321 222 220	2,390 2,397 2,399	289 286 286 290 292
Nov. 27	1,983 1,979 1,976 1,922 1,896	462 463 464 465 468	238 242 242 242 242 245	1 1 1	5 4 4 4 4	36 37 36 35 35	10 10 10 10 11	74 75 76 76 76	2 2 1 1 1	96 93 94 96 96	1,512 1,457	1,435 1,431 1,427 1,372 1,344	18 18 17 11 9	248 245 242 218 196		1,045	86 85 85 85 84
Nov. 27	2,022 2,005 2,012 1,950 1,943	580 577 580 584 588	329 324 326 328 331	1 1 1 1 1	5 6 6 6	65 63 62 63 62	22 22 23 23 23 23	41 41 41 41 41	4 4 4 4 4	113 116 117 118 120	1,432	1.264	16 14 20 18 31	285 276 276 245 229	166 163 162 132 128	811 811 810 808 805	164 164 164 163 162
Nov. 27	8,468 8,369 8,446 8,123 8,047	2,166 2,177 2,191 2,195 2,198	1,463 1,467 1,478 1,480 1,477	58 64 64 67 65	42 44 45 39 42	79 72 73 73 71	62 65 65 65 67	246 247	• • • • • •	219 221 221 225 229	6,302 6,192 6,255 5,928 5,849		185 102 137 116 62	938 910 907 828 807	654 654 651 402 394	3,986 4,006 4,019 4,023	545 540 554 563 563
Nov. 27	11	706 711 721 732 731	406 409 420 429 427	2 3 2 2 2 2	5 4 4 4	37 37 37 34 33	15 15 15 15 15	98 99 100 102	3 3 2 2 2	140 140 141 146 146	1,198 1,208 1,200 1,149 1,148	1,015 1,012	18 17 9 15 16	103 105 101 100 93	178 188 193 138 137	766 765 764 762 766	133 133 133 134 136
Nov. 27	1,183	328 327 327 330 332	186 186 185 187 188	1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2	18 17 17 16 16	5 5 5 5	39 39 39 40 40	1 1 1 1	77 76 77 79 80	880 884 881 853 842	823 827 829 796 785	10 11 14 5 8	69 67 68 62 57	112 112 112 100 90	632 637 635 629 630	57 57 52 57 57
Nov. 27		540 541 543 550 552	347 347 348 354 356	1 1 1 1 1	3 4 4 4 4	25 25 25 24 23	9 9 9 9	60 60 61 61	1 1 1 1	94 94 95 96 97	1,652 1,658 1,607 1,572	1,407	42 31 46 45 30	347 345 340 335 325	250 244 245 206 201	865 864 860 855 851	169 168 167 166 165
Nov. 27	1,947 1,925 1,891	755 758 764 777 780	511 511		8 8 8 10	62 60 60 62 63	32 32 33 34 32	48 48 48 49 49	1 1 1 1	114 112 114	1,190 1,183 1,148 1,111	1,116 1,119 1,112 1,074 1,037	54	263 266 258 250 230	163 161 161 123 122	644 646 645 647 635	71 71 71 74 74
Nov. 27	6,918 6,753 6,700		1,094	11 11 10 13 13	27 27 27 25 25 25	92 92 79 80 79	36 36 43 43 37	382 384 389 394 398	1 1 1 1	209 213 215 221 222	5,012 5,046 4,868 4,809	4,596 4,583 4,613 4,441 4,382	l I	1,024 1,015 1,023 1,006 996	582 456	2,914 2,891 2,903 2,874 2,861	427 429 433 427 427
Nov. 27	5,035 4,822	1,463 1,463	1,102 1,106 1,105	56 62 63 66 64	33 36 37 32 34	48 41 44 43 42	53 56 56 56 58	51 51		106 107 106 110 112	3,502 3,572 3,359	3,266 3,167 3,224 3,004 2,925	70 107 93	620 599 598 543 523	320 321	2,178 2,198 2,203	334 335 348 355 355

Direct and guaranteed.
 *Separate figures for New York City are shown in the immediately preceding table and for the City of Chicago in this table. The figures for the New York and Chicago Districts, as shown in this table, include New York City and Chicago, respectively.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS-Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

	<u> </u>						1						4 1	1-			
							deposits, iterbank			ne depo pt inter			terban eposit				
T 1 1 5	Re- serves with	Cash	Bal- ances	De- mand	Indi- vid-	States	Certi-		Indi- vid-	States	<u>ų</u> . s.	Dome ban			Bor-	Cap-	Bank
Federal Reserve district and date	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	in vault	with do- mestic banks	de- posits ad- justed¹	uals, part- ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	fied and offi- cers' checks, etc.	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	uals, part- ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	Gov- ern- ment and Postal Sav- ings	De- mand	Time	For- eign banks	row- ings	ital ac- counts	deb- its
Boston (6 cities) Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 New York (8 cities)*	479 475 482 510 497	54 63 68 68 65	107 106 111 123 109	2,283 2,363	2,212 2,222 2,267 2,337 2,289	162 156 148 161 155	33 36 39 43 38	190 178 181 79 82	472 471 471 471 471	• • • • • •	6 6 6 6	296		24 22 23 23 23	7 2 5 7 16	299 297 297 297 296	716 664 678 893 747
Nov. 27	3,962 4,010 4,108 4,148 4,116	174 173	112 122 142	15,985 15,863 15,967 16,483 16,194	16,008 16,307 16,932	486 431 428 442 393	729 720 848 955 711	1,208 1,227 523	1,946 1,962 1,956 1,958 1,962	41 41 40 40 41	20 20 20 20 20	2,814 2,953 2,887 3,149 2,916	2 2 2 2 2 2	1,138 1,113 1,101 1,141 1,123	76 112 120 164 157	2,162 2,169 2,166 2,166 2,159	7,198 7,310 7,111 10,699 8,068
Philadelphia (4 cities) Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Cleveland (10 cities)	422 426 434 452 460	37 42 43	90 89 92 102 92	1,853 1,899 1,943	2,000 2,058	44 46 44 53 51	22 23 31 44 29	157 145 147 63 70		22	1 1 1 1	318 334 334 346 334	1	12 12 11 12 12	1 2 1 4	263 264 264 263 262	646 589 643 853 677
Nov. 27	764 778 754 768 781	86 95 97	192 204 204	3,168 3,135 3,164		158 159 154 157 162	63 50	280 284 128	1,335 1,335 1,336 1,336 1,341	27 27 29	1 1 1 1 2	477 482 470 478 495	6 6 6 6	5 5	20 4 24 54 19	493 494 491 492 492	1,034 964 974 1,300 1,102
Nov. 27	348 363 361	41 45 45	137 135 121	1,399 1,407 1,409	1,452 1,444	89 89 90 85 87	30 32	130	377 377 376	3 3 3	6 6	410 416 413 402 389		5 5 5	7 4 11 12 10	148 149 148 149 148	379 458 474 570 455
Nov. 27	378	30 31 32 32	144 145 154	1,391 1,391 1,395	1,310 1,340 1,350	218 217 208	17 19 23	44	450 449 449	4	3 3 4 3 4		1 1	8 8 9		133 133 133 133 133	493 469 469 596 488
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 St. Louis (5 cities)	1,499 1,475 1,440	98 5 107 0 106	388 394 403	5,534 5,605 5,568	5,473 5,624 5,617	496 488 477	92 85 103	479 494 211	1,993 1,995 1,997 1,997 2,000	9	8 8 8	1,669 1,651 1,628	4 4	29 28	22 24 3	632 632 632 632 633	2,278 2,360 2,255 3,040 2,177
Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18 Dec. 24 Minneapolis (8 cities	338 350 355 355	3 24 5 26 5 27	103 110 108	1,163 1,167 1,175	1,227 1,266 1,277	78 82 82	33 21 18	108 110	369 369 370		2 2 2	586 603 608		666666	18 21 24	144 144 143 144 144	600
Nov. 27	21: 21: 20:	2 1: 3 1: 7 1: 2 1:	86 86 86 86	760 764 764 758	752 769 757 763	105 98 95 95	13 12 13	8: 8:	231 232 232	2	1 1 1 1 1	360 353 343		2 2 2 3 3 2 2	30	93 93	339 363
Nov. 27. Dec. 4. Dec. 11. Dec. 18. Dec. 24. Dallas (9 cities)	. 45 . 44 . 45 . 43 . 45	9 2: 9 2: 5 2:	2 26: 5 27: 5 27:	1,496	1,511 1,547 1,557	168 168 169	26 25 25	11: 11: 5:	314 314 314	1 4	2 2 2	838		5	5 3 7 8	158 157 160	523 529 690
Nov. 27	389 40 39 40	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	21	1,488 3, 1,493 7, 1,515 0, 1,511	1,482 1,509 1,536 1,507	121 117 118	26	9:	2 300 3 297 2 297	20 7 20 7 20	3 3 3	542 558 542 541		333333333333333333333333333333333333333	1 2	152 150 151 152	419 454 564 485
Nov. 27	1,013 1,013 1,03 1,02 1,009	5 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	286 1 286 3 299	3,611 3,673 3,703	3,628 3,681 3,734	181 209 228	138 146 128	40 410 18	2,126 12,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,138	31 31 31 32	7777	475	4	59 56 54	3	572 574 573	1,310 1,495
Nov. 27	. 95: . 926 . 909	1 30 5 30 9 30	173 173 163	3,396	3,442 3,547 3,516	249 240 233	39 36 40	290 304 125	826 1 836 5 831	3 2 2	2	1,173 1,164		26 26 24 23 24		398	

^{*}See note on preceding page.

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

2 Debits to demand deposit accounts except in interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

[In millions of dollars]

					Doll	ar acceptan	ces outstar	nding			
	Commer-				Held by				Base	d on 2	
End of month	cial paper out-	Total	Ac	cepting ba	nks	Federal		Imports	Exports	shipped	ored in or between
	standing1	standing		Own	Bills	Reserve Banks	Others	into United	from United	poin	ts in
			Total	bills	bought	(For own account)		States	States	United States	Foreign countries
1945—August	127 156	128 135 135 145 154	101 104 100 107 112	50 52 53 58 64	50 52 46 49 48		28 31 35 38 42	91 98 95 100 103	10 11 12 15 18	25 23 22 23 26	2 3 6 6 7
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	178 172 149 126 121	166 167 163 169 177 192 205 207 200 204 208	126 128 119 109 108 109 118 140 151 154 155	71 74 64 65 66 65 67 68 68 71 73	555 533 555 444 422 455 511 72 822 822 82	2 13 13 18 34 13 2	40 39 42 47 55 64 54 54 47 50	109 109 104 114 124 134 146 152 150 154	20 18 17 16 18 22 24 22 20 18 23	29 31 33 30 28 27 26 26 23 23 26	8 9 8 9 7 8 9 7 7 8 6

¹ As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market. ² Dollar exchange less than \$500,000 throughout the period.

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

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

		Debit l	alances				Credit	balances		,
End of month	Customers'	Debit balances in	Debit balances in	Cash on			omers' balances ¹	Othe	er credit balar	nces
	debit balances (net) ¹	partners' investment and trading accounts	firm investment and trading accounts	hand and in banks	Money borrowed ²	Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	Infirm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1936—June December 1937—June December 1938—June December 1949—June December	1,267 1,395 1,489 985 774 991 834 906 653 677	67 64 55 34 27 32 25 16 12	164 164 161 108 88 106 73 78 58	219 249 214 232 215 190 178 207 223 204	985 1,048 1,217 688 495 754 570 637 376 427	276 342 266 278 258 247 230 266 267 281	86 103 92 85 89 60 70 69 62 54	24 30 25 26 22 22 21 23 22 22 22	14 12 13 10 11 5 6 7	420 424 397 355 298 305 280 277 269 247
1941—June December 1942—June December 1943—June December 1944—June December 1945—June December	616 600 496 543 761 788 887 1,041 1,223 1,138	11 8 9 7 9 11 5 7 11	89 86 154 190 188 253 260 333 413	186 211 180 160 167 181 196 209 220 313	395 368 309 378 529 557 619 726 853 795	255 289 240 270 334 354 424 472 549 654	65 63 56 54 66 65 95 96 121	17 17 16 15 15 14 15 14 29	7 5 4 7 5 11 8 13	222 213 189 182 212 198 216 227 264 299
1946—January February March April May June July August. September October November	\$1,168 \$1,046 \$936 \$895 \$856 809 \$745 \$723 \$631 \$583 \$571		399	370	* 734 3 645 3 622 \$ 575 3 547 498 3 442 3 377 3 305 2 253 8 238	3 727 3 755 3 712 3 697 3 669 651 3 653 3 647 3 729 3 720 3 723	120	24	17	314

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

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

Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of recovery partners.

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

3 As reported to the New York Stock Exchange. According to these reports, the part of total customers' debit balances represented by balances secured by U. S. Government securities was (in millions of dollars): September, 82; October, 75; November, 80.

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

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

OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

[Per cent per annum]

	(1.0	r cent pe	annum.	J		
	Prime	Prime	Stock ex-		. Govern urity yie	
Year, month, or week	mercial paper, 4- to 6- months ¹	bank- ers' accept- ances, 90 days ¹	change call loan re- new- als ²	3- month bills³	9- to 12- month certifi- cates of in- debted- ness	3- to 5- year taxable notes
1944 average 1945 average 1946 average	.73 .75 .81	.44 .44 .61	1.00 1.00 1.16	.375 .375 .375	.79 .81 .82	1.33 1.18 1.15
1945—December	.75	. 44	1.00	.375	.84	41.15
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November December	.75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .77 .81 .81 .88 .94	.44 .44 .44 .47 .50 .59 .71 .81 .81	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38	.375 .375 .375 .375 .375 .375 .375 .375	.79 .76 .79 .81 .83 .83 .84 .84 .85 .83 .84	1.10 1.03 .99 1.12 1.18 1.15 1.13 1.14 1.22 1.24 1.22
Week ending: Nov. 30 Dec. 7 Dec. 14 Dec. 21 Dec. 28	1 1 1 1	13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16	1 ¼-1½ 1 ¼-1½ 1 ¼-1½ 1 ¼-1½ 1 ¼-1½	.376 .375 .375 .375 .374	. 85 . 85 . 85 . 84 . 85	1,25 1,25 1,24 1,20 1,18

COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

	[Per cent	per annum]		
	Total 19 cities	New York City	7 Other North- ern and Eastern cities	11 South- ern and Western cities
1937 average ¹	2.59	1.73	2.88	3.25
	2.53	1.69	2.75	3.26
	2.78	2.07	2.87	3.51
	2.63	2.04	2.56	3.38
	2.54	1.97	2.55	3.19
	2.61	2.07	2.58	3.26
	2.72	2.30	2.80	3.13
	2.59	2.11	2.68	3.02
	2.39	1.99	2.51	2.73
	2.34	1.82	2.43	2.85
1942—December	2.63	2.09	2.63	3.26
1943—March	2.76	2.36	2.76	3.24
June	3.00	2.70	2.98	3.38
September	2.48	2.05	2.71	2.73
December	2.65	2.10	2.76	3.17
1944—March	2.63	2.10	2.75	3.12
June	2.63	2.23	2.55	3.18
September	2.69	2.18	2.82	3.14
December	2.39	1.93	2.61	2.65
1945—March	2.53	1.99	2.73	2.91
June	2.50	2.20	2.55	2.80
September	2.45	2.05	2.53	2.81
December	2.09	1.71	2.23	2.38
1946—March	2.31	1.75	2.34	2.93
June	2.41	1.84	2.51	2.97
September	2.32	1.83	2.43	2.75
December	2.33	1.85	2.43	2.76

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

BOND YIELDS 1

[Per cent per annum]

					į Lieto	ent per a	inding .						
	U. 8	6. Governs	nent					C	orporate	(Moody's)	4		
Year, month, or week	7 to 9 years	15 yea ov		Munic- ipal (high-	Corpo- rate (high-	7 0 1		By ra	ntings		1	By groups	
	Tax- able	Partial- ly tax exempt	Tax- able	grade)2	grade)³	Total	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility
Number of issues.	1-5	1-5	1-9	15	5	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1944 average 1945 average 1946 average	1.94 1.60 1.45	1.92 1.66 (6)	2.48 2.37 2.19	1.86 1.67 1.64	2.60 2.54 2.44	3.05 2.87 2.74	2.72 2.62 2.53	2.81 2.71 2.62	3.06 2.87 2.75	3.61 3.29 3.05	2.80 2.68 2.60	3.39 3.06 2.91	2.97 2.89 2.71
1945—December	5 1.38	1.51	2.33	1.64	2.54	2.80	2.61	2.68	2.79	3.10	2.64	2.96	2.79
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November December	1.31 1.28 1.28 1.36 1.47 1.43 1.40 1.46 1.55 1.56	(6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	2.21 2.12 2.09 2.08 2.19 2.16 2.18 2.23 2.28 2.26 2.25	1.57 1.49 1.49 1.45 1.54 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.75 1.84 1.80	2.43 2.36 2.35 2.37 2.44 2.42 2.41 2.50 2.51 2.51 2.55	2.73 2.68 2.66 2.67 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.73 2.79 2.82 2.82 2.83	2.54 2.48 2.47 2.46 2.51 2.49 2.48 2.51 2.58 2.60 2.59 2.61	2.62 2.56 2.54 2.58 2.59 2.59 2.62 2.68 2.70 2.69 2.69	2.73 2.70 2.69 2.69 2.73 2.73 2.74 2.80 2.84 2.84 2.83	3.01 2.95 2.94 2.96 3.02 3.03 3.03 3.10 3.15 3.17	2.57 2.54 2.54 2.57 2.60 2.59 2.58 2.64 2.65 2.66	2.89 2.83 2.78 2.78 2.84 2.85 2.86 2.89 2.98 3.05 3.05 3.04	2.71 2.65 2.64 2.65 2.69 2.70 2.69 2.70 2.75 2.76 2.77
Week ending: Nov. 30 Dec. 7 Dec. 14 Dec. 21 Dec. 28	1.62 1.61 1.57 1.55 1.53	(6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	2.27 2.27 2.25 2.23 2.22	1.87 1.93 1.96 2.00 1.99	2.52 2.53 2.56 2.57 2.56	2.84 2.84 2.83 2.83 2.82	2.60 2.61 2.62 2.61 2.60	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.69 2.68	2.85 2.85 2.83 2.83 2.82	3.19 3.19 3.17 3.17 3.16	2.67 2.67 2.67 2.67 2.66	3.07 3.07 3.04 3.04 3.03	2.77 2.78 2.78 2.77 2.76

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¹ Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.
¹ The average rate on 90-day stock exchange time loans was 1.50 per cent beginning Aug. 2, 1946. Prior to that date it was 1.25 per cent.
¹ Rate on new issues offered within period.
⁴ From Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1945, included Treasury notes of Sept. 15, 1948, and Treasury bonds of Dec. 15, 1950; beginning Dec. 15, 1948, includes only Treasury bonds of Dec. 15, 1950.
∤ Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 120-121, pp. 448-459, and the BULLETIN for May 1945, pp. 483-490.

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.
2 Standard and Poor's Corporation.
3 U. S. Treasury Department.
4 Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa, Aa, and A groups have been reduced from 10 to 5, 6, and 9 issues, respectively, and the railroad Aaa, Aa, and A groups from 10 to 6, 6, and 9 issues, respectively.
5 Beginning Dec. 15, 1945, includes Treasury bonds of June 1952-54, June 1952-55, December 1952-54, and March 1956-58.
6 No partially tax-exempt bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 128-129, pp. 468-474, and the BULLETIN for May 1945, pp. 483-490.

SECURITY MARKETS 1

				Bond	prices					St	ock price	:55		
					Corpo	orate 4				Commo	on (index	, 1935–3	9=100)	Volume of trad- ing ⁷ (in
Year, month, or week	U. S. Gov- ern-	Munic- ipal (high-	High-	Med	ium- and	l lower-g	rade	De-	Pre- ferred6		Indus-	Rail-	Public	thou- sands of shares)
	ment ²	grade)3	grade	Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	faulted		Total	trial	road	utility	shares)
Number of issues	1-9	15	15	50	10	20	20	15	15	402	354	20	28	
1944 average	100.25 102.04 104.77	135.7 139.6 140.1	120.9 122.1 123.4	114.7 117.9 118.5	120.5 122.2 123.6	107.3 115.1 117.0	116.3 116.3 114.9	59.2 75.4 76.7	175.7 189.1 198.5	100 122 140	102 123 143	101 137 143	90 106 120	971 1,443 1,390
1945—December	102.68	140.1	121.9	119.0	123.1	117.5	116.2	82.1	195.3	140	142	157	120	1,626
1946—January. February March April May June July August September October November December	104.59 106.03 106.46 106.61 104.82 105.28 104.87 104.11 103.25 103.58 103.71 103.87	143.4	123.8 124.5 124.5 124.3 123.7 123.9 124.0 123.8 122.8 121.8 121.6 121.5	119.7 120.0 120.1 119.9 119.5 119.5 119.1 119.0 117.4 115.8 115.9 115.9	123.9 124.4 124.5 124.4 123.9 123.9 123.4 124.0 123.3 122.2 122.5 123.0	118.9 119.6 119.9 119.6 118.6 118.7 118.5 117.7 114.3 112.3 112.7 122.9	116.3 116.1 115.9 115.8 116.0 116.0 115.3 115.4 114.7 112.9 112.6 111.9	84.9 85.4 82.7 83.6 81.8 83.2 80.0 78.8 65.4 62.7 63.6 67.7	197.9 200.5 203.1 204.9 201.9 202.4 204.1 203.4 196.2 191.6 189.3 186.2	145 143 142 152 154 153 150 146 125 122 121	148 146 145 156 159 157 153 150 129 126 124	164 160 154 157 157 162 154 147 119 110	124 124 123 128 129 130 128 125 110 107 106 110	2,183 1,776 1,116 1,391 1,311 1,086 936 946 2,173 1,256 1,191 1,320
Week ending: Nov. 30 Dec. 7 Dec. 14 Dec. 21 Dec. 28	103.42 103.46 103.82 104.02 104.14	135.4 134.2 133.6 132.8 133.0	121.5 121.5 121.4 121.4 121.5	115.5 115.5 116.0 116.0 116.0	122.5 122.6 122.9 123.1 123.2	112.1 112.1 113.0 113.2 113.1	112.0 112.0 112.3 111.6 111.6	63.0 64.1 68.5 68.8 69.3	187.7 185.7 186.2 186.7 186.7	120 122 127 126 127	123 125 130 129 130	113 115 123 120 119	106 108 110 110 110	1,005 1,133 1,556 1,291 1,164

NEW SECURITY ISSUES [In millions of dollars]

						[11	1 11111101	is or do									
				:	For new	capital						Fo	r refunc	ling			
	Total (new	Tatal			Dom	estic				Total			Don	estic			
Year or month	and re- fund-	Total (do- mestic and		State	Fed-	C	Corporat	:e	For-	(do- mestic		State and	Fed-	c	orporat	e	For-
	ing)	for- eign)	Total	mu- nici- pal	eral agen- cies ¹	Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	eign²	and for- eign)	Total	mu- nici- pal	eral agen- cies ¹	Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	eign²
1936	6,214 3,937 4,449 5,790 4,803 5,546 2,114 2,174 4,216 7,958	2,138 2,360 2,277 1,951 2,854 1,075 642 913	2,094 2,325 2,239 1,948 2,852 1,075 640 896	712 971 931 751 518 342 176 235	22 157 481 924 461 1,272 108 90 15 26	1,192 1,225 873 383 736 1,062 624 374 646 1,255	807 287 601 889 506 282 422	352 408 67 97 135 173 118 92 224 654	23 44 35 38 2 1 2 17 12	4,242 1,799 2,089 3,513 2,852 2,693 1,039 1,532 3,303 6,194	4,123 1,680 2,061 3,465 2,852 2,689 1,039 1,442 3,288 6,146	382 191 129 195 482 435 181 259 404 324	353 281 665 1,537 344 698 440 497 418 912	3,387 1,209 1,267 1,733 2,026 1,557 418 685 2,466 4,911	856 1,236 1,596 1,834 1,430 407 603 2,178	31 137 193 126 11 82 288	119 119 28 48 4 90 15 48
1945—November December	223 838	94 243	94 241	34 80		60 161	28 107	31 54	3	129 594	129 594	7 3	44 255	78 337	60 282	18 55	
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	346 430 562 1,097 1,037 847 929 559 430 552 761	419 231 353	122 200 373 302 425 491 419 231 353	68 57 56 61 103 108 124 64 61 49 69	1 18 16 22 7 9	131 47 127 290 192 307 367 354 170 257 590	5 17 118 99 115	122 42 111 172 93 193 184 159 74 43 145	8	146 307 362 723 728 423 438 141 199 199	146 307 338 698 728 423 386 126 199 199	3 23 31 10 47 16 8 1 16	30 20 23 326 17 41 33 33 38 133	113 264 284 363 664 366 345 92 144 65 86	536 301	65 71 53 1	23 25 52 15

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.
2 Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.
3 Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.
4 Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.
5 Standard and Poor's Corporation.
6 Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.
7 Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and the BULLETIN for May 1945, pp. 483-490.

Includes publicly offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.
 Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.
 Source.—For domestic issues, Commercial and Financial Chronicle; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 137, p. 487.

NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES 1

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS

[In millions of dollars]

					Pro	oposed uses	of net procee	eds		
Year or month	Estimated gross proceeds ²	Estimated net proceeds ³		New money		Retire	ement of secu	ırities	Repayment	Other
	proceeds	proceeds	Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital	Total	Bonds and notes	Preferred stock	of other debt	purposes
1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1945—August. September. October. November. December 1946—January. February. March. April. May.	2,164 2,677 2,667 1,062 1,170 3,202 6,011 465 808 1,082 500 253 27 417 682 844	384 2,266 4,431 2,239 2,110 2,115 2,615 2,623 1,043 1,147 3,902 459 793 1,062 148 491 245 291 405 666 825	57 208 858 991 681 325 569 868 474 308 657 1,080 100 99 156 25 121 111 37 99 213 153	32 111 380 574 170 424 661 287 141 252 638 59 9 93 63 17 55 148 91	26 96 478 417 177 155 145 207 187 167 405 442 41 49 54 16 29 49 20 44 65 66	231 1,865 3,368 1,100 1,206 1,695 1,854 1,583 396 2,389 4,555 302 682 853 88 338 118 238 287 376 630	231 1,794 3,143 911 1,119 1,637 1,726 1,483 366 667 2,038 4,117 283 648 797 68 296 56 222 257 320 514	71 226 190 87 59 128 100 30 72 351 438 19 35 56 19 42 62 16 30 56 116	84 170 154 111 215 69 174 144 138 73 49 -134 50 1 1 19 6 12 2 2 2 57 28	11 23 49 36 7 26 19 28 35 27 47 133 6 11 34 29 20 10 15 17 21
June	663 672 497 267 7383 629	643 655 488 261 *377 617	245 327 331 138 r263 511	169 198 126 101 160 329	77 129 206 37 r104 183	317 258 98 98 48 81	285 218 77 38 36 74	32 40 21 60 12 6	14 46 50 18 761 6	67 25 10 6 5

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS

[In millions of dollars]

		Railroad				Public	utility			Indu	strial			Ot	her	
Year or month	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses ⁴	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	172 120 774 338 54 182 319 361 47 160 602 1,436	21 57 139 228 24 85 115 253 32 46 102 115	120 54 558 110 30 97 186 108 15 114 500 1,320	31 10 77 1	130 1,250 1,987 751 1,208 1,246 1,180 1,340 464 469 1,400 2,291	30 63 89 180 43 245 317 145 22	77 1,190 1,897 611 943 1,157 922 993 292 423 1,343 2,159	42 30 27 50 86 47 13 30 27 25 17 63	62 774 1,280 1,079 831 584 961 828 527 497 1,033 1,969		34 550 761 373 226 353 738 463 89 199 504 1,010	2 150 80 90 136 43 56 121 146 71 76 148	20 122 390 71 16 102 155 94 4 21 107 206		72 152 7 7 7 88 9 18	19 4 20 7 1 5 104 21 4 3 56
1945—August September October November December	84 270 246 68	10 4 27 19	74 266 219 50		117 378 566 63 213	16 2	111 372 524 54 181	5 6 26 7 8	249 133 223 61 184	87 95 21	116 42 105 33 105	47 4 23 7 9	8 12 28 24 26	1 8 19 1 9	2 3 5 3	5 1 4 22 15
1946—January February March April May June July August September. October November.	7 150 192 98 76 35 9 3 19 40 18	7 1 2 1 7 9 8 3 16 21 18	148 190 97 69 26	1	43 32 78 138 424 179 338 41 111 124 61	6 5 10 181 6 13 108	43 31 76 119 408 134 156 33 86 17 33	13 11 35 1 2 12	181 100 126 412 289 405 277 392 130 r210 530	26 94 198 127 206 131 313 108 7132	68 59 13 157 137 153 102 63 9 12 48	15 15 19 56 25 45 44 16 13 •66	13 9 10 18 37 24 31 53 1 3 8	6 9 2 7 14 20 6 9 1 3 5	8 3 17 4 1	9 6 25 42

Revised.

1 Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States.

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

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

4 Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes.

5 Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes.

6 Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes, see Banking and Monetary Statistics (Table 138, p. 491), a

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

QUARTERLY EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

				_	ι	ZII IIIIIIO	113 01 001	1912]							
					Net p	rofits,¹ b	y indust	rial grou	ps					rofits an	
					М	anufactu	iring and	l mining		. =		Mis-		Divie	dends
Year or quarter	Total	Iron and steel	Ma- chin- ery	Au- tomo- biles	Other trans- porta- tion equip- ment	Non- ferrous metals and prod- ucts	Other dura- ble goods	Foods, bever- ages, and tobacco	Oil produc- ing and refin- ing	Indus- trial chemi- cals	Other non- dura- ble goods	cella-	Net profits ¹	Pre- ferred	Com- mon
Number of companies.	629	47	69	15	68	77	75	49	45	30	80	74	152	152	152
1940	2,163 1,769 1,800 1,896	146 278 325 226 204 194 188	115 158 193 159 165 174 163	223 242 274 209 201 222 243	102 173 227 182 180 190 169	119 133 153 138 128 115 108	70 88 113 90 83 88 88	151 148 159 151 162 175 199	98 112 174 152 186 220 223	186 194 207 164 170 187 187	134 160 187 136 149 147 154	122 132 152 161 171 184 203	847 1,028 1,137 888 902 970 989	90 90 92 88 86 86 86	564 669 705 552 556 611 612
Quarterly 1943—1	430 433 461 477	52 47 51 53	39 41 41 45	47 50 52 53	3 48 3 46 3 46 3 41	34 32 31 31	19 22 20 23	39 37 43 43	36 42 49 58	41 41 40 47	36 36 39 38	39 38 50 44	209 221 226 246	21 22 21 22	127 132 127 170
1944—1	444 459 475 518	47 46 47 55	40 40 38 55	52 55 55 59	3 52 3 47 3 47 3 43	29 30 28 28	20 22 21 25	38 43 45 49	49 52 56 64	42 43 49 53	36 37 37 37	39 43 52 50	224 230 244 272	21 22 20 23	142 149 137 184
1945—1	492 508 439 485	49 53 37 49	38 42 35 47	63 77 46 58	3 50 3 47 3 36 3 36	31 27 23 27	21 21 20 26	45 46 50 58	62 64 61 37	48 45 43 51	39 38 37 40	45 47 53 58	250 269 224 246	20 22 21 22	142 145 143 182
1946—1	323 604 676	22 67 94	-19 49 31	-34 21 44	³ -5 ³ 51 ³ 38	20 26 43	12 37 42	65 74 84	56 62 78	63 66 67	62 71 76	82 80 79	116 250 303	20 21 20	146 153 149

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

				lın n	illions of	dollarsj						
		Rail	road4			Electric	power ⁸			Teler	hone ⁶	
Year or quarter	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁷	Net income ¹	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁷	Net income ¹	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax ⁷	Net income ¹	Divi- dends
Annual 1939	5,347 7,466 9,055 9,437	126 249 674 1,658 2,211 1,971 755	93 189 500 902 873 668 447	126 159 186 202 217 246 253	2,647 2,797 3,029 3,216 3,464 3,618 3,695	629 692 774 847 914 915 906	535 548 527 490 502 499 523	444 447 437 408 410 390 399	1,067 1,129 1,235 1,362 1,537 1,641 1,803	227 248 271 302 374 399 396	191 194 178 163 180 174 177	175 178 172 163 168 168 173
Quarterly 1943—1	2,091	515	214	29	864	254	136	99	366	88	42	40
	2,255	608	244	52	835	221	118	100	382	96	44	42
	2,368	653	250	36	859	210	114	99	391	94	45	43
	2,340	435	166	100	906	228	133	113	398	96	48	43
1944—1	2,273	458	148	31	925	262	135	94	400	97	42	42
	2,363	511	174	55	886	241	123	102	406	101	43	42
	2,445	550	180	30	878	207	111	94	409	98	43	42
	2,356	452	165	130	929	205	130	101	426	104	46	43
1945—1	2,277	425	139	30	971	292	139	102	436	115	46	41
	2,422	504	187	72	909	233	123	96	444	109	45	44
	2,231	229	125	29	887	211	116	92	449	103	44	43
	1,972	-404	-4	123	928	171	145	109	474	70	43	46
1946—1	1,866	38	14	56	971	299	196	107	475	84	54	46
	1,711	-54	-42	52	915	221	151	110	497	74	53	46
	2,045	156	125	41	937	207	142	112	502	55	44	48

^{1 &}quot;Net profits" and "net income" refer to income after all charges and taxes and before dividends.
2 Includes 29 companies engaged in wholesale and retail trade (largely department stores), 13 in the amusement industry, 21 in shipping and transportation other than railroads (largely airlines), and 11 companies furnishing scattered types of service.
3 Partly estimated.
4 Class I line-haul railroads, overing about 95 per cent of all railroad operations.
5 Class A and B electric utilities, covering about 95 per cent of all electric power operations. Figures include affiliated nonelectric operations.
6 Thirty large companies, covering about 85 per cent of all telephone operations. Series excludes American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies.
7 After all charges and taxes except Federal income and excess profits taxes.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT-VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITIES

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

		Total		Marketa	ble public	issues¹		Nonmarl	retable pu	blic issues			Fully
End of month	Total gross direct debt	interest- bearing direct debt	Total	Treasury bills	Certifi- cates of indebt- edness	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	Total	U. S. savings bonds	Treasury tax and savings notes	Special issues	Non- interest- bearing debt	guaran- teed in- terest- bearing securities
1940—June Dec 1941—June Dec 1942—June Dec 1943—June Dec 1944—June Dec 1945—June Dec 1946—Jan Keb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	165, 877, 201, 003 230, 630 258, 682 278, 115 278, 887 279, 214 276, 012 273, 898 272, 583 269, 422 268, 270 267, 546 265, 369 263, 532	44, 458 48, 387 57, 451 107, 308 135, 380 164, 508 199, 543 228, 891 256, 357 275, 694 277, 456 277, 912 274, 748 272, 711 271, 440 268, 111 267, 039 266, 359 266, 259 266, 259 266, 259 266, 217 262, 915 260, 925 260, 925 260, 925 260, 925 260, 925 260, 925	35, 645 37, 713 41, 562 50, 573 76, 488 95, 310 115, 230 115, 230 116, 648 1181, 319 199, 633 199, 633 189, 638 189, 638 188, 338 182, 318 180, 328	1,310 1,603 2,002 2,508 6,627 11,864 13,072 14,734 16,428 17,041 17,032 17,042 17,041 17,039 17,041 17,039 17,041 17,041 17,039 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041 17,041	3,096 10,534 16,561 22,843 28,822 30,401 34,136 38,135 41,502 41,413 40,393 38,488 40,828 34,804 37,720 36,473 34,478 32,478 30,475 29,987	6,383 6,178 5,698 5,997 6,689 9,868 11,175 17,405 23,039 23,497 22,967 19,551 18,261 18,261 18,261 13,351 13,351 13,351 13,351 13,351 13,351 10,090	26,555 27,960 30,215 33,367 38,085 49,268 57,520 67,944 91,585 106,448 120,423 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177 121,177	3,444 4,555 8,907 13,510 21,788 29,200 36,875 50,917 56,226 56,915 57,168 57,206 56,550 56,472 56,173 56,399 56,081 56,081	2,905 3,195 4,314 6,140 10,188 15,050 21,256 27,363 34,606 40,361 45,586 48,183 48,692 48,733 48,828 48,917 49,035 49,320 49,474 49,039 49,776	2,471 3,015 6,384 7,495 8,587 9,843 10,136 8,235 8,107 8,043 7,365 7,144 7,127 6,669 6,699 6,093 5,978 5,725	4,775 5,370 6,120 6,982 7,885 9,032 10,871 12,703 14,287 16,326 18,812 20,000 20,655 20,897 21,32 21,224 21,481 22,332 23,483 24,254 24,585	591 566 574 487 4862 1,316 1,373 2,321 1,460 1,739 2,321 1,431 1,301 1,231 1,143 1,143 1,188 1,143 1,117 1,152 1,117 1,350	5,498 5,901 6,360 6,317 4,548 4,283 4,092 4,225 1,516 1,470 409 553 542 533 542 467 324 467 324 378 378 362 331

¹ Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated 6,310 million dollars on Nov. 30, 1946.

² Total marketable public issues includes Postal Savings and prewar bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service, depositary, and Armed Forces Leave bonds not shown separately.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 146-148, pp. 509-512.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1946

On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills ¹ Jan. 2, 1947. Jan. 9, 1947. Jan. 16, 1947. Jan. 23, 1947. Jan. 30, 1947. Feb. 6, 1947. Feb. 13, 1947. Feb. 20, 1947. Feb. 27, 1947. Mar. 6, 1946. Mar. 13, 1946. Mar. 20, 1946. Mar. 27, 1946.	1,307 1,306 1,307 1,302 1,303 1,312 1,314 1,343 1,316 1,315 1,309 1,317	Treasury bonds—Cont. Dec. 15, 1949–52 • . 3 ½ Dec. 15, 1949–53 • . 2½ Mar. 15, 1950–52 2½ Sept. 15, 1950–52 · . 2½ Sept. 15, 1950–52 2½ Lune 15, 1951–54 • . 2½ Sept. 15, 1951–54 • . 2½ Sept. 15, 1951–53 2 Dec. 15, 1951–53 2 Dec. 15, 1951–53 · 2 Dec. 15, 1951–55 · 3 Dec. 15, 1951–55 · 2 Mar. 15, 1952–54 . 2½ June 15, 1952–54 2½ June 15, 1952–54 2½ June 15, 1952–54 2	491 1,786 1,963 1,186 4,939 2,635 1,627 7,986 755 1,118 510 1,024 5,825
Cert. of indebtedness Jan. 1, 1947. 74 Feb. 1, 1947. 74 Mar. 1, 1947. 74 Apr. 1, 1947. 74 July 1, 1947. 74 Aug. 1, 1947. 74 Aug. 1, 1947. 74 Oct. 1, 1947. 74 Doc. 1, 1947. 74 Dec. 1, 1947. 74	3,330 4,954 3,133 2,820 2,775 2,916 1,223 2,341 1,440 1,775 3,281	June 15, 1952-55, 21/4 Dec. 15, 1952-54, 2 June 15, 1953-55 2, 2/4 Mar. 15, 1954-56 2, 2/4 Mar. 15, 1955-60 2, 2/4 Sept. 15, 1956-59, 21/4 Sept. 15, 1956-59, 21/4 June 15, 1958-63 2, 2/4 June 15, 1959-62 2, 2/4 Dec. 15, 1960-65 2, 2/4 June 15, 1960-65 2, 2/4	1,501 8,662 725 681 2,611 1,449 982 3,823 919 5,284 3,470 1,485 2,118 2,831
Treasury notes Mar. 15, 1947	1,948 2,707 1,687 3,748	June 15, 1964-69 · 2½ Dec. 15, 1964-69 · 2½ Mar. 15, 1965-70 · 2½ Mar. 15, 1965-71 · 2½ June 15, 1967-72 · 2½ Sept. 15, 1967-72 · 2½ Dec. 15, 1967-72 · 2½	3,761 3,838 5,197 3,481 7,967 2,716 11,689
Dec. 15, 1947 •	701 1,115 1,223 3,062 451 571 1,014 1,292 2,098	Postal Savings bonds	16 113 50 176,613

¹ Sold on discount basis. See table on Open-Market Money Rates,

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

	[In millio	ns of doll	ars]		
Month	Amount out- standing	Funds r	eceived fi Per		during	Redemp- tions and maturities
	at end of month	All series	Series E	Series F	Series G	All series
Fiscal year ending: June—1940 1941 1942 1944 1945 1946 1946—Jan Feb Mar Apr May July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	49,320 49,477 49,545 49,624	1,109 1,492 5,994 11,789 15,498 14,891 9,612 1,254 960 622 626 626 626 627 627 628 594 571 753 590 494 519 453 519	203 3,526 8,271 11,820 11,533 6,739 908 641 367 371 388 345 321 386 327 309 327 294 370	67 435 758 802 679 407 83 40 30 27 29 24 24 24 20 29	395 2,032 2,759 2,876 2,658 2,465 262 278 225 228 250 225 226 335 2169 1139 178	114 148 207 848 2,371 4,298 6,717 559 629 565 634 621 552 519 537 478 489 418 504

Maturities and amounts outstanding December 31, 1946

Maturit	ies and amo	unts outsta	nding Deec		740
Year of maturity	All series	Series B-D	Series E	Series F	Series G
1947	427 502 803 980 1,598 4,522 8,143 10,713 9,504 6,788 2,997 2,876 -77	427 502 803 980 435	1,162 4,522 6,783 7,922 6,544 3,406	209 561 623 702 564 310	1,151 2,230 2,336 2,681 2,434 2,566
Total	49,776	3,148	30,339	2,969	13,397

p. 63.
Partially tax exempt.
Restricted.

OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED

[Estimates of the Treasury Department. Par value, in millions of dollars]

	,				 							
		He	ld by ban	ks			Held	by nonba	nk investo	rs		
End of month	Total interest- bearing securities	Total	Com- mercial	Federal Reserve	Total	Indi- viduals	Insur- ance com-	Mutual savings	Other corpo- rations and	State and local gov-	U. S. G ment as and trus	gencies
			banks 1	Banks		viduais	panies	banks	associa- tions	ern- ments	Special issues	Public issues
1940—June	54,747 63,768 76,517 111,591 139,472 168,732	18,566 21,884 23,654 28,645 47,289 59,402 71,443	16,100 19,700 21,400 26,000 41,100 52,200 59,900	2,466 2,184 2,254 2,645 6,189 7,202 11,543	29,308 32,863 40,114 47,872 64,302 80,070 97,289	9,700 11,100 13,800 18,200 23,800 30,300 37,100	6,500 7,100 8,200 9,200 11,300 13,100 15,100	3,100 3,400 3,700 3,900 4,500 5,300 6,100	2,600 2,400 4,400 5,400 11,600 15,700 20,100	300 400 500 600 800 1,300 2,000	4,775 6,120 6,982 7,885 9,032 10,871 12,703	2,305 2,375 2,558 2,737 3,218 3,451 4,242
1944—June	201,059 230,361 256,766 276,246	83,301 96,546 105,892 114,362	68,400 77,700 84,100 90,100	14,901 18,846 21,792 24,262	117,758 133,815 150,874 161,884	45,100 52,200 58,500 63,600	17,300 19,600 22,700 24,400	7,300 8,300 9,600 10,700	25,700 27,600 29,900 29,900	3,200 4,300 5,300 6,300	14,287 16,326 18,812 20,000	4,810 5,348 6,128 7,038
1946—February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October.	278,451 275,290 273,244 271,983 268,578 267,363 266,729 264,608 262,792	115,404 111,601 111,332 109,832 107,083 105,533 104,346 102,749 101,018	92,500 89,000 88,600 86,900 83,300 81,900 80,400 78,700 77,500	22,904 22,601 22,732 22,932 23,783 23,633 23,946 24,049 23,518	163,047 163,689 161,912 162,151 161,495 161,830 162,383 161,859 161,774	63,700 63,800 63,300 63,200 63,000 63,100 62,900 63,100	24,800 25,000 25,000 25,200 25,300 25,400 25,400 25,400 25,400	11,100 11,200 11,300 11,300 11,500 11,600 11,700 11,700 11,700	29,000 29,200 27,700 27,500 26,500 26,100 25,400 25,200	6,400 6,400 6,400 6,400 6,200 6,100 6,000 6,000	20,897 21,135 21,224 21,481 22,332 23,045 23,443 23,854 24,015	7,061 7,046 7,045 7,048 6,798 6,666 6,619 6,524 6,419

¹ Including holdings by banks in territories and insular possessions, amounting to 100 million dollars on June 30, 1942, and 500 million on Sept. 30, 1946.

SUMMARY DATA FROM TREASURY SURVEY OF OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES *

[Public marketable securities. Par values in millions of dollars]

				[Fur	nic mai	Ketable	securit	es. Fai vaiues iii	11111101115	or domaisj				
End of month	Total out- stand- ing	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Com- mer- cial banks (1)	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Insur- ance com- panies	Other	End of month	Total out- stand- ing	ment en agen- R	ed- ral ke- rve lanks (1)	tual sav-	Insurance companies	Other
July Aug Sept Oct	193,529 189,649 187,638 186,394 184,382 182,362	6,768 6,636 6,584 6,489	22,932 23,783 23,633 23,946 24,049 23,518	76,578 75,465 73,993 72,390	11,220 11,337 11,422 11,449	24,285 24,393 24,381 24,429	47,015 46,174 46,068 45,574	1946—May June July Aug Sept Oct	121,177 119,323 119,323 119,323 119,323 119,323	6,655 6,494 6,451 6,375	903 48,13 755 47,3 755 47,6 755 47,8 755 48,18 755 48,3	5 10,743 0 10,855 6 10,893 6 10,930	23,073 23,171 23,147 23,182	30,764 30,388 30,220 29.895
Treasury bills: 1946—May June July Aug Sept Oct Certificates:	17,041 17,039 17,023 17,024 17,007 16,987	3 7 7 4 6	13,896 14,466 14,406 14,739 14,711 14,595	1,142 1,225 925 939 1,126	3 1 1	1 1	1,421 1,424 1,384 1,352 1,352 1,260	July Aug Sept Oct Maturing in 5-10	11,613 10,772 10,772 10,772 12,064 12,064	561 272 272 272 273 273	8,00 7,77 7,76 7,78 8,81 8,76	6 232 0 225 5 230 1 259	348 343 458	2,145 2,168 2,144 2,263
1946—May	36,828 34,804 37,720 36,473 34,478 32,478	58 83 74	6,813 7,876 7,856 7,915 7,452	18,157 16,676 17,616 16,342 14,532 13,343	243 272	576 603 610 605	11,410 10,439 11,270 11,289 11,108 10,846	1946—May June July Aug	45,261 44,928 44,928 44,928 43,636 43,636	1,148 1,133 1,108 1,108 1,600 1,096	31,54 31,69 31,81 30,79	7 1,877 4 1,828	3,337 3,293 3,247 3,130	7,013 6,948 6,925 6,828
June July Aug Sept Oct Guaranteed securities:	18,261 13,351 13,351 13,351 13,351	9 7 7 8	1,748 596 596 668	11,396 8,938 8,843 8,707	227 206 222 254 273	623 604 609 629 636	4,258 3,000 3,074 3,087	1946—May June	20,704 20,023 20,023 20,023 20,023 20,023	974 915 859 833 801 751	5,72 5,25 5,40 5,45 5,75 5,97	7 3,461 3 3,472 5 3,454 0 3,428	3,165 3,173 3,197 3,147	7,226 7,118 7,084 6,897
1946—May June July Aug Sept Oct	42 43 43 43 44 44	9 9 9 9		14 14 13 13 13 12	3 3 3 3 3	12 13 13 13 14 14	4 5 5 5 5 5	1946—May June July Aug Sept Oct	43,598 43,598 43,598 43,598 43,598 43,598	5,100 5,091 5,011 4,994 4,956 4,892	2,74 2,75 2,79 2,79 2,82 2,81	5,145 5,280 5,380 5,463	16,179 16,223 16,357 16,361 16,449 16,505	14,381 14,152 14,064 13,905

^{*} Figures include only holdings by institutions or agencies from which reports are received. Data for commercial banks, mutual savings banks and the residual "other" are not entirely comparable from month to month. Since June 1943 the coverage by the survey of commercial banks has been expanded. Figures in column headed "other" include holdings by nonreporting banks and insurance companies as well as by other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) by all banks and all insurance companies for certain dates are shown in the table above.

¹ Including stock savings banks. On Oct. 31, 1946, commercial banks reporting to the Treasury held 20,531 million dollars of U. S. Government securities due or callable within one year out of a total of 59,957 million outstanding.
² Including 196 million dollars of Postal Savings and prewar bonds not shown separately below.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Period	Incom With- held ²	Other	Mis- cella- neous inter- nal reve- nue ¹	Social Secu- rity taxes	Other re- ceipts	re-	Net re- ceipts ³	In- ter- est on debt	War and de- fense activ- ities	Trans- fers to trust ac- counts etc.		Total budget expend- itures	Defi- cit	Trust ac- counts etc.4	Change in gen- eral fund bal- ance	In- crease in gross debt
Fiscal year ending: June 1944. June 1945. June 1946. 1945—December. 1946—January February March April May June July August September October November December.	10,289 9,392 707 554 1,086 658 485 966	21,493 2,659 2,201 1,704 4,180 1,118 442 2,742 974 443 2,845 847 332	6,949 7,725 516 645 584 649 615 615 695 679 656 752 669	1,793 1,714 69 51 3100 65 285 76 67 302 87 4 290	3,824 3,915 170 397 191 176 424 690 399 349 223 186 386 236	3,848 3,875 5,762 2,734 2,998 4,482 2,600 2,717 4,481 2,617 2,639	46,457 43,038 4,118 3,819 3,678 5,747 2,733 4,479 2,539 2,434 4,478 2,544 2,364	3,617 4,722 817 309 118 646 174 106 1,395 249 122 648 160 105	90,029 48,542 4,245 3,417 2,702 2,550 2,560 2,182 2,442 1,190 1,509 1,100 1,481 1,436	1,646 1,918 684 148 23 200 95 5 631 13 32 48 27	5,113 9,837 384 482 543 1,383 1,316 1,294 1,671 2,444 1,152 1,070	100,405 65,019 5,445 4,891 3,510 4,602 4,251 3,677 5,513 4,514 2,796 2,851 3,023 2,557	53,948 21,981 1,327 1,073 +168 +1,146 1,573 363 1,975 363 +1,627 479	+798 +781 +113 -276 +39 +462 +254 -139 -103 +918 +98 -318 +215 +215 +43	-10,460 +11,558 -577 +534 -1,593 -3,433 -2,398 -4,298 -2,209 -989 -868 -2,101 -1,405	57,679 10,740 12,773 772 327 -3,201 -2,114 -1,316 -3,161 -1,152

			Details	of trust ac	counts, et	c.		Ge	eneral fund	of the T	reasury (e	nd of per	iod)
		cial Secur accounts		Net ex-		Other			Ass	ets			
Period	Net re- ceipts	Invest- ments	Ex- pendi- tures	in check- ing ac- counts of Govern- ment agencies	Re- ceipts	Invest- ments	Ex- pendi- tures	Total	De- posits in Federal Reserve Banks	De- posits in special deposi- taries	Other assets	Total liabili- ties	Balance in general fund
Fiscal year ending: June 1944 June 1945 June 1946	3,202 3,239 2,940	2,816 2,757 1,261	380 453 1,618	4,403 1,178 -952	1,851 3,820 4,726	1,313 2,444 2,407	192 -571 2,550	20,775 25,119 14,708	1,442 1,500 1,006	18,007 22,622 12,993	1,327 997 708	607 421 470	20,169 24,698 14,238
1945—December 1946—January February March April May June July August September October November December	355 64 135 465 232	198 -36 -13 87 -60 72 359 103 122 271 -5 87 237	149 178 178 174 155 158 140 137 135 112 116 104 109	-395 -9 -635 -4 181 8 5-1,704 -66 -67 -116 -2 17	260 810 393 181 326 390 466 5 586 108 216 155 127 125	54 583 225 72 133 165 253 331 192 46 26 60 3.	195 548 309 85 -18 419 41 5 448 -12 228 78 265	26,520 25,851 26,414 24,743 21,293 18,859 14,708 12,444 11,431 10,524 8,393 6,965 3,920	1,674 1,011 1,209 2,160 1,124 1,230 1,006 702 872 1,445 773 824 682	24,044 24,030 24,447 21,776 19,502 16,949 12,993 10,961 9,842 8,377 6,936 5,487 2,570	802 810 758 807 667 681 708 781 716 702 684 655 668	517 424 453 376 359 323 470 415 391 353 323 300 418	26,003 25,427 25,961 24,367 20,935 18,536 14,238 12,029 11,040 10,171 8,070 6,665 3,502

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

[On basis of reports of collections. In millions of dollars]

	Indiv income	ridual e taxes		oration in I profits ta		Estate	Excise and	[In mi
Period	With- held	Other	Normal and surtax	Excess profits	Other profits taxes	and gift taxes	other mis- cellaneous taxes	Period
Fiscal year ending: June 1940	686 7,823 10,264	982 1,418 3,263 5,944 10,438 8,770 8,847	1,121 1,852 3,069 4,521 5,284 4,880 4,640	164 1,618 5,064 9,345 11,004 7,822	27 37 57 84 137 144 91	360 407 433 447 511 643 677	2,000 2,547 3,405 4,124 4,842 6,317 7,036	Fiscal year ending: June—1940
1945—November December.		61 560	136 744	248 1,398	6 13	44 45	560 466	1945—November December
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	1,848 154 708 1,245 30 858 1,339 30 1,062	1,743 991 1,883 508 175 1,053 375 77 1,198 234 80	301 128 1,006 157 82 744 192 142 692 232 122	536 236 1,268 324 157 994 330 204 978 344 123	6 4 9 5 3 16 4 4 10 4 3	61 54 84 66 64 63 74 58 43 57	582 543 555 549 577 548 634 631 604 706 612	1946—January February March April May June July August September October November

CASH INCOME AND OUTGO OF THE U. S. TREASURY

[In mill	ions of do	llars]	
Period	Cash income	Cash outgo	Excess of cash outgo
Fiscal year ending: June—1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1945—November. December.	7,019 9,298 15,374 25,485 48,254 51,332 48,103 3,087 4,407	9,555 14,031 34,717 79,253 94,296 96,263 65,904 4,811 5,303	2,536 4,733 19,342 53,769 46,043 44,931 17,800 1,724 896
1946—January February. March. April. May. June. July August. September. October. November.	3,993 4,277 5,950 2,934 3,492 4,736 2,703 3,016 4,698 2,803 2,892	5,630 3,921 4,169 4,171 4,383 5,046 2,923 2,928 2,928 2,988 2,850 2,276	1,637 -356 -1,782 1,237 891 310 219 -88 -1,710 47 -616

Details on collection basis given in table below.
Total receipts less social security employment taxes which are appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-).

Adjustment in classification.

Not comparable with back figures.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics

Tables 150-151. pp. 513-516.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In millions of dollars] PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

			Assets,	other t	han int	erageno	y items	ı			ies, other			
Corporation or agency	T 1	0 1	Loans re-	Com- modi- ties, sup-		est- ents	Land, struc- tures,	Undis- trib-	Other	Bonds, and d tures p	eben-	Other	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	Pri- vately owned inter-
	Total	Cash	ceiv- able	plies, and mate- rials	U. S. Govt. secu- rities	Other secu- rities	and equip- ment	uted charges	as- sets	Fully guar- anteed by U.S.	Other	liabil- ities	inter- est	est
All agencies: Dec. 31, 1945 Mar. 31, 1946 June 30, 1946 Sept. 30, 1946.	29.869	11.305	5.381	2,288 1,918 1,550 1,429	1,789	285 439	21,017 20,784 17,438 16,973	460 385	1,845 1,741 1,605 1,536	555 536 325 377	1,133	4,959 4,939	27,492 26,218 22,889 24,069	479 482
Classification by agency, Sept. 30, 1946 Department of Agriculture: Farm Credit Administration: Banks for cooperatives	269 388 1,163 117 151 500 1,414 454 454 3		320 959 2 18 138 489 29	578	43 139 68 (2)	48	5	95	3 19 (2) (2) 3 5 4 281	334		(2) 2 37 (2) 1 2 3 (2) 1,390 66 66	14 21 145 500 -310 448	242
National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Federal home loan banks Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp Home Owners' Loan Corp Federal Public Housing Authority and affiliate:	386 173 728	- 1			130 168 17			(2)	1 4 3	5	102	55 3 23	170	105
Federal Public Housing Authority Defense Homes Corp Federal Housing Administration Federal National Mortgage Association. R.F.C. Mortgage Company	533 60 191 6 23	34	279 1 25 6 14	(2) (2) (2) 	117	(2)	227 58 1	(2)	(2) 15 (2) 2	(²) 34		2 1 10 (2)	59 147 6	
Reconstruction Finance Corp.4	5,047	17	737	742	48	164	2,975	111	253	(2)		781	4,267	
Export-Import Bank. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Federal Works Agency. Tennessee Valley Authority. U. S. Maritime Commission:	1,053 272	12	945 2 79 1	(2)	1,030		(2) (2) 144 723	(2) (2)	6 9 47 4		1	153 28 (2) 8	886 272	139
Maritime Commission activities War Shipping Adm. activities All other	8,487	101 97 43	3. 470	12		3 160	3,300 7,766 1,743		455			144 646 75	7,840	

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY PURPOSE AND AGENCY

							Sept. 3	0, 1946							
Purpose of loan	Fed. land banks	Fed. Farm Mort. Corp.	Fed. inter- medi- ate credit banks	Banks for co- opera- tives	modity	Rural Elec- trifica- tion Adm.	Farm Secu- rity Adm.	Home Own- ers' Loan Corp.	Fed. Public Hous- ing Auth.	Fed. home loan banks	R.F.C. and affili- ates	Ex- port- Im- port Bank	All other	All agen- cies	June 30, 1946 all agencies
To aid agriculture To aid home owners To aid industry:		168	320	204	29	489	485	682					139	2,860 704	
Railroads											153 140		18. 42	171 182	19 5 197
tions: Banks. Other. Foreign loans. Other. Less: Reserve for losses.			<i></i>							235	12 2 249 245 66	983 (2) 38	7 400 117 123	20 237 1,632 641 498	23 235 972 686 561
Total loans receivable (net)	959	138	320	203	29	489	324	669	279	235	757	945	601	5,949	5,381

¹ Assets are shown on a net basis, i.e., after reserves for losses.

² Less than \$500,000.

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

⁴ Includes U. S. Commercial Company and War Damage Corp. By action of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. all assets and liabilities of the Rubber Development Corp. were transferred to former Corporation effective July 1, 1946.

Note.—This table is based on the revised form of the Treasury Statement beginning Sept. 30, 1944, which is on a quarterly basis. Quarterly figures are not comparable with monthly figures previously published. Monthly figures on the old reporting basis for the months prior to Sept. 30, 1944, may be found in earlier issues of the BULLETIN (see p. 1110 of the November 1944 BULLETIN) and in Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 152, p. 517.

BUSINESS INDEXES

[The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation]

		I ne tei	illis au	justeu	anu u	naujust	eu Tere	n to au	ustmen	t or mo	ntniy n	gures ic	or seaso	nai varia	telonj		
	Income		(physi	rial prod cal volu 5–39—1	me)* 2		awar	nstruction ontracts ded (val 3-25=1	lue)²		iployme 939=10		Fac- tory	Freight	Depart- ment store	Whole-	Cost of
Year and	ments (value) ¹ 1935–39			Ma: facti						Non-			pay rolls ⁴ 1939=	carload- ings* 1935–39	sales	modity prices	living4 1935–39 ==100
Month	=100	To	tal	Dur-	Non- dur-	Min- erals	Total	Resi- den- tial	All other	agri- cul- tural	Fac	tory	100	=100	1935-39 ==100	1926 =100	
	Ad-	Ad-	Unad-	Ad-	able Ad-	Ad-	Ad-	Ad-	Ad-	Ad-	Ad-	Unad-	Unad-	Ad-	Ad-	Unad-	Unad-
	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed	justed
1919			72 75 58 73	84 93 53 81	62 60 57	71 83 66 71	63 63 56	30 44	79 90 65			103.8 104.2 79.8	123.5 79.7	129 110	99 92	154.4 97.6	143.2 127.7
1923 1924			88 82	103 95 107	67 72 69	98 89	79 84 94		88 86 94			88.2 101.0 93.8	108.4 101.2	142 139	105 105	100.6 98.1	121.9 122.2
1925 1926 1927			90 96 95	114 107	76 79 83	92 100 100		121 117	120 135 139			97.1 98.9 96.8	109.9 107.9	152 147	113 114	100.0 95.4	126.4 124.0
1929 1930	122.9 109.1		110 91	98	85 93 84	99 107 93	117 92	126 87 50	142 142 125	95.5		96.9 103.1 89.8	117.1 94.7	152 131	117 108	95.3 86.4	122.5 119.4
1931 1932 1933	70.6 68.9		75 58 69	67 41 54	79 70 79	80 67 76	63 28 25 32 37	37 13 11	84 40 37	86.1 75.5		75.8 64.4 71.3	49.5 53.1	78 82	75	64.8 65.9	97.6 92.4
1934 1935 1936	87.1 101.3		75 87 103	65 83 108	81 90 100	80 86 99	32 37 55	12 21 37	48 50 70	83.8 87.6 94.9		83.1 88.7 96.4		92	88	74.9 80.0	95.7 98.1
1937 1938 1939	107.7 98.5		113 89 109	122 78	106 95 109	112 97 106	59 64	41 45 60	74 80 81	100.9		105.8 90.0 100.0	108.8 84.7	111 89	107	86.3 78.6	102.7 100.8
1940 1941 1942	113.5 138.0		125 162 199	139 201	115 142 158	117 125 129	81 122	72 89 82	89 149 235	104.7 117.5		107.5 132.1 154.0	114.5 167.5	109 130	114 133	78.6 87.3	100.2 105.2
1943 1944 1945	213.0	1	239 235 203	360 353	176	132 140	68	40 16	92 61	132.4 130.8		177.7 172.4 149.5	334.4 345.7	137 140	168 186	103.1 104.0	123.6 125.5
1943 September October November.	216.8 219.3 222.9	247	249	368 374 376	179	138 136 133	49	35 34 37	89 61 78	131.9 132.0	179.6 180.6	181.4	354.9	137	172	103.0	124.4
December .	224.7						61		81								
January February March	227.2 232.4 231.9	244	240	367	176 177 175	142	45	29 21 17	76 64 59	132.4	178.5	178.0	352.7	142	172	103.6	123.8
April May June		239 236	237 236	361 356	172 169	140 143	36 33	17 16	52 46	131.1	174.5 173.3	173.8 172.3	345.0 345.3	138 138	175 185	103.9 104.0	124.6 125.1
July August	233.2 234.0 232.5	230	232	347 348	165 168	139 142	38 41	14 13	57	130.8	171.4 170.9	171.9 172.0	339.6 343.1	142 142	186	104.1	126.1 126.4
September October November December	235 . 5 237 . 5 239 . 0	232 232	234	344 341	173	143 143	42 46	13 13	65 73	129.2 128.9	168.1 167.3	168.5 167.7	343.8	137	193 201	104.1 104.4	126.5 126.6
1945 January	241.9	234	230	345	175	140	48	14	7.5	130.1	168.1	167.7	345.6	5 144	198	104.9	127.1
February. March April		235 230	232	345 336	176 174	142 140	72	15 18	118 112	130.6 129.0	166.5 163.8	166.0 163.0	341.7	145 141	218 183	105.3 105.3	126.8 127.1
May June July	244.6	220 1 210	220	308 292	173 165	144 143	50 54	22 23	73	127.4 126.4	157.2 151.7	156.9 152.1	314.6	140	202	106	120 0
August September October	236.0 229.0 231.4 235.	167	171 2 164	194 186	156 154	134 124	69 83	26 36	104 121	119.3 119.2	127.8 127.2	128.5	224.2	118	7 202 3 213	2 105.2 3 105.9	129.3 128.9 128.9
November December	235.	7 168 1 163					94 108	44 56	134 150	120.4 121.3	127.8 128.1	1 128.2 1 128.4	222.9	PI 133		106.8	129.3 129.9
1946 January. February.	233	160 7 152	148	138	167	141	136	95	169	122.0	122.4	1 121.9	210.5	120	5 25:	107.	129.6
March April May		4 165 7 159	5 163 159	190 175	164 161	104 115	1 170 1 169	172 179	168 161	125.0 126.3 127.4	130.3 136.6 138.6 139.6	3 129.9 5 135.9 6 136.9	232.9 249.2 247.8	2 109 8 100	25: 5 25:	0 108.9 2 110.3 8 111.0	131.1
June July August	250.0	5 172 1 173	2 174 7 180	202 208	157 164	140	165 158	161 157	168 158	128.8 7130.8	140.6	141.0	7278.3	2 139 3 14:	273 1 290	3 124. 129.	7 7141.2
September October November	. 254.5	181	184	214	7165 167	145	151 145	147 140	155 148	7131.4	145.9 146.4 148.8	146.7 146.7	286.0		251	134.	148.4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	П	1	1	1	11	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1				1

^{*} Average per working day.

Preliminary.
Revised.

Department of Commerce series on value of payments to individuals.
For indexes by groups or industries, see pp. 72-75. For points in total index,by major groups, see p. 91.
Based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data; for description, see p. 358 of BULLETIN for July 1931; by groups, see p. 79 of this BULLETIN.
The unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls, wholesale commodity prices, and cost of living are compiled by or based on data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nonagricultural employment covers employees only and excludes personnel in the armed forces.
For indexes by Federal Reserve districts and other department store data, see pp. 81-83.
Back figures in BULLETIN.—For industrial production, August 1940, pp. 825-882, September 1941, pp. 933-937, and October 1943, pp. 958-984; for factory employment, January and December 1943, pp. 14 and 1187, respectively, October 1945, p. 1055, and May 1946, p. 529; for department stores sales, June 1944, pp. 549-561.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

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

		1945							1946					-
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov
Industrial Production—Total	162	168	163	160	152	168	165	159	170	172	177	180	181	p18;
Manufactures—Total	. 168	173	169	163	154	173	176	167	176	177	184	186	188	p190
Durable Manufactures	186	191	185	166	138	183	190	175	193	202	208	212	214	P214
Iron and steel	. 146	167	164	102	43	169	159	109	154	179	183	184	183	170
Pig iron Steel Open hearth Electric	139	158 178 160 306	164 172 155 293	100 108 95 199	48 46 38 106	168 176 161 286	142 175 148 363	86 126 98 319	144 167 142 343	178 190 168 343	186 195 169 381	184 195 171 366	183 *194 *170 *369	174 190 161 390
Machinery	. 232	231	232	217	188	207	225	230	241	243	254	262	270	P275
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots ¹	.	 	[. 					.
Transportation Equipment	. 258	252	217	220	199	209	245	239	238	241	242	241	237	p234
Automobiles ²	120	137	95 	107	98	114	161	162	167	176	182	188	185	₽18¢
Nonferrous Metals and Products	144	148	147	151	139	141	132	130	137	148	156	r168	179	P188
Smelting and refining(Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) ¹	. .	147	140	140	128	123	109	109	110	132	138	146	150	₽155
Fabricating (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ¹	143	148	150	155	144	148	141	139	147	155	163	176	191	
Lumber and products	91	96	92	108	119	125	130	129	133	129	135	137	136	P142
LumberFurniture		83 123	72 131	95 135	108 139	117 142	123 144	123 142	127 146	121 144	126 152	129 152	127 155	p134
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	161	158	164	172	185	192	190	175	190	192	197	*204	200	p202
Glass products Plate glass. Glass containers. Cement. Clay products. Gypsum and plaster products. Abrasive and asbestos products. Other stone and clay products!	50 235 106 116 177 218	175 4 235 113 119 181 215	181 3 244 119 124 182 217	190 29 247 131 144 197 199	216 106 255 149 144 201 197	221 136 251 152 150 204 217	214 130 243 152 148 202 221	193 133 213 127 140 187 222	209 119 240 155 148 194 232	218 129 249 155 147 187 233	215 114 251 159 150 215 242	238 161 265 162 150 212 r235	227 158 250 156 149 210 242	226 152 251 162 P150 P220 P243
Nondurable Manufactures	154	158	156	161	167	166	164	161	162	157	164	r165	167	₽171
Textiles and Products	141	146	143	151	159	162	161	164	165	144	162	r168	168	P171
Textile fabrics Cotton consumption. Rayon deliveries. Nylon and silk consumption ¹ .	128 215	135 133 226	132 125 228	140 138 233	149 146 234	150 147 241	148 144 245	152 149 247	153 152 240	132 127 233	151 149 233	r156 153 236	156 155 242	p160 164 249
Wool textiles. Carpet wool consumption. Apparel wool consumption. Woolen and worsted yarn. Woolen yarn. Worsted yarn. Woolen and worsted cloth.	147 93 191 156 156	150 89 193 160 163 156 154	149 104 184 156 159 152 153	153 110 200 158 160 154 155	171 135 222 175 177 171 170	173 138 229 174 176 171 173	169 122 224 171 172 169 174	174 134 231 176 180 170 176	174 137 225 175 178 170 178	144 101 192 143 147 138 151	173 137 226 173 178 165 176	7183 144 239 7180 7183 176 7190	177 143 230 176 177 176 181	
Leather and Products	112	116	111	117	133	134	131	127	128	103	120	119	116	
Leather tanning . Cattle hide leathers . Calf and kip leathers . Goat and kid leathers . Sheep and lamb leathers . Shoes .	89 46 145	109 125 83 51 140 120	114 131 92 49 139 109	115 131 92 54 151 118	126 146 99 64 146 138	120 140 84 62 148 144	115 135 84 54 134 142	104 124 75 49 118 142	107 128 75 45 128 142	99 117 66 45 125 106	101 119 70 49 124 7133	101 114 81 51 134 r131	97 103 78 66 141 130	
Manufactured Food Products	143	150	153	154	160	156	153	145	139	150	147	136	145	p155
Wheat flour Cane sugar meltings ¹ . Manufactured dairy products Butter. Cheese. Canned and dried milk Ice cream.	72 155 156	65 149 146	136 *131 59 143 136	149 P116 59 151 130	163 **117 58 150 131	122 59 153 144	65 173 163	100 120 62 166 163	109 129 62 167 174	127 P136 73 168 178	131 7137 74 169 173	135 **143 **79 168 163		P150 P145 77 170 143

^{**} Preliminary. ** Revised. 1 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately. 2 This series is currently based upon man-hour statistics for plants classified in the automobile and automobile parts industries and is designed to measure productive activity during the month in connection with assembly of passenger cars, trucks, trailers, and busses; production of bodies parts, and accessories, including replacement parts; and output of nonautomotive products made in the plants covered. Recently the level shown by this series has been much higher relative to prewar than the level shown by factory sales of new passenger cars and trucks. The difference is accounted for in part by a sharp increase in production of replacement parts and by other changes in the composition of output. It appears, however, that the series overstates the current level of total output in these industries. Study is being made of production and man-hour statistics in an endeavor to arrive at a more accurate measure of over-all production in these industries.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

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

		1945							1946	_				
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued												-		
Meat packing Pork and lard. Beef. Veal. Lamb and mutton.	159 197	155 153 158 189 135	155 171 138 138 148	131 146 122 87 105	178 205 153 87 184	140 149 132 80 157	130 157 101 72 132	120 151 90 68 94	85 97 65 60 126	165 190 145 132 121	138 141 139 134 110	38 24 41 81 93	115 116 107 140 131	163 179 150 160
Other manufactured foods. Processed fruits and vegetables. Confectionery. Other food products.	128	152 128 113 165	159 138 137 168	165 145 145 174	165 146 143 174	167 163 139 173	164 165 132 169	156 158 136 159	151 162 123 153	153 175 109 154	151 155 107 158	150 142 110 159	p152 167 	p15; p17;
Alcoholic Beverages	201	216	212	231	238	176	169	155	161	176	174	227	206	21.
Malt liquor Whiskey Other distilled spirits Rectified liquors	218	199 83 223 427	197 130 274 343	199 131 431 396	197 125 524 416	127 100 370 401	117 96 356 409	109 60 352 387	123 61 343 367	128 65 377 426	123 56 426 427	197 71 384 461	179 68 241 460	19 6 19 46
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants ¹						 	 							
Tobacco Products	. 167	154	112	143	156	161	154	163	153	140	155	157	173	16
Cigars Cigarettes Other tobacco products	. 216	110 194 94	87 139 64	104 185 71	111 205 69	110 217 65	109 205 69	110 219 71	108 200 76	99 181 72	110 202 79	112 205 76	127 226 79	13 21 8
Paper and Paper Products	143	142	134	133	140	148	146	142	146	136	147	150	152	p15
Paper and pulp. Pulp. Groundwood pulp. Soda pulp. Sulphate pulp. Sulphite pulp. Paper. Paperboard Fine paper. Printing paper. Tissue and absorbent paper. Wrapping paper.	154 124 101 227 129 137 157 80 133 147 147	138 153 114 103 223 131 136 158 79 132 145 140 81	132 137 95 100 195 120 131 143 78 132 149 140 86	130 131 93 102 167 125 130 145 81 134 128 86	136 144 96 104 203 130 135 155 82 139 141 135 86	143 156 98 111 239 132 141 165 82 144 149 138 86	141 155 96 112 235 131 139 166 85 144 143 126	138 150 92 100 223 133 136 160 84 141 143 128	142 161 99 107 250 137 139 164 85 143 142 132	131 147 96 101 229 122 129 155 72 127 138 124	142 156 98 110 238 132 140 169 85 134 151 135	144 162 101 111 249 136 142 172 85 138 152 133	146 163 106 108 244 141 144 172 89 144 155 135	14 17 9 14 15
Newsprint Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard)							86	83	83	84	83	87	85	8
Printing and Publishing	. 115	114	112	118	123	127	126	124	129	124	129	128	132	13
Newsprint consumptionPrinting paper (same as shown under Paper)		96	92	102	108	110	108	108	116	121	123	117	119	11
Petroleum and Coal Products	. P156	p174	P172	P166	p161	p171	p166	p163	p174	p178	p182	p181	p179	
Petroleum refining ² . Gasoline. Fuel oil. Lubricating oil. Kerosene. Other petroleum products ¹ .	129 152 120 122	147 164 133 144	140 164 123 157	131 171 129 180	129 176 130 190	130 172 141 183	133 172 135 161	138 168 132 167	140 170 146 175	144 166 135 172	149 164 152 162	146 165 153 155	160 159 163	p14
Coke By-product coke Beehive coke	116	148 144 276	154 150 286	116 111 296	91 85 295	151 145 337	113 116 18	73 75 16	137 133 276	160 155 336	165 159 369	166 161 352	167 160 406	15 14 227
Chemical Products	. 230	228	230	234	232	232	235	231	233	235	237	235	p237	p24
Paints. Soap. Rayon. Industrial chemicals. Explosives and ammunition ¹ . Other chemical products ¹ .	124 238 371	142 124 244 370	142 127 246 378	145 130 251 384	147 126 255 379	148 122 256 382	150 121 260 392	143 121 261 383	146 122 256 389	150 120 255 396	153 117 262 395	r149 r114 r267 395	148 111 271 403	p15 p11 p27 p41
Rubber Products	. 191	192	205	215	216	221	219	215	218	211	221	231	228	p23
Minerals—Total	. 124	138	133	141	141	137	104	115	139	146	144	146	145	p13
Fuels	. 126	143	137	146	149	145	108	124	149	153	150	151	150	P13
Coal . Bituminous coal . Anthracite . Crude petroleum .	. 120	149 159 112 141	132 142 94 139	150 159 114 144	152 160 121 147	159 168 125 138	32 10 121 146	73 60 125 149	142 156 86 153	153 159 128 154	149 156 120 151	155 163 125 149	152 160 124 149	p11 p11 p12 p15
Metals	. 109	109	108	107	93	89	76	63	78	103	107	111	P111	p11
Metals other than gold and silver Iron ore(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹		163	159	159	135	132	111	89	114	147	148	153	157	p16
Gold. Silver.		30 51	33 48	35 40	36 29	35 17	32	32 13	32 21	35	50 49	52 58	44	

P Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.
 This series is in process of revision.
 Note.—For description and back figures see Bulletin for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

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

	1	1945		1					1946					
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
		<u> </u>											 	
Industrial Production—Total	164	167	161	156	148	164	163	159	171	174	180	184	184	₽182
Manufactures—Total	171	173	167	160	151	170	174	167	176	178	186	191	191	P191
Durable Manufactures	187	192	184	164	136	182	190	175	194	203	210	214	215	p214
Iron and Steel	146	167	164	102	43	169	159	109	154	179	183	184	183	176
Pig iron Steel. Open hearth. Electric.	129 159 139 307	158 178 160 306	164 172 155 293	100 108 95 199	48 46 38 106	168 176 161 286	142 175 148 363	86 126 98 319	144 167 142 343	178 190 168 343	186 195 169 381	184 195 171 366	183 r194 r170 r369	174 190 161 396
Machinery	232	231	232	217	188	207	225	230	241	243	254	262	270	₽275
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots ¹	.										ļ	ļ .		
Transportation Equipment	258	252	217	220	199	209	245	239	238	241	242	241	237	p234
Automobiles ² (Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Shipbuild-ing—Private and Government) ¹	120	137	95	107	98	114	161	162	167	176	182	188	185	P186
Nonferrous Metals and Products	144	148	147	151	139	141	132	130	137	148	156	r168	179	p188
Smelting and refining. (Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin)1	148	148	141	140	128	123	109	109	110	131	138	146	150	»155
Fabricating. (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ¹	143	148	150	155	144	148	141	139	147	155	163	176	191	
Lumber and Products	94	95	86	99	110	120	129	131	141	137	144	147	142	p140
LumberFurniture	82 120	81 123	63 131	80 135	95 139	108 142	122 144	126 142	138 146	133 144	140 152	144 152	136 155	p131 p157
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	167	162	159	163	174	184	187	180	191	193	204	7212	209	p207
Glass products. Plate glass. Glass containers. Cement. Clay products. Gypsum and plaster products. Abrasive and asbestos products. Other stone and clay products!	123 122 182 218	176 4 237 122 123 183 215	169 3 227 108 128 186 217	186 29 242 107 134 190 199	210 106 247 113 138 191 197	221 136 251 125 143 197 217	214 130 243 145 144 198 221	204 133 228 134 140 190 222	207 119 237 166 147 198 232	211 129 239 171 147 187 233	223 114 261 179 154 215 242	242 161 270 188 r156 216 r235	232 158 258 181 158 216 242	228 152 254 175 P155 P224 P243
Nondurable Manufacture	158	158	154	157	162	162	161	160	162	159	166	172	171	p172
Textiles and Products	141	146	143	151	159	162	161	164	165	144	162	7168	168	P171
Textile fabrics Cotton consumption Rayon deliveries. Nylon and silk consumption ¹	131 128 215	135 133 226	132 125 228	140 138 233	149 146 234	150 147 241	148 144 245	152 149 247	153 152 240	132 127 233	151 149 233	*156 153 236	156 155 242	p160 164 249
Wool textiles Carpet wool consumption Apparel wool consumption. Woolen and worsted yarn. Woolen yarn. Worsted yarn. Woosted yarn. Woolen and worsted cloth.	147 93 191 156 156 156 149	150 89 193 160 163 156 154	149 104 184 156 159 152 153	153 110 200 158 160 154 155	171 135 222 175 177 171 170	173 138 229 174 176 171 173	169 122 224 171 172 169 174	174 134 231 176 180 170 176	174 137 225 175 178 170 178	144 101 192 143 147 138 151	173 137 226 173 178 165 176	r183 144 239 r180 r183 176 r190	177 143 230 176 177 176 181	
Leather and Products	113	117	111	117	137	134	131	127	127	101	119	118	117	
Leather tanning . Cattle hide leathers . Calf and kip leathers . Goat and kid leathers . Sheep and lamb leathers . Shoes .	108 122 91 46 145 116	113 130 86 50 148 120	113 131 90 49 132 109	115 134 90 54 140 118	136 157 104 67 160 138	119 140 82 62 144 144	114 135 81 56 131 142	105 124 72 48 127 142	104 123 77 46 127 142	94 110 66 45 116 106	100 115 73 47 127 7133	99 111 80 51 7131 7131	98 104 79 66 141 130	
Manufactured Food Products	153	151	149	143	145	139	139	137	137	161	164	164	156	p156
Wheat flour. Cane sugar meltings ¹ . Manufactured dairy products. Butter. Cheese Canned and dried milk. Ice cream.	136 **120 62 139 127	134 100 50 112 105	135 P84 47 103 105	149 775 49 112 105	165 P85 51 123 118	119 101 54 138 141	116 134 66 180 184	96 p160 80 222 227	104 P189 86 237 240	125 2197 89 207 207	130 *175 *81 189 179	147 p151 76 171 150	143 120 68 7148 115	p151 p95 58 128 103

Preliminary. r Revised. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately. ² This series is currently based upon man-hour statistics for plants classified in the automobile and automobile parts industries and is designed to measure productive activity during the month in connection with assembly of passenger cars, trucks, trailers, and busses; production of bodies, parts, and accessories, including replacement parts; and output of nonautomotive products made in the plants covered. Recently the level shown by this series has been much higher relative to prewar than the level shown by factory sales of new passenger cars and trucks. The difference is accounted for in part by a sharp increase in production of replacement parts and by other changes in the composition of output. It appears, however, that the series overstates the current level of total output in these industries. Study is being made of production and man-hour statistics in an endeavor to arrive at a more accurate measure of over-all production in these industries.

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

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

[Index numbers o		1945				-39 av			1946	-				
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	Tuly	Δυσ	Sept.	Oct.	Nov
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	reb.	mai.	Apr.	Wiay	June	July	Aug.	Зерг.		
Manufactured Food Products—Continued				İ										
Meat packing Pork and lard	. 93	171 179	182 225	155 191	171 201	129 138	120 143	120 151	84 97	154 167	108	37 19	117 109	181 210
BeefVealLamb and mutton	. 224	164 202 135	138 130 145	125 81 111	141 76 186	120 75 154	95 71 128	90 70 96	63 60 117	147 132 116	141 132 107	89 100	117 160 136	156 172 116
Other manufactured foods	165	158 118 134 173	156 108 139 171	152 94 149 167	150 92 144 166	148 89 129 166	145 101 110 162	140 103 104 156	141 125 91 154	162 228 89 157	173 255 115 161	187 313 142 r163	P171 215 164	p163 p164 p169
Alcoholic Beverages:	. 214	201	188	198	211	162	164	157	174	187	174	237	221	196
Malt liquor Whiskey. Other distilled spirits. Rectified liquors.	566	154 83 467 427	157 130 301 343	163 131 280 396	178 125 314 416	118 100 241 401	123 96 214 409	124 60 211 387	154 61 213 367	160 65 219 426	141 56 230 427	199 71 526 461	166 68 624 460	149 64 401 463
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants 1	.			ļ]		 			
Tobacco Products	. 173	157	104	142	148	152	147	164	159	145	161	166	179	172
Cigars Cigarettes. Other tobacco products	. 225	110 198 97	87 128 57	104 185 70	111 193 67	110 202 65	109 190 69	110 219 71	108 210 77	99 190 72	110 212 77	112 219 81	127 235 85	131 221 83
Paper and Paper Products	. 143	142	134	133	141	148	146	142	147	136	147	150	152	p153
Paper and pulp		138 153	131	130	137 145	143 157	141 156	138 151	142	131	142	144 160	146	₽148
Pulp Groundwood pulp Soda pulp	115	121 103	137 96 100	131 96 102	100	105	106 112	100 100	162 100 107	146 86 101	154 86 110	90	162 98 108	
Sulphate pulpSulphite pulp.	. 227	223 131	195 120	167 125	203	239	235 131	223 133	250 137	229 122	238	249 136	244 141	
Paper Paperboard Paperboard	137	136 158	131	130	136	141 165	139	136 160	139 164	128 155	140	142 172	144 172	145 175
Fine paperPrinting paper	. 80	79 132	78 132	145 81	82 139	82 144	85 144	84 141	85	72 127	85 134	85 138	89	90
Tissue and absorbent paper	148	145	145	134	147	149	144	143	143 145	133	151	152	144 156	142 156
Wrapping paper	. 79	140 82	140 84	128 86	135 86	138 86	126 88	128 83	132 84	124 82	135 82	133 87	135 85	136 85
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard) Printing and publishing	117	118	114	114	122	129	129	126	129	115	123	128	135	135
Newsprint consumption	101	104	96	94	106	114	114	112	115	104	111	119	125	129
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper).	1					····								
Petroleum and Coal Products		p174	p172	P166	p161	P171	₽166	p163	P174	P178	p182	P181	₽179	
Petroleum refining ²	. 129	147	140	131	129	130	133	138	140	144	149	146	145	 р146
Fuel oilLubr cating oil	. 120	164	164 122	171 125	176 129	172 139	172 141	168 137	170 146	166 133	164 151	165 153	160 159	
KeroseneOther petroleum products 1		148	162	184	200	187	165	169	164	160	155	154	163	
CokeBy-product coke	. 116	148 144	154 150	116 111	91 85	151 145	113 116	73 75	137 133	160 155	165 159	166 161	167 160	152 148
Beehive coke		276	286	296	295	337	18	16	276	336	369	352	406	274
Chemical Products	232	230	231	233	233	234	237	231	231	232	233	235	240	P244
PaintsSoap	. 130	140 125	142 127	142 127	145 124	148 122	151 119	147 117	150 119	149 119	151 119	r148	148 116	p149 p115
Rayon	238	244 370	246 378	251 384	255 379	*256 382	260 392	261 383	256 389	255 396	262 395	r267 395	271 403	P278
Explosives and ammunition ¹	: :					· · · · ·				· · • · ·				
Rubber Products	. 191	192	205	215	216	221	219	215	218	211	221	231	228	p234
Minerals—Total	. 125	134	126	134	134	130	99	115	141	150	147	149	147	₽135
Fuels	. 126	143	137	146	149	145	108	124	149	153	150	151	150	p139
Coal Bituminous coal	112	149 159	132 142	150	152	159	32 10	73 60	142	153 159	149	155	152	p118
Anthracite	. 120	112	94	159	160 121	168	121	125	156 86	128	156 120	163	160	p116
Metals	1	80	139	60	147 47	138	146 46	62	153 95	154	151	149	149	p150
Metals other than gold and silver	1	1	79	1		1			1		132	136	129	P108
Iron ore(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹	. 245	111 108	50	78 50	58 22	56 28	61 58	89 116	143 233	188 295	189 282	192 282	180 252	P144 174
GoldSilver	. 32	34 52	34	33	32	30	28	28	30	44	55	60	51	
SHVEL		52	47	40	30	17	9	13	20	35	48	59	l	

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.
 This series is in process of revision.
 Note.—For description and back figures, see Bulletin for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

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

	Factory employment									Facto	огу рау	rolls		
Industry group or industry	19	45	ı		1946				1945			19	46	
	Oct.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total Durable goods Nondurable goods	127.6 142.6 115.7	143.5	141.0 161.4 125.0	166.2	146.7 168.6 129.4	169.4	171.8	246.2		222.9 241.8 204.5	287.7	278.3 307.0 250.2	314.4	286.0 318.2 254.6
Iron and Steel and Products. Blast furnaces, steel works, etc Steel castings. Tin cans and other tinware. Hardware. Stoves and heating equipment Steam, hot-water heating appa-	125.2 110 177 113 98 101	126.6 111 170 111 97 105	140.2 121 167 137 126 117	144.5 124 167 140 129 123	146.9 124 169 141 134 129	145.5 122 162 133 137 131	148.4	175 281 201 174 161	207.3 169 290 186 184 180	210.4 174 282 186 178 182	192 277 249 245 211	255.8 204 295 270 254 234	263.2 206 298 274 267 248	263.2 203 290 249 280 259
ratus Stamped and enameled ware Structural and ornamental metal work	133 110 116	139 115 120	157 136 150	158 142 156	161 148 157	166 148 154		234 190 181	230 200 187	238 209 188	280 254 251	290 280 272	307 291 274	326 303 272
Electrical MachineryElectrical equipmentRadios and phonographs	180.1 161 129	184.9 166 132	195.8 156 176	202.8 161 190	210.1 166 197	215.9 170 205	219.9	268.5 230 228	289.1 254 218	301.9 265 238	338.3 264 332	365.1 283 377	385.2 298 401	395.7 304 418
Machinery except Electrical Machinery and machine-shop	172.1	172.4	194.4	199.0	202.5 180	206.5		285.7	284.1	283.3		348.8	362.2	373.5 334
products. Engines and turbines. Tractors. Agricultural, excluding tractors. Machine tools. Machine-tool accessories. Pumps. Refrigerators.	163 230 158 129 158 182 213 99	161 229 161 135 142 181 215 112	174 233 168 147 162 194 225 168	176 241 169 146 168 200 235 172	243 166 148 169 205 237 175	183 239 172 152 169 208 237 184		266 369 238 247 261 280 390 147	268 380 220 230 255 271 386 159	263 367 229 231 233 270 385 176	299 447 248 251 262 293 413 272	314 454 257 257 281 316 438 288	322 485 254 270 286 336 444 298	479 269 277 292 342 453 317
Transportation Equipment, except Autos. Aircraft, except aircraft engines Aircraft engines Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	420.4 320 331 532	361.3 306 300 413	289.1 324 298 251	284.0 338 309 229	278.1 352 311 204	278.7 358 322 198	281.3	844.1 625 470 1116	713.5 537 444 893	583.5 507 390 638	538.5 606 469 469	533.0 641 498 422	508.3 664 508 353	523.9 673 530 361
Automobiles	114.4	130.5	173.6	180.9	188.9	185.1	185.2	151.2	171.8	192.2	282.2	307.4	319.5	308.7
Nonferrous Metals and Products Primary smelting and refining Alloying and rolling, except alum-	133.0 125	139.3 122	165.0 128	170.9 134	172.9 136	175.4 140	178.1	223.3 231	230.4 222	243.5 215	292.9 228	312.4 240	319.6 247	326.3 251
inumAluminum manufactures	129 153	137 163	153 206	157 210	159 211	158 215		223 220	223 235	239 254	269 340	283 351	284 358	284 362
Lumber and Timber Basic Products Sawmills and logging camps Planing and plywood mills	113.3 67 83	115.0 67 84	143.4 80 97	149.4 82 101	149.2 81 103	150.7 81 104	152.0	215.3 130 145	199.0 117 140	194.8 114 137	270.8 152 174	307.1 171 196	306.9 168 200	313.5 169 208
Furniture and Lumber Products Furniture	93.7 82	97.7 85	114.5 101	118.1 104	118.2 103	119.8 105	122.1	164.0 141	168.8 147	173.2 151	222.1 194	239.3 210	243.4 212	252.7 220
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	108.8 124 85 79 117	106.5 110 85 83 120	132.9 143 118 110 138	137.8 149 122 112 143	138.7 149 122 112 145	139.9 151 120 112 146	139.9	175.7 189 131 126 173	183.2 196 139 133 187	175.9 170 135 139 188	235.7 238 196 211 229	253.2 255 207 220 252	259.8 269 213 224 258	264.0 274 205 228 262
Textile-Mill and Fiber Products	92.4 102 71 94 62 80	92.9 101 71 96 64 81	103.5 112 76 104 71 94	104.7 114 77 104 72 95	106.0 115 78 107 72 96	107.0 116 78 108 73 96	108.6	169.7 201 138 175 101 145	171.3 199 143 178 105 137	174.8 200 142 184 109 143	214.7 246 166 229 131 179	231.0 276 181 234 141 188	237.2 282 181 243 144 187	242.9 285 189 244 150 195
Apparel and Other Finished Textiles Men's clothing, n.e.c. Shirts, collars, and nightwear Women's clothing, n.e.c Millinery	117.5 82 70 76 75	117.8 81 72 75 74	126.7 88 76 72 71	132.9 90 77 78 77	135.3 90 77 80 79	137.4 91 78 80 78	136.9	208.4 141 126 138 131	213.5 141 131 142 135	208.0 137 132 136 110	244.7 167 155 141 123	277.5 183 163 170 138	288.2 187 168 176 147	288.9 189 173 171 139
Leather and Leather Products	90.3 84 78	92.5 86 80	102.3 88 89	102.0 89 88	102.4 89 89	101.5 88 87	101.4	160.2 146 140	165.0 151 144	165.3 146 146	197.3 157 178	198.2 161 175	203.3 160 182	198.1 159 175
Food and Kindred Products. Slaughtering and meat packing Flour. Baking. Confectionery. Malt liquors. Canning and preserving.	130.6 105 126 110 108 151 125	127.0 110 125 110 111 150 93	129.0 102 114 101 93 144 137	136.5 115 119 103 98 145 154	135.4 79 120 105 105 150 181	125.7 70 123 105 112 147 128	133.1	226.6 178 218 174 175 243 352	215.9 173 224 177 188 226 252	214.9 185 212 181 198 225 179	231.5 180 221 179 170 222 326	250.3 202 239 184 187 232 387	242.7 118 249 188 204 244 465	228.6 111.5 255 191 212 235 324
Tobacco Manufactures	92.2 131 71	89.2 127 68	90.7 123 74	91.7 123 76	93.5 123 79	95.8 124 81	97.1	176.0 214 148	181.7 218 159	172.2 208 149	178.3 211 160	186.2 219 167	196.0 227 181	208.7 242 192

Note.—Indexes for major groups and totals have been adjusted to final 1944 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Back data and data for industries not here shown are obtainable from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Underlying figures are for pay roll period ending nearest middle of month and cover production workers only. Figures for November 1946 are pre-liminary.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued (Without Seasonal Adjustment) [Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939=100]

			Factor	y emplo	yment		***			Fact	огу рау	rolls		
Industry group or industry	19	45			1946				1945			19	46	
	Oct.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Paper and Allied Products	120.9 106 115 115	122.9 108 115 116	135.9 121 121 124	137.8 122 123 126	138.6 122 124 126	140.2 122 126 130	143.1	200.7 181 183 186	206.9 187 184 193	211.0 190 186 197	243.8 218 212 223	253.9 228 216 234	257.1 228 226 236	265.8 235 232 245
Printing and Publishing Newspaper periodicals Book and job	102.5 97 110	105.9 101 113	116.8 110 126	117.0 110 125	117.6 111 126	120.1 113 129	121.4 	147.7 130 167	150.7 133 169	158.5 138 178	186.0 164 209	190.5 169 210	195.2 176 215	200.3 179 220
Chemicals and Allied Products Drugs, medicines, and insecticides. Rayon and allied products. Chemicals, n.e.c Explosives and safety fuses. Ammunition, small arms. Cottonseed oil. Fertilizers.	168.5 174 115 157 409 243 119 110	169.1 175 118 159 361 264 136 112	163.7 188 118 168 170 178 56 103	164.9 189 119 169 173 116 71 112	167.9 190 119 168 177 174 88 119	170.5 194 120 170 178 161 117 116	173.5	292.2 265 179 274 739 562 205 261	284.9 266 186 261 626 472 265 250	281.8 269 189 261 527 488 306 240	286.9 307 198 289 265 336 120 246	290.5 314 206 288 273 201 159 275	298.3 317 211 290 293 339 198 297	303.5 332 210 294 292 326 278 277
Products of Petroleum and Coal Petroleum refining Coke and by-products	123.6 122 100	131.3 131 103	142.7 137 118	143.4 137 119	143.8 137 119	142.8 136 119	143.6	212.1 204 182	198.0 190 163	222.9 216 181	244.3 228 215	246.3 229 218	250.3 233 220	245.8 228 215
Rubber Products	154.4 163 115	160.1 169 119	180.2 183 134	187.5 190 139	190.1 192 142	194.0 195 144	199.2	231,3 211 193	254.2 240 204	257.8 240 209	327.2 304 256	343.2 311 278	365.0 341 282	357.3 330 287
Miscellaneous Industries Instruments, scientific Photographic apparatus	138.3 216 120	142.2 202 125	169.2 192 146	173.9 191 148	174.9 189 148	178.2 187 148	180.8	239.2 373 191	243.1 346 189	251.1 325 198	311.8 327 240	326.9 330 245	334.9 331 241	346.2 332 247

For footnotes see page 1396.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT (Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

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

			- tride	A Humbe	io or the	2001.0		010, 1707						
Group		1945							1946					
Group	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total Durable Nondurable	142.6	127.8 143.3 115.6	141.2		122.9	138.6		154.6		140.6 161.2 124.4	165.9	168.5	146.4 169.3 128.2	

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES [Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics]

	[COII	ipned		Durea	u oi L	2001 5	caristi	-0]						
	Average hours worked per week								verage l	hourly e	arnings	(cents	per hou	r)
Industry group	19	45			1946			19	45			1946		
	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
All Manufacturing	41.4	41.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	40.3	40.4	98.7	98.5	108.4	109.3	111.2	112.7	113.0
Durable Goods	41.0	41.6	39.8	39.3	40.5	40.3	40.6	107.2	106.3	116.5	117.7	118.6	120.1	120.2
Iron and Steel and Products Electrical Machinery Machinery Except Electrical Transportation Equipment Except Autos Automobiles Nonferrous Metals and Products Lumber and Timber Basic Products Furniture and Finished Lumber Products Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	41.8 40.8 43.0 38.8 36.5 42.5 40.8 42.3 41.8	41.1 43.0 39.1 38.4 43.2 42.2 42.7	39.8 40.9 39.5 36.6 40.9 41.5 41.8	39.4 40.4 39.3 37.8 40.0 39.1 41.0	39.9 40.6 40.9 39.7 39.2 40.8 41.8 41.9	41.1 38.8 38.6 40.8 41.4 41.8	40.9 41.5 39.9 38.3 40.9 41.9 42.2	104.4 81.9	103.1 111.8 125.0 121.9 104.8 78.4	114.8 122.3 135.0 134.7 116.3 90.8 92.7	115.8 123.2 136.6 135.4 116.6 91.0 93.7	116.9 124.6 135.9 137.3 117.7 92.8 95.7	118.5 126.0 135.7 138.6 119.2 93.5 97.7	118.6 126.5 135.8 137.8 119.6 93.6 99.2
Nondurable Goods	41.8	41.5	40.2	40.1	40.4	40.3	40.2	90.3	90.9	100.3	100.9	103.6	105.0	105.5
Textiles—Mill and Fiber Products Apparel and Other Finished Products Leather and Manufactures Food and Kindred Products Tobacco Manufactures Paper and Allied Products. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries. Chemicals and Allied Products. Products of Petroleum and Coal. Rubber Products. Miscellaneous Industries	42.3 45.9 42.2 43.4 44.9 43.0	36.7 40.9 44.1 42.0 45.8 41.6 43.3 42.6 41.4	37.1 39.3 42.3 40.0 43.0 40.5 39.6 39.3	36.0 38.2 43.8 39.1 42.8 40.2 40.7 40.0 39.2	43.7 38.6 43.4 40.8 40.8	36.9 38.2 43.0 39.4 42.9 41.1 40.9 40.4 40.6	36.8 37.5 42.4 40.5 43.4 41.0 41.2 40.2 39.3	99.2 121.7 109.8	85.2 89.5 79.3 89.7 115.5 99.1 120.4 110.0	95.1 95.0 97.2 84.6 99.3 127.8 108.4 134.7 128.3	109.8 135.5 129.2	129.9 110.2 134.7 129.5	101.0 98.2 101.4 89.6 103.7 131.6 111.0 136.8	99.7 98.7 103.5 91.0 104.9 132.6 110.2 135.4 134.5

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

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Thousands of persons]

			Thousands	or personsi				
Year and month	Total	Manufac- turing	Mining	Construc- tion*	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance, service, and miscel- laneous	Federal, State, and local government
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	30,353 31,784 35,668 38,447 40,185 39,689 38,144	10,078 10,780 12,974 15,051 17,381 17,111 15,060	845 916 947 970 891 835 779	1,753 1,722 2,236 2,078 1,259 679 834	2,912 3,013 3,248 3,433 3,619 3,761 3,822	6,618 6,906 7,378 7,263 7,030 7,044 7,173	4,160 4,310 4,438 4,447 4,115 4,348 4,589	3,988 4,136 4,446 5,203 5,890 5,911 5,887
1942—September October November December	39,171 39,452 39,597 39,898	15,644 15,798 16,048 16,333	962 954 944 933	2,077 2,136 2,095 2,041	3,448 3,484 3,503 3,525	7,227 7,224 7,132 7,136	4,382 4,330 4,255 4,229	5,431 5,526 5,620 5,701
1943—January. February March April. May June July August September October November December	40,081 40,154 40,358 40,248 40,170 40,298 40,435 40,288 40,032 40,067 40,143 40,118	16,653 16,901 17,123 17,215 17,267 17,431 17,618 17,608 17,689 17,769	927 924 915 908 893 893 888 876 876 869 859	1,899 1,734. 1,604 1,476 1,358 1,263 1,164 1,082 1,020 936 891 864	3,540 3,556 3,574 3,588 3,597 3,620 3,634 3,639 3,633 3,671 3,683 3,683	7,133 7,064 7,110 7,006 6,988 7,017 7,061 7,015 7,006 7,006 7,000 6,962	4,146 4,146 4,121 4,102 4,102 4,112 4,127 4,110 4,079 4,078 4,119 4,127	5,783 5,829 5,911 5,945 5,965 5,962 5,943 5,916 5,810 5,818 5,822 5,981
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	40,219 40,202 40,016 39,737 39,789 39,693 39,711 39,440 39,220 39,127 39,357	17,675 17,669 17,535 17,322 17,191 17,116 17,006 17,000 16,804 16,675 16,612	862 862 852 848 843 843 843 833 830 822 812 808	830 786 737 719 673 677 653 648 627 609 611	3,720 3,780 3,780 3,763 3,768 3,765 3,753 3,762 3,735 3,748 3,771 3,789	7.096 7.043 7.046 6.982 6.997 7.012 7.084 7.059 7.065 7.077 7.052 7.015	4,170 4,173 4,165 4,257 4,363 4,475 4,505 4,514 4,488 4,384 4,359 4,304	5,866 5,889 5,901 5,905 5,902 5,896 5,859 5,859 5,915 5,914 6,081
1945— January. February March April May June July August September October November December	39, 489 39,558 39,651 39,169 38,953 38,683 38,356 38,070 36,223 36,184 36,538 36,813	16, 696 16, 684 16, 640 16, 384 16, 092 15, 749 15, 255 14, 944 13, 094 13, 110 13, 059	805 802 796 765 732 798 784 780 780 714 789	633 658 691 736 782 828 868 858 858 940 984 1,085	3,797 3,848 3,846 3,811 3,802 3,795 3,801 3,803 3,774 3,806 3,871 3,916	7,210 7,164 7,214 7,004 7,056 7,039 7,117 7,121 7,215 7,258 7,315 7,335	4,394 4,404 4,438 4,466 4,513 4,521 4,558 4,597 4,603 4,745 4,894 4,936	5.954 5.998 6.026 6.003 5.976 5.953 5.973 5.967 5.874 5.673 5.575 5.684
1946—January. February March April. May. June July August September October November	37, 471 37,016 37,931 38,335 38,663 38,947 39,095 739,690 739,882 40,035 40,315	13, 236 12, 536 13, 272 13, 848 13, 955 14, 174 14, 510 14, 658 14, 761 14, 982	814 812 801 508 717 811 815 824 823 821 822	1,230 1,385 1,462 1,597 1,708 1,837 1,882 1,936 1,965 1,948 1,926	3,956 3,987 3,990 3,939 3,873 3,878 3,904 73,942 73,942 73,997	7,673 7,697 7,757 7,775 7,763 7,788 7,898 7,973 7,998 7,954 7,966	5.034 5.082 5.127 5.166 5.134 5.055 5.026 5.084 5.155 5.261 5.313	5.528 5.517 5.522 5.502 5.513 5.480 5.396 5.421 75,393 5.323 5.309
1945—January February March April May June July August September October November December	39,093 39,135 39,251 38,991 38,880 38,767 38,474 38,172 36,398 36,327 36,779 37,463	16,696 16,684 16,557 16,302 16,012 15,749 15,331 15,019 13,159 13,048 13,110 13,059	801 798 796 761 728 794 784 784 784 718 793	582 599 636 699 798 845 911 927 945 1,006 1,014 1,042	3,740 3,771 3,788 3,792 3,802 3,833 3,858 3,860 3,831 3,825 3,871 3,896	7,030 6,985 7,084 6,990 7,021 7,004 6,975 6,979 7,143 7,331 7,571 7,959	4, 350 4, 360 4, 394 4, 444 4, 513 4, 589 4, 672 4, 666 4, 603 4, 698 4, 845 4, 936	5,894 5,938 5,996 6,003 6,006 5,953 5,943 5,937 5,933 5,701 5,575 5,769
1946—January. February March April. May June July August September October November	37, 013 36, 509 37, 469 38, 121 38, 612 39, 056 39, 260 739, 871 740, 129 40, 250 40, 603	13, 236 12, 536 13, 206 13, 779 13, 885 14, 098 14, 245 14, 583 14, 761 14, 761	810 808 801 505 713 807 815 828 *827 825 826	1,132 1,260 1,345 1,517 1,742 1,874 1,976 2,091 2,103 2,084 1,984	3,897 3,907 3,930 3,919 3,873 3,917 3,963 4,001 73,948 3,988 3,997	7,481 7,505 7,617 7,759 7,724 7,749 7,740 7,814 77,918 8,034 8,245	4,984 5,031 5,076 5,140 5,134 5,131 5,152 5,160 5,155 5,208 5,260	5,473 5,462 5,494 5,502 5,541 5,480 5,369 5,369 75,447 5,350 5,309

^{*} Includes Contract Construction and Federal Force Account Construction. Revised.

Note.—Unadjusted data compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates for manufacturing have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1944 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. November 1946 figures are preliminary. For back seasonally adjusted estimates see BULLETIN for June 1944, p. 600. Back unadjusted data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

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

			Resid	ential			No	nresident	ial buildi	ng			Public	works
Month	Tot	tal	buil	ding	Facto	ories	Comn	nercial	Educa	tional	Ot	her		public ities
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
January February March April May June July September October November December	140.9 147.0 328.9 395.8 242.5 227.3 257.7 263.6 278.3 316.6 370.1 330.7	357.5 387.4 697.6 734.9 952.4 807.9 718.0 679.9 619.9 573.2	19.5 19.3 26.9 42.7 47.2 41.8 46.3 42.7 42.6 59.9 88.4 86.1	89.7 102.1 275.2 370.6 463.6 332.2 281.2 284.0 293.8 235.1	45.2 66.6 160.4 174.5 43.4 25.5 51.5 75.5 98.3 85.4 107.9 92.6	104.7 97.7 113.7 105.1 140.5 159.4 129.3 109.4 73.7 140.2	7.5 8.5 10.0 12.3 9.5 18.8 19.8 25.5 45.5 60.8 62.8 65.5	69.0 77.5 112.7 75.1 88.7 55.2 72.8 56.6 50.0 41.0	4.9 3.0 4.6 4.3 5.1 10.5 13.4 10.2 18.6 7.0 8.2	18.1 17.1 11.4 18.0 23.4 23.4 35.7 7.8 18.8 12.6	23.9 17.6 36.3 49.9 29.4 35.6 36.9 32.0 27.0 30.8 30.0 27.3	25.8 28.3 40.9 37.9 38.3 35.2 45.8 37.7 27.1 31.5	39.8 32.0 90.6 111.9 107.9 95.0 89.9 77.5 54.6 61.1 74.0 51.0	50.2 64.7 143.6 128.1 197.9 202.4 153.1 184.4 156.4 112.8
Year	3,299.3		563.5		1,027.0		346.4		100.2		376.8		885.4	

7

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP

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

Month		Total		Publi	c owne	ership	Priva	te own	ership
	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946
January February March April May June July August September October November December		141 147 329 396 243 227 258 264 278 317 370 331	358 387 698 735 952 808 718 680 620 573 504	122 109 133 133 98 122 148 125 127 102 103 114	75 74 221 309 148 82 108 67 43 61 61 62	47 56 146 127 197 215 202 205 187 134 130	37 28 43 46 46 42 42 44 49 43 62 74	66 73 107 87 95 146 149 196 235 256 309 269	311 331 551 608 756 593 516 475 433 439 373
Year		3,299			1,311		559	1,988	

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

Oct....

*Less than \$500,000.

¹ Mortgages insured under War Housing Title VI through April 1946; figures thereafter represent mainly mortgages insured under the Veterans' Housing Title VI (approved May 22, 1946) but include a few refinanced mortgages originally written under the War Housing Title VI.

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

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICT

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

	19	46	1945
Federal Reserve district	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City	34,760 95,577 27,592 42,851 62,782 52,333 86,018 24,725 20,511 26,849	36.899 83,076 21,897 50,187 59,282 74,533 133,294 34,530 17,495 14,676	19,222 40,151 24,990 43,923 37,427 31,553 86,671 31,484 12,148
Total (11 districts)	29,747	47,337 573,206	30,194

INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION

[In millions of dollars]

	Į.	in milito	ns or de	onarsj			
End of month	Total	Com- mer- cial banks	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Sav- ings and loan associ- ations	Insur- ance com- panies	Fed- eral agen- cies ¹	Other ²
1936—Dec	365	228	8	56	41	5	27
	771	430	27	110	118	32	53
	1,199	634	38	149	212	77	90
	1,793	902	71	192	342	153	133
June Sept		971 1,026 1,093 1,162	90 100 111 130	201 208 216 224	392 432 480 542	171 182 190 201	124 127 141 150
June Sept Dec	2,755	1,246 1,318 1,400 1,465	146 157 171 186	230 237 246 254	606 668 722 789	210 220 225 234	160 154 178 179
1942—Mar		1,549	201	264	856	237	200
June		1,623	219	272	940	243	195
Dec		1,669	236	276	1,032	245	163
1943—June		1,700	252	284	1,071	235	158
Dec		1,705	256	292	1,134	79	159
1944—June		1,669	258	284	1,119	73	150
Dec		1,590	260	269	1,072	68	140
1945—June		1,570	265	264	1,047	43	134
Dec		1,506	263	253	1,000	13	122
1946—June	3,102	1,488	260	247	974	11	122

¹The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.
² Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endowed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc.
Note.—Figures represent gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

34		Merch	andise e	xports!			Merch	andise in	nports2			Exce	ess of exp	orts	
Month	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January February March	482 483 637	749 728 988	1,124 1,107 1,197	903 887 1,030	p799 p670 p815	254 254 272	230 234 249	300 314 358	334 325 365	p394 p318 p384	228 230 365	519 494 739	824 793 839	569 561 665	p405 p352 p431
April May June	717 542 650	989 1,092 1,003	1,231 1,455 1,297	1,005 1,135 870	₽757 ₽851 ₽878	235 191 215	258 282 296	352 386 331	366 372 360	p407 p397 p386	482 351 434	732 810 707	879 1,069 965	639 763 511	p350 p453 p492
July August September	659 705 732	1,265 1,280 1,269	1,197 1,191 1,194	893 737 514	p825 p882 p643	214 187 196	302 318 289	294 304 282	356 360 335	p433 p425 p375	446 518 536	963 962 981	903 887 912	537 378 180	p392 p457 p268
October November December	803 788 883	1,238 1,073 1,288	1,144 1,187 939	455 p639 p736	₽537	200 168 359	329 312 282	328 323 347	344 p322 p297	p399	603 620 524	909 761 1,005	815 863 591	111 #317 #439	p138
JanOct	6,409	10,603	12,136	8,431	₽7,657	2,217	2,787	3,250	3,516	p3,918	4,191	7,816	8,886	4,914	p3,739

P Preliminary.
 Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.
 2 General imports including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.
 Source.—Department of Commerce.
 Back figures.—See Bulletin for April 1944, p. 389; April 1940, p. 347; February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931, p. 18.

FREIGHT CARLOADINGS BY CLASSES

[Index numbers: 1935-39 average = 100]

	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Live- stock	For- est prod- ucts	Ore	Mis- cel- lane- ous	Mer- chan- dise l.c.l.
Annual 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	101	98	102	107	96	100	110	101	97
	109	111	137	101	96	114	147	110	96
	130	123	168	112	91	139	183	136	100
	138	135	181	120	104	155	206	146	69
	137	138	186	146	117	141	192	145	63
	140	143	185	139	124	143	180	147	67
	135	134	172	151	124	129	169	142	68
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1945—September October November December	127	143	155	145	114	125	174	126	66
	118	109	113	158	122	109	134	125	69
	133	148	167	167	145	110	134	133	74
	127	133	164	153	140	106	117	130	74
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	133 126 139 109 106 133 139 141 138 139	148 152 155 26 68 146 145 152 160 155	127 107 165 95 62 140 177 184 183 183	152 150 141 112 126 126 139 131 125 142 147	126 158 140 143 114 118 166 118 91 128 136	122 126 134 143 125 149 153 157 154 146 151	118 94 121 66 66 137 164 162 164 7157	134 121 143 143 123 135 141 145 139 139	78 78 78 81 74 81 78 77 75 79 83
UNADJUSTED 1945—September October November December	137	143	154	163	150	135	261	136	69
	128	109	111	158	188	115	215	136	72
	136	148	167	164	183	108	114	139	75
	119	133	172	144	135	94	36	123	71
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	123 119 132 107 107 137 143 145 149 149	148 152 155 26 68 146 145 152 160 155 117	133 114 166 93 61 138 172 177 181 180 166	152 147 130 99 111 128 166 142 140 142 144	120 126 111 127 103 96 135 113 120 197 171	109 121 134 143 130 155 153 165 166 154 148	29 24 35 50 103 213 263 243 245 216 169	123 113 136 141 125 139 142 146 150 151	74 75 79 82 74 81 78 77 79 82 84

r Revised.

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

REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS

[In millions of dollars]

				_
	Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income
Annual 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	3,995	3,406	589	93
	4,297	3,614	682	189
	5,347	4,348	998	500
	7,466	5,982	1,485	902
	9,055	7,693	1,362	874
	9,437	8,343	1,093	668
	\$\mu_8,902	\$28,052	#850	\$\rho447
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
1945—August	705	648	57	22
September	691	655	36	4
October	657	620	37	3
November	668	608	61	30
December	628	674	-36	-56
1946—January February. March. April. May. June. July. August September. October.	655	567	88	51
	635	555	80	51
	651	667	-16	-45
	566	562	4	-28
	515	524	-9	-41
	639	586	53	20
	651	603	48	16
	664	613	51	18
	673	605	68	37
	663	606	57	\$p25
UNADJUSTED				
1945—August	755	667	87	53
September	679	636	43	9
October	697	7645	r52	20
November	661	600	61	34
December	614	651	-37	-75
1946—January February March April May June July August September October	641	570	71	34
	579	521	58	29
	646	667	-20	-49
	567	557	10	-21
	533	537	-5	-37
	612	574	38	15
	674	611	63	32
	710	629	82	53
	660	593	67	39
	710	625	85	\$p57

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

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS

[Based on value figures]

SALES AND STOCKS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Index numbers, 1935-39 average=100]

					-	Fed	leral Res	serve dist	trict				
Year or month	United States	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- Ianta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
SALES* 1939	106 114 133 149 168 186	104 108 126 140 148 162	101 106 119 128 135	104 111 129 143 151 167	106 114 138 153 167 182 201	109 120 144 170 194 215 236	113 123 145 162 204 244	107 116 135 149 161 176 193	111 119 143 158 179 200 227	106 109 123 129 148 164 185	105 110 127 149 184 205 229	112 117 138 157 212 246 277	109 117 139 169 200 221 244
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	207	176	169	184	201	230	275	193	221	103	229	211	244
1945—November	222 218	183 188	182 179	202 184	212 218	r256 237	290 297	208 206	r241 239	r204 199	238 244	288 287	r272 256
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	227 251 260 252 258 275 273 290 269 257 273	186 200 218 210 213 232 227 246 226 216 230	194 210 232 219 226 240 236 259 202 177 233	205 221 244 224 232 253 254 250 241 +229 253	220 236 246 244 256 273 260 286 249 248 r266	262 283 294 276 276 303 307 306 298 *286 290	308 331 328 327 329 365 343 365 367 348 348	209 241 243 237 234 253 254 281 263 250 261	234 281 286 272 277 305 300 330 313 293 294	212 236 246 225 252 248 253 259 265 *254 252	249 261 275 273 289 288 281 300 321 +297 283	306 339 336 352 342 368 381 381 376 349 356	269 300 297 291 305 315 323 324 313 319 321
UNADJUSTED 1945—November	r274	225	235	255	264	p326	348	254	303	r240	286	r351	r320
December	352	323	307	328	338	399	466	320	365	305	366	467	407
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	179 207 238 255 248 253 208 242 278 278 336	147 156 197 223 211 216 157 184 237 240 284	155 174 206 219 214 221 158 189 214 202 301	158 174 219 228 222 228 175 195 246 259 319	167 194 237 253 243 257 203 249 251 265 r333	197 227 264 281 274 266 219 253 316 312 369	246 292 315 336 313 306 275 321 374 372 417	167 193 226 242 234 245 198 236 268 268 7318	192 236 264 281 272 274 234 284 316 313 371	158 182 223 235 242 236 204 232 287 7281 302	199 238 255 273 272 265 239 279 311 312 340	248 299 316 335 322 313 290 332 395 384 434	214 253 258 287 284 288 266 292 326 330 378
STOCKS* 1939	102 108 131 179 155 162 166	99 105 124 165 142 147 153	97 102 123 181 143 150 159	96 99 119 167 141 148 150	99 106 130 182 144 151 156	107 113 139 191 175 190 198	107 115 140 178 161 185 188	103 111 134 186 160 161 159	102 108 134 176 152 159 166	103 110 138 171 151 169 165	99 105 125 159 152 157 156	106 113 130 161 159 177 190	106 113 137 187 172 177 182
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1945—November	165 158	148 139	152 150	149 146	157 149	195 192	193 189	155 147	163 155	160 155	158 154	189 198	191 176
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	167 171 177 189 200 211 223 221 226 237 255	145 154 157 171 177 181 187 186 192 207 209	162 166 170 180 190 204 213 214 200 192 217	149 153 160 172 182 194 203 205 210 *217 215	157 163 174 178 192 209 213 208 221 232 249	207 201 206 217 233 243 264 264 262 274 298	184 192 201 220 239 252 267 271 277 297 330	163 165 168 179 191 199 213 210 220 235 249	160 175 185 193 211 222 231 234 240 264 274	166 162 166 183 186 207 224 219 227 7244 258	165 163 183 184 194 212 206 201 219 7234 249	179 190 195 208 239 253 252 262 267 274 303	183 190 190 215 217 218 250 240 249 270 296
UNADJUSTED 1945—November	179	167	173	164	165	207	203	171	175	173	170	202	202
December December 1946—January February March April May June July August September October	136 146 158 172 188 200 205 223 238 250 267	127 132 145 154 164 173 174 179 198 210 231	173 136 144 156 171 182 192 192 196 218 216 217	130 148 160 175 184 184 192 213 231 7247	138 151 168 183 194 201 213 225 246 268	160 177 190 205 218 228 232 260 297 294 312	155 166 179 201 217 232 255 275 292 305 333	171 132 140 150 163 179 191 195 209 225 244 263	130 138 158 180 193 211 222 240 255 266 295	173 136 151 155 167 174 185 200 228 232 245 7271	126 143 147 165 179 191 212 230 225 246 7266	166 161 169 185 202 227 246 272 296 299 310	161 167 177 212 225 221 265 263 281

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r Revised.

* Figures for sales are the average per trading day, while those for stocks are as of the end of the month or the annual average.

Note.—For description and monthly indexes for back years for sales see BULLETIN for June 1944, pp. 542-561, and for stocks see BULLETIN for June 1946, pp. 588-612.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS-Continued

SALES, STOCKS, AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS

[As reported by 296 department stores in various Federal Reserve districts]

	(În m	Amount illions of do	ollars)
Year or month	Sales (total for month)	Stocks (end of month)	Out- stand- ing orders (end of month)
1939 average	128 136 156 179 204 227 255	344 353 419 599 508 534 564	108 194 263 530 560 728
1945—Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	280 209 231 235 191 213 243 298 334 429	524 566 592 596 592 626 621 625 602 462	772 725 671 695 722 670 652 700 779 764
1946—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	224 239 301 319 304 304 244 303 309 341 #404	491 533 582 644 674 699 735 806 828 879	896 979 974 910 934 1048 1073 1012 960 845 p690

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Back figures.—Division of Research and Statistics.

WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES

[Weeks ending on dates shown. 1935-39 average=100]

		Wi	thout seaso	nal ad	justment		
Мау	1943 22153	Мау	1944 20177	May			1946 18246
June	29151 5151 12168 19168	June	27168 3163 10172 17173	June	26182 2169 9196		25245 1223 8273 15 283
July	26132 3134 10113 17126 24124	1	24 151	July	2169 9196 16206 23183 30173 7153 14167 21157	July	22248 29239 6192 13210 20201
	31118 7131 14131 21146		29132		28153 4167 11176 18124 25182 1194 8177		27204
Sept.	11156 18179	Sept.	16196	Sept.	15213] -	14293
Oct.	25176 2175 9188 16189 23194	Oct.	23193 30196 7218 14221 21209	Oct.	22200 29209 6242 13245 20237	Oct.	21280 28257 5277 12281 19295
Nov.	30187 6202 13211 20223	Nov.	28207 4215 11231 18252	Nov.	27233 3236 10261 17275	Nov.	26287
Dec.	27201 4269 11297 18321 25274	Dec.	25236 2304 9365 16377 23369 30123			Dec.	23363 30334 7475 14519 21532 28281
Jan.	1944 1110 8143 15146 22144 29137		1945 6145 13166 20160 27161	Jan.	1946 5135 12188 19191 26188		11 18 25

Note.—Revised series. For description and back figures see pp. 874-875 of Bulletin for September 1944.

SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES

[Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

				Percentage	chang	6 1101	ii cori	esponding period o	1 prec	come	yearj	,			
	Nov. 1946	Oct. 1946	11 mos. 1946		Nov. 1946	Oct. 1946	11 mos. 1946		Nov. 1946	Oct. 1946	11 mos. 1946		Nov. 1946		11 mos. 1946
United States	p+24	+21	+28	Cleveland-cont.				Chicago				Kansas City—			
				Toledo†	十23	+25	+23	Chicago t	+24	+23		cont.			
Boston			+27		+22	+21	+25	Peoria†	p +25	+27	+31	Oklahoma City	+19		
New Haven	+35		+27				+21		*	+33	**+33	Tulsa	+25	+25	+23
Portland	+21	+16	+22	Pittsburgh †	+27	+9	+29	Indianapolist	+21	+20	+25	L			
Boston Area	十27	+23	十28	Wheeling †	+25	+21	+29	Terre Haute†	+20	+23		Dallas	+24		+29
Downtown								Des Moines	+28	+24	+32	Shreveport			+26
Boston	+26	+19	+26	Richmond			+22		+25	+22	+27	Corpus Christi			+30
Springfield	+23	+13	+20	Washington †	+17	+7	+19	Flint †	+50	+27		Dallas†	+21	+20	+32
Worcester	+32	+20	+30	Baltimore	+16	+17	+23	Grand Rapids	+39	+30	+36	Fort Worth			+24
Providence	+25	+16	+24	Raleigh, N. C	+26	+15	+25		p + 32		+30	Houston †	+30	+26	+35
	l '			Winston-Salem			+30	Milwaukee†	+27		+34	San Antonio	+23	+19	+28
New York	+28	+3	+31	Charleston, S. C.	+4	+11	+5	Green Bay †	P+28	; + 36	+35	1	1		
Bridgeport †	+37	+33	+34	Greenville.S.C	+14	+6	+18	Madison	+24	+24	+26	San Francisco	p +20	+29	+26
Newark†		-6	+30	Lynchburg	+16	+18	+24	1				Phoenix†	+20	+32	
Albany		+34	+46	Norfolk	+11	+12	1 +8	St. Louis	+24	+23	+29	Tucson	+27	+37	+32
Binghamton			+32		+22	+14	+27	Fort Smith	-4	-8	+11	Bakersfield †	+17		+28
Buffalo†		-18	+29	Roanoke	+31	+25	+35		+19	+15		Fresno†			+29
Elmira	+30	+16	+23	Charleston,	, , , ,		,	Quincy	+21	+25	+27	Long Beach t	+17		
Niagara Falls.	+17		+13		120	126	+30	Evansville	+20	+34	+28	Los Angeles †			
New York City		'-7	+29	Clarksburg		+21		Louisville†	+30	+26			1	131	1 1,50
Poughkeepsie		+27					+24	East St. Louis	+72	+68		Berkeley †	n 123	+24	+23
Rochester †	1-22	1.26	+31	Hungtington	1 1 10	1	127	St. Louis†	+25	+22	+30	Riverside and	F 1 43	T-2-#	1 723
Schenectady				Atlanta	120	122	+26	St. Louis Area	+26		+30	San Bernardino	*	1.20	**+22
	T33	+36	+38				+24		+24	+36	+39	Sacramento†		+36	
Syracuse†	T 33	730	Tie	Birmingham†			117		+22	+27	+30	San Diegot			
Utica	+21	419	+25	Mobile	1 724	1 79	T	Mempins	T 42	721	T 30				+11
B. 11. 1 1. 1.				Montgomery†	1 113	+14	+21	3.62	125	- 1 24	+34	San Francisco			+20
Philadelphia	+25	+24	+29	Jacksonville†				Minneapolis	720	7+34	+34	San Jose†	P+35		+31
Trenton †	+22	+21	+36		1 +25	+30	+31	Minneapolis†	+23	+29	+35	Santa Rosa†	+21		
Lancaster †	+28				+15	+33	+37	St. Paul†	+34	+37			+27	+36	+28
Philadelphia†	+20	+20	+25	Tampa†	+22	+34	+33		+21	+31	+25		_		
Reading †	+43	+28	+35		+18	+24	+30	l				Napat	-6	+41	-4
Wilkes-Barre†	+34	+35	+36	Augusta	+37	+30	+36	Kansas City	+21	+24		Boise and			
York†	+30	+26	十27	Columbus	+24	+18	十17	Denver	+30	+41					+26
	i		t	Macon†	+15	+21	+28	Pueblo	+10	+27	+16	Portland	p + 20	+27	+26
Cleveland	+26	+18	+28	Baton Rouge†			+29	Hutchison			**+21	Salt Lake City†			
Akron†	+16	+15	+19	New Orleanst			+26		+22	+23 +21	+21	Bellingham †			+26
Canton†	+43	+36	1-29	Bristol, Tenn			1+28	Wichita	+11	+21	+18	Everett †	p+26	+46	+35
Cincinnati †	+24	+24	1+32	Tacksont		+19			+19	+11	+26	Seattle†	p + 12	+24	+19
Clevelandt			+28			+27				+26		Spokanet			
Columbust			+29		' <u>+</u> 9			St. Joseph	+26	+26		Tacoma t			+17
Springfield†		114	1-15	Nashville†	1 +27	+26						Yakimat			
Springifera 1	, (13	1 1 2 2	113	. TACTORATIC		1 1 20		3	. ,				1 20	120	. 122

P Preliminary. r Revised. * Data not available. ** Ten months in 1946.
† Indexes for these cities may be obtained on request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the District in which the city is located.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS-Continued SALES AND STOCKS BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

			withou	Index n t season age mon	umbers al adju	stment			it chan ar ago (ge from value)	Ratio o to sa	f stocks
Department	Number of stores reporting	Sa	les duri month	ng		cks at e			during iod	Stocks (end of month)	Octo	ober
		Oct.	46 Sept.	1945 Oct.	Oct.		1945 Oct.	Oct. 1946	Ten mos.	Oct. 1946	1946	1945
		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	- Oct.	Sept.	———		1946			
GRAND TOTAL—entire store3	360							+14	+26	+42	2.7	2.2
MAIN STORE—total	360	218	201	190	609	572	428	+14	+27	+42	2.8	2.3
Women's apparel and accessories	357	234	223	219	574 523	547	390	+7	+16	+47 +60	2.4 1.7	1.8
Coats and suits	340 342	313 221	277 221	315 202	327	549 294	331 184	-1 +9	+18 +17	+78	1.4	0.9
Blouses, skirts, sportswear, etc	333	252	271	241	725	715	443	+4	+13	+62	2.9	1.9
Juniors' and girls' wear	318	264	280	264	747	737	465	0	+13	+62 +26	2.8	1.7 2.1
Infants' wear	319 294	323 138	304 135	297 123	804 430	800 378	633	+9 +12	+8 +17	+20 +58	2.4 3.1	2.1
Underwear, slips, negligees	342	229	193	204	605	524	345	+12	+13	+74	2.6	1.7
Corsets, brassieres	339	248	236	212	609	570	380	+17	+20	+59	2.4	1.8
Hosiery (women's and children's)	351 334	171 208	151	149 221	244 993	220 935	161 684	$^{+15}_{-6}$	+13	+50 +46	1.4	1.1 3.1
Gloves (women's and children's)	249	227	161 229	191	590	527	466	+19	+6 +26	+26	2.6	2.4
Furs	273	194	162	184	863	890	651	+5	+20	∔34	4.4	3.4
Neckwear and scarfs	252	276	. 258	265	888	840	716	+4	+8	+21	3.2	2.8 5.7
Handkerchiefs	289 177	176 242	136 257	160 238	1,006	909 234	916 171	+10	+10 +16	+10 +39	5.7 1.0	0.7
Handbags and small leather goods	327	191	188	179	613	557	467	+2 +7	+19	+32	3.2	2.6
Men's and boys' wear	331	210	190	188	608	555	443	+12	+37	+39	2.9	2.3
Men's clothing	239	210	187	206	302	301	237	1 +2	+37	+33	1.4	1.1
Men's furnishings, hats, caps	316	203	171	165	713	608	487	+23	+47	+47 +29	3.5	2.9
Boys' clothing and furnishings	291 186	192	247 174	240 138	879 628	849 560	682 527	+1 +39	+13 +49	+20	3.3	3.8
Home furnishings	320	207		154	620	592	382	+34	+59	+62	3.0	2.4
Furniture, beds, mattresses, springs	242	164	189 158	158	575	539	388	+4	+44	+48	3.5	2.4
Domestic floor coverings	264	188	176	139	421	427	289	+35	+60	+43	2.2	2.1
Draperies, curtains, upholstery	300 225	240	200	208	764	776	434	+15	+30	+76 +699	3.2	2.1 0.6
Domestics, blankets, linens, etc	307	281	245	51 172	231 582	193 544	32 339	+456 +23	+567 +42	+71	0.8	2.0
Lamps and shades	236	210	194	195	844	826	627	+7	+39	+34	4.0	3.2
China and glassware	238	140	131	132	684	633	517	+6	+31	+32	4.9	3.9
Housewares	ı	254	258	186	948	910	533	+36	+71	+78	3.7	2.9
Piece goods. Cotton wash goods.	299 123	273 223	262 190	251 191	546 444	531 401	329 250	+9 +17	+12 +12	+64 +69	2.0	1.3
Small wares	344	193	169	178	785	703	678	+9	+14	+15	4.1	3.8
Lace, trimmings, embroideries, ribbons	120	265	237	250	1,012	992	851	+6	+9	+16	3.8	3.4
Notions	230 328	211 148	195	186	748 672	721 577	594 662	+13	+18 +8	+24 +1	3.5 4.5	3.2
Jewelry and silverware	310	225	139	142 183	929	842	650	+4 +23	+33	+42	4.1	3.6
Art needlework	241	217	196 170	208	765	740	627	1 +4	+4	+20	3.5	3.1
Stationery, books, and magazines	L	211	166	209	855	722	820	+1	+6	+3	4.0	4.0
Miscellaneous.	307 240	194 162	158	171 129	660 706	607 594	540 380	+14 +25	+32 +56	+22 +77	3.4	3.2
BASEMENT STORE—total	1	189	179 167	165	496	470	350	+14	+19	+42	2.6	2.1
Women's apparel and accessories	190	191	171	177	458	439	333	+8	+11	+38	2.4	1.9
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings		191	169	167	585	536	402	+15	+34	+47	3.1	2.4
Home furnishings Piece goods		203	170 253	163 242	546 551	528 546	328	+24 +17	+38 +14	+67 +51	1.9	2.0
Shoes		138	130	98	480	449	416		1 720	1 717	3.4	

¹ The 1941 average of monthly sales for each department is used as a base in computing the sales index for that department. The stocks index is derived by applying to the sales index for each month the corresponding stock-sales ratio. For description and monthly indexes of sales and stocks by department groups for back years, see pp. 856-858 of Bulletin for August 1946. The titles of the tables on pages 857 and 858 were reversed.

2 The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.

3 For movements of total department store sales and stocks see the indexes for the United States on p. 81.

SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

	:	Index num	bers, witho	ut seasonal	adjustmen	t, 1941 ave	rage == 100	0	Percer	tage of tot	al sales
Year and month		Sales duri	ing month			receivable of month		Collections during month		Instal- ment	Charge- account
	Total	Cash	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	sales	sales	sales
1945—October November December	190 212 270	245 271 356	89 100 108	147 165 204	36 41 48	99 113 144	72 778 79	122 143 148	63 63 64	4 4 4	33 33 32
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November*	142 152 190 205 194 193 156 193 197 218 257	186 191 233 249 234 233 192 234 229 249 297	64 72 84 96 85 81 74 99 97 119	106 122 162 175 169 169 130 164 180 202 232	45 44 43 45 45 46 45 48 50 55 62	108 100 114 126 129 133 119 127 145 156 176	82 75 83 82 83 81 79 84 87 101	190 140 138 154 168 167 165 152 152 186 197	65 62 60 60 59 61 60 57 56	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	31 34 36 36 37 37 35 36 39 39 39

Preliminary. Prevised.

Note.—Data based on reports from a smaller group of stores than is included in the monthly index of sales shown on p. 81.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT, BY MAJOR PARTS

Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars

		L L	amounts outs	tanding. IIIII	inons or do	ilaisj			
				nstalment credi	t				
End of month or year	Total consumer credit	Total		Sale credit		Loans ¹	Single- payment loans ²	Charge accounts	Service credit
-	Credit	credit	Total	Automobile	Other		loans		
1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944.	7,637 6.839 5,528 4,082 3,905 4,378 5,419 6,771 7,467 7,030 7,981 9,153 9,899 6,485 5,338 5,777 6,734	3,167 2,706 2,214 1,515 1,581 1,849 2,607 3,501 3,947 3,578 4,436 5,455 5,924 2,955 1,961 2,039 2,365	2,515 2,032 1,595 999 1,122 1,317 1,805 2,436 2,752 2,313 2,792 3,744 1,491 814 835 903	1,318 928 637 322 459 576 940 1,289 1,384 970 1,267 1,729 1,942 482 175 200 227	1,197 1,104 958 677 663 741 865 1,147 1,368 1,343 1,525 1,721 1,802 1,009 635 635	652 674 619 516 459 532 802 1,065 1,195 1,265 2,180 1,464 1,147 1,204	2,125 1,949 1,402 962 776 875 1,048 1,331 1,504 1,442 1,468 1,488 1,601 1,339 1,192 1,251	1,749 1,611 1,381 1,114 1,081 1,203 1,292 1,419 1,459 1,487 1,544 1,650 1,764 1,758 1,758 1,981	596 573 531 491 467 451 472 520 557 523 533 560 610 648 687 729 772
1945—October November December 1946—January February March April May June July Angust September October November	6,000 6,344 6,734 6,506 6,564 6,978 7,315 7,507 7,762 7,843 78,150 8,384 8,117 9,189	2,086 2,190 2,365 2,364 2,408 2,507 2,652 2,789 2,908 3,031 73,177 3,301 3,470 3,655	754 805 903 877 879 905 1,004 1,035 1,126 1,181 1,266 1,360	210 219 227 235 245 264 289 318 336 365 394 425 466 505	544 586 676 642 634 641 668 686 699 707 732 756 800 855	1,332 1,385 1,462 1,487 1,529 1,602 1,695 1,785 1,873 1,959 r2,051 2,120 2,204 2,295	1,490 1,556 1,616 1,659 1,671 1,695 1,710 1,708 1,697 1,714 1,773 1,820	1,666 1,835 1,981 1,701 1,692 1,972 2,138 2,188 2,327 2,281 2,418 2,495 2,621 2,859	758 763 772 782 793 804 815 822 830 836 841 848 853 855

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

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS [Estimates. In millions of dollars]

			4	Amounts of (end of	outstandir period)	ıg			Loans m		incipal ler ring perio		itutions
Year or month	Total	Com- mercial banks ¹	Small loan com- panies	Indus- trial banks²	Indus- trial loan com- panies ²	Credit unions	Miscel- laneous lenders	Insured repair and modern- ization loans ³	Com- mercial banks ¹	Small loan com- panies	Indus- trial banks²	Indus- trial loan com- panies ²	Credit unions
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	652 674 619 516 459 532 802 1,065 1,195 1,265 1,644 2,005 1,464 1,147 1,204 1,464	43 45 39 31 29 44 88 161 258 312 523 692 784 426 315 358 471	263 287 289 257 232 246 267 301 350 346 435 505 535 424 372 388 445	21 21 18 14 12 13 15 19 131 132 134 89 67 68	18 34 13 21 25 66	32 31 29 27 32 44 66 93 112 147 189 217 147 123 122	95 93 78 58 50 60 79 102 125 117 96 99 102 91 86 88 93	25 168 244 148 154 213 284 301 215 128 120 179	69 130 248 368 460 680 1,017 1,198 792 636 744 938	463 503 498 376 304 384 423 563 619 604 763 927 983 798 809 876 978	41 38 32 25 26 23 35 40 238 261 255 255 182 151 155	30 40 50 22 54 58 54	42 41 38 34 33 42 67 105 148 179 257 320 372 247 228
1945—October November December 1946—January February March April May June July August September Octoberp Novemberp.	1,332 1,385 1,462 1,487 1,529 1,602 1,695 1,785 1,873 1,959 12,051 2,120 2,204 2,295	428 448 471 494 522 564 608 656 700 745 792 825 864 905	395 409 445 446 452 462 482 492 506 520 535 544 556	71 73 76 76 78 82 85 88 92 96 100 103 108 112	64 67 70 71 73 76 78 79 81 84 86 90	121 124 128 127 128 132 137 142 149 154 158 164 170	88 90 93 93 94 95 97 98 99 100 102 103 104 106	165 174 179 181 184 194 210 231 248 263 280 295 312 329	88 94 101 104 105 132 138 148 156 164 156 177	89 97 133 76 80 103 105 97 99 106 110 98 107 122	16 15 18 14 14 18 18 19 19 20 20 20 21 22	14 14 16 14 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 19 20	20 21 23 19 19 24 25 28 28 29 30 31 34 33

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Revised.

Figures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans shown on the following page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans not shown separately. Other retail direct loans outstanding at the end of November amounted to 66 million dollars, and loans made during November were 12 million.

Figures include only personal instalment cash loans, retail automobile direct loans, and other retail direct loans.

Direct retail instalment loans are obtained by deducting an estimate of paper purchased from total retail instalment paper.

Includes only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS-Continued

CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE CREDIT, EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILE CREDIT

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of year or month	Total, exclud- ing auto- mobile	Depart- ment stores and mail- order houses	Furni- ture stores	House- hold appli- ance stores	Jewelry stores	All other retail stores
1929	1,197 1,104 958 677 663 741 865 1,147 1,368 1,343 1,525 1,721 1,802 1,009 639 635 676	160 155 138 103 119 146 186 256 314 302 377 439 466 252 172 183 198	583 539 454 313 299 314 336 406 469 485 536 599 619 391 271 269 283	265 222 185 121 119 131 171 255 307 266 273 302 313 130 29 13	56 47 45 30 29 35 40 56 68 70 93 110 120 77 66 70 74	133 141 136 110 97 115 132 174 210 220 246 271 284 159 101 100
1945 October November. December. 1946 January February	544 586 676 642 634	156 173 198 189 184	247 262 283 272 274	11 12 14 14	44 47 74 66 62	86 92 107
March April May June August September October P November	641 668 686 699 707 732 756 800	188 200 206 210 213 222 236 259 285	279 288 295 299 299 308 311 322 335	14 15 16 17 21 23 25 27 28	60 61 63 63 64 65 66 72	101 105 108 110 111 115 119 126 135

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Year and month	Total		instal- paper ²	Repair and modern-	Personal instal-
Teat and month	Total	Auto- mobile	Other	ization loans 1	ment cash loans
Outstanding at end of period: 1941—June. December. 1942—June December. 1943—June December. 1944—June December. 1945—October November. December. 1946—January February March April May June July August September October November.	202.5 196.8 162.4 100.2 91.8 99.6 92.0 104.1 105.6 107.3 112.8 118.1 112.4 127.4 133.5 142.9 150.6 156.1	53.5 49.3 34.3 21.4 14.4 12.5 13.0 13.1 14.6 15.4 16.8 17.6 18.5 19.9 21.3 22.1 24.4 26.3	18.4 18.8 16.3 12.8 8.7 7.6.8 7.8 9.9 10.0 11.8 12.7 13.7 13.7 14.1 14.7 15.7	18.2 18.6 16.5 15.6 14.1 14.0 12.9 13.4 16.2 18.0 18.2 19.1 20.2 21.2 22.0 23.1 24.2 25.4 26.7 27.4	112.4 110.1 95.3 75.6 62.9 57.5 57.4 57.8 60.0 61.5 63.6 64.5 67.4 69.3 70.9 73.2 75.8 80.7 83.8
Volume extended during month: 1945—October November 1946—January February March April May June July August September October* November*	19.7 19.9 21.3 18.6 18.0 23.3 23.6 24.4 23.8 26.7 25.2 28.4	2.7 3.0 3.1 3.1 3.8 4.2 3.9 4.7 4.7 4.3 5.5	1.7 2.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.2 2.4 2.8 2.7 2.8 3.0 2.7 3.5	2.1 1.9 1.6 1.8 1.6 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.7 3.3 2.8	13.2 12.8 14.6 12.1 11.7 14.9 15.2 14.9 16.2 16.2 16.5 16.5

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

[Estin	accs. 11.		3 01 40			
		Autor ret	nobile ail	Other retail, pur-	and	Per- sonal instal-
Year or month	Total	Pur- chased		chased and direct	and mod- erniza- tion	ment cash loans
Outstanding at end of period: 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1945 October November December 1946—January February March April May	1,093 1,450 1,694 845 514 559 694 731 771 809 871 946 1,025	218 311 411 136 55 57 65 60 62 65 70 74 82 97	164 253 310 123 81 99 146 128 135 146 155 164 179 193 212	155 217 288 143 688 75 97 83 90 97 107 111 117 127	247 234 154 89 83 121 109 116 121 125 131 140 151	347 422 451 289 221 245 302 279 291 302 314 329 353 378 402
June July August September October** November**.	1,025 1,093 1,164 1,247 1,313 1,387 1,465	115 124 138 149 161 174	212 228 245 263 276 294 314	142 154 167 179 188 201 214	173 183 198 211 225	402 423 445 469 489 506 525
Volume extended dur- ing month: 1945—October November December	131 140 147	13 14 14	28 29 32	19 21 24	16	56 60 64
1946—January February March April May June July August September October* November*.	157 155 188 212 226 217 240 253 243 280 270	19 18 20 29 29 24 30 36 33 41 37	34 35 41 46 52 50 53 58 55 64 64	27 24 25 32 38 36 44 38 41 48 47	15 20 22 22 22 23 27 25 29	63 63 82 83 85 85 90 94 89 98

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANIES, BY TYPE OF CREDIT [Estimates. In millions of dollars]

[Est	imates.	In millions	of dollar	s]	
Year and month	Total		instal- paper ²	Repair and modern-	Personal instal- ment
rear and month	1 1 1 1 1		Other	ization loans 1	cash loans
Outstanding at end of period:	67.1	10.5	3.8	1.1	51.7
1944 1945 1945—October November December	76.7 71.4 73.8 76.7	10.3 11.0 10.0 10.6 11.0	3.8 4.0 3.9 4.0 4.0	1.5 1.5 1.6 1.5	50.2 56.0 57.6 60.2
1946—January. \\ February. \\ March. \\ April. \\ May. \\ June. \\ July. \\ August. \\ September \\ October* \\ November* \\	77.5 78.4 81.0 83.2 85.6 87.5 89.0 93.1 95.3 99.7 103.6	11.2 11.6 12.1 12.6 12.7 13.0 13.6 14.5 15.2	4.0 4.1 4.2 4.5 4.8 5.2 5.6 6.2 7.0 7.6	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.7 2.0 2.2 2.3	60.8 61.5 63.6 65.0 66.5 67.9 68.7 71.9 73.3 76.0 78.5
Volumes extended during month: 1945—October November December	16.0 16.2 17.8	2.6 2.7 2.7	1.0 1.1 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	12.2 12.2 14.1
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	15.6 15.2 18.3 18.0 18.4 18.3 19.6 20.5 20.0 22.5 22.7	2.6 2.4 3.0 3.1 3.2 2.7 3.3 3.5 3.4 4.0	0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.8	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	12.2 11.9 14.2 13.7 13.8 14.2 14.6 15.6 14.9 16.4 16.5

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans. $^{\rm 2}$ Includes both direct loans and paper purchased.

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Preliminary.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

Item		ntage c n preced month		Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year				
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.		
	1946 <i>p</i>	1946	1946	1946?	1946	1946		
Net sales: Total	+3	+15	-1	+34	+37	+61		
	+5	+14	-5	+28	+35	+64		
	+6	+19	-3	+29	+26	+45		
Charge account	-3	+14	-3 +7	+64	+67	+92		
Accounts receivable, at end of month: Total Instalment	+7	+3	+4	+36	+36	+38		
	+7	+3	0	+25	+25	+28		
Collections during month: Total	0	+12	-2	+37	+42	+48		
	+4	+12	-4	+29	+29	+39		
nventories, end of month, at retail value.	+2	+8	+5	+66	+57	+46		

Preliminary.

RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE'

	1	3	Charge accounts		
Year and month	Depart- ment stores	Furni- ture stores	House- hold ap- pliance stores	Jewelry stores	Depart- ment stores
1945 October November December	41 *41 36	27 27 24	52 51 48	31 35 46	66 67 61
1946 January. February March April May June July August September October November	32 31 35 34 33 32 35 34 37 37	25 24 27 28 27 26 26 26 25 27 28	52 52 54 56 55 55 56 55 55 54 48	32 29 32 32 34 33 32 33 31 32 32 33	61 60 64 63 62 60 57 59 56 60 59

P Preliminary. Revised.

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

COST OF LIVING

Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities [Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-39 average = 100]

Year or month	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1929	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1930	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	108.9	105.1
1931	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	98.0	104.1
	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	85.4	101.7
	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	84.2	98.4
	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	92.8	97.9
	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	94.8	98.1
1936	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	96.3	98.7
	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	103.3	101.5
	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	101.3	100.7
	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941	105.2	105.5	106.5	105.9	102.5	108.2	104.0
	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.8	125.6	115.9
	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3
	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1945—January February March April May June July August September October November December	127.1 126.9 126.8 127.1 128.1 129.0 129.4 129.3 128.9 128.9 129.3 129.9	137.3 136.5 135.9 136.6 138.8 141.1 141.7 140.9 139.4 139.3 140.1	143.0 143.3 143.7 144.1 144.6 145.4 145.9 146.4 148.2 148.5 148.7 149.4	108.3 108.3 108.3	109.7 110.0 110.0 109.8 110.0 110.0 111.2 111.4 110.7 110.5 110.1	143.6 144.0 144.5 144.9 145.4 145.8 145.6 146.0 146.8 146.9 147.6 148.3	123.3 123.4 123.6 123.8 123.9 124.0 124.3 124.5 124.6 124.6 124.7
1946—January February March April May June July August September October November	129.9 129.6 130.2 131.1 131.7 133.3 141.2 144.1 145.9 148.4 151.7	141.0 139.6 140.1 141.7 142.6 145.6 165.7 171.2 174.1 180.0	149.7 150.5 153.1 154.5 155.7 157.2 158.7 161.2 165.9 167.0 168.7	108.4 108.5 108.7 108.8	110.8 111.0 110.5 110.4 110.3 110.5 113.3 114.4 114.4	148.8 149.7 150.2 152.0 153.7 156.1 157.9 160.0 165.6 167.6	125.4 125.6 125.9 126.7 127.2 127.9 128.2 129.8 129.9 130.8 132.0

Back figures .- Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES [Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926=100]

			[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926=100]									
							Other	commodit	ies			
Year, month, or week	All com- modi- ties	Farm prod- ucts	Foods	Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House- furnish- ing goods	Miscel- laneous
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1941 1942 1943 1944	103.1 104.0	104.9 88.3 64.2 51.4 65.3 78.8 80.9 86.4 65.3 67.7 82.4 105.9 122.6 123.3	99.9 90.5 74.6 61.0 60.5 70.5 83.7 82.1 85.5 73.6 70.4 71.3 82.7 99.6 106.6 104.9	91.6 85.2 75.0 70.2 71.2 78.4 77.9 79.6 85.3 81.7 81.3 83.0 89.5 96.9 98.5	109.1 100.0 86.1 72.9 80.9 86.6 89.6 95.4 104.6 92.8 95.6 100.8 117.7 117.5	90.4 80.3 66.3 54.9 64.8 72.9 70.9 71.5 76.3 66.7 73.8 84.8 967.4 987.4	83.0 78.5 67.5 70.3 66.3 73.5 76.5 77.6 76.5 73.1 76.2 80.8 83.0	100,5 92,1 84,5 80,2 79,8 86,9 86,4 87,0 95,7 95,7 94,4 103,8 103,8	95.4 89.9 79.2 71.4 77.0 86.2 85.3 86.7 95.2 90.3 90.5 94.8 103.2 110.2 111.4 115.5	94.0 88.7 79.3 73.9 72.1 75.3 79.0 78.7 82.6 77.0 84.4 95.5 94.9	94.3 92.7 84.9 75.1 75.8 81.5 80.6 81.7 86.8 86.8 86.3 102.7 104.3	82.6 77.7 69.8 64.4 62.5 69.7 68.3 70.5 77.8 73.3 82.0 89.7 92.2 93.6
1945 1945—October November November 1946—January February March April May June July August September October November Week ending: 1946—Aug. 17 Aug. 24 Aug. 31 Sept. 7 Sept. 14 Sept. 21 Sept. 28 Oct. 5 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 16 Nov. 23 Nov. 30 Dec. 7 Dec. 14 Dec. 21	105.8 105.9 106.8 107.1 107.7 108.9 110.2 111.0 112.9 124.7 129.1 124.0	128.2 127.3 131.1 131.5 129.9 130.8 133.4 135.5 140.1 157.0 161.0 154.3 165.3 169.8 163.3 165.3 165.4 155.0 154.3 165.5 160.2 170.1 170.3 166.0 167.3 169.2 166.0 167.3 169.2 168.7 170.3	106. 2 105. 7 107. 9 108. 6 107. 3 107. 8 110. 8 111. 5 112. 9 149. 0 131. 9 157. 9 165. 4 148. 9 133. 0 135. 5 137. 7 175. 6 169. 9 165. 0 165. 0 163. 6 161. 3 159. 5	99.7 100.1 100.2 100.5 100.8 101.3 102.2 103.3 103.9 105.6 112.6 110.8 111.0 111.0 112.1 112.4 112.6 112.6 112.8 113.1 114.0 115.5 116.9 117.8 117.8 118.1 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 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106.6 108.4 1108.8 1109.4 112.3 114.0 114.2 112.7 113.7 113.6 113.6 114.2 114.2 114.2 114.2 114.2 114.2 114.2 114.3 114.0 114.2 114.3 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 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124.0 125.4	104.5 104.7 104.7 104.7 106.2 106.5 106.9 107.5 108.3 110.4 111.9 112.6 113.6 114.0 114.0 114.1 114.3 114.7 115.1 115.3 115.7 115.3 115.7 115.3 117.6 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 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0.1	1945		19	46		0.1	1945	1946				
Subgroups	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Subgroups	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Farm products: Grains Livestock and poultry Other farm products Foods: Dairy products. Cereal products. Fruits and vegetables. Meats. Other foods. Hides and Leather Products: Shoes. Hides and skins Leather. Other leather products. Textile Products: Clothing. Cotton goods. Hosiery and underwear. Silk. Rayon. Woolen and worsted goods. Other textile products. Fuel and Lighting Materials: Anthracite. Bituminous coal. Coke. Electricity. Gas. Petroleum products.	95.5 123.8 107.9 100.7 126.7 117.6 103.8 115.2 107.4 125.1 71.5 30.2 112.7 101.9	177.6 147.8 161.8 124.7 120.4 198.1 114.9 140.1 155.8 133.3 115.8 160.0 830.2 112.8 112.8 112.8 112.8 112.8 112.8	151.1 169.1 127.4 115.5 131.3 115.5 144.8 151.5 138.5 115.8 122.9 166.6 88.7 126.5 30.2 113.9 126.7	174.6 156.1 185.5 128.5 122.5 191.4 136.2 145.2 145.2 153.0 138.5 1172.9 88.8 125.7 30.2 116.6 130.6 130.6 1130.6	197.4 153.3 182.9 136.1 139.5 202.8 141.4 162.9 221.0 178.1 123.5 127.9 174.7 161.3 113.5 113.5 113.5	Farm machinery Iron and steel Motor vehicles! Nonferrous metals Plumbing and heating Building Materials: Brick and tile Cement Lumber Paint and paint materials Plumbing and heating Structural steel Other building materials Chemicals Drugs and pharmaceuticals Drugs and pharmaceuticals Fertilizer materials Mixed fertilizers Oils and fats Housefurnishing Goods: Furnishings Furniture Miscellaneous: Auto tires and tubes Cattle feed Paper and pulp	95.0 116.7 100.1 155.5 107.7 95.0 107.3 105.4 96.7 110.7 81.9 86.6 102.0	109.7 113.3 101.4 106.3 126.0 105.8 177.6 113.9 106.3 120.1 120.9 98.4 110.1 94.4 87.7 102.5 118.5 106.6 221.1 119.6 46.2	109.8 113.5 101.4 107.2 127.7 106.5 178.2 116.7 107.2 120.1 121.4 98.6 110.3 90.2 90.0 103.3 119.4 107.5 73.0 201.8 121.9 46.2	113.7 143.3 101.8 107.2 127.8 106.5 178.9 119.2 107.2 120.1 1122.5 98.8 111.5 91.9 90.5 111.1	113.8 114.0 1147.0 118.4 107.2 129.1 107.0 192.1 151.3 107.2 120.1 125.3 106.9 152.8 96.3 91.1 191.0 124.4 111.8 73.0 210.8	

r Revised. 1 Revision made beginning October 1946.

Back figures.—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

January 1947

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GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND INCOME PAYMENTS

[Estimates of the Department of Commerce. In billions of dollars]

				Annua	l totals				Seasona	Seasonally adjusted annual rates by quarters				
										19	45 1			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1	19462	1	2	3	4		
Gross national product	88.6	97.1	120.2	152.3	187.4	197.6	199.2	194.0	205.1	208.2	198.2	185.2		
Government expenditures for goods and services	16.0 7.9	16.7 8.8	26.5 18.6	62.7 55.3	93.5 86.2	97.1 89.5	83.6 75.7	35.0	96.5 88.7	99.8 92.0	81.0 73.0	57.2 49.3		
War. Nonwar. State and local governments. Private gross capital formation. Construction.	1.4 6.5 8.1 10.9 3.6	2.8 6.1 7.9 14.8 4.3	13.3 5.3 7.9 19.1 5.3	50.3 5.0 7.4 7.6 2.9	81.3 4.9 7.4 2.5 1.6	83.7 5.7 7.7 2.0 1.6	69.4 6.3 7.9 9.1 2.6	32.0	82.9 5.8 7.8 3.6 1.8	85.7 6.3 7.8 6.6 2.3	66.4 6.6 7.9 11.2 2.9	42.6 6.7 8.0 15.0 3.7		
ResidentialOtherProducers durable equipmentNet change in business inventoriesNet exports of goods and servicesNet exports and monetary use of	2.0 1.6 5.5 0.9 0.8	2.4 2.0 6.9 1.8 1.5	2.8 2.5 8.9 3.5 1.2	1.3 1.6 5.1 -0.5 (3)	0.6 1.0 3.1 -0.6 -1.5	0.5 1.1 4.0 -1.7 -1.8	0.7 1.9 26.6 0.6 -0.6	3.0 5.0 2 13.0 6.0 5.0	0.3 1.5 25.2 -2.5 -0.8	0.5 1.8 26.1 -0.7 -0.8	0.9 2.0 26.7 0.3 1.5	1.4 2.3 28.3 0.8 2.5		
gold and silver Consumer goods and services Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	0.2 61.7 6.4 32.6 22.7	0.3 65.7 7.4 34.4 23.9	0.2 74.6 9.1 40.1 25.4	0.1 82.0 6.3 47.9 27.8	(3) 91.3 6.6 55.1 29.7	-0.1 98.5 6.7 60.0 31.8	-0.1 106.4 7.7 65.6 33.1	127.0 14.0 77.0 36.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 105.0 \\ 7.4 \\ 65.0 \\ 32.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 101.8 \\ 7.1 \\ 61.5 \\ 33.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ 106.0 \\ 7.4 \\ 65.1 \\ 33.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ 113.0 \\ 9.0 \\ 70.6 \\ 33.3 \end{array} $		
Gross national product	88.6	97.1	120.2	152.3	187.4	197.6	199.2	194.0						
Deductions: Business tax and nontax liabilities Depreciation and depletion Other business reserves Capital outlay charged to current	10.4 6.2 0.8	12.4 6.4 0.7	18.5 7.0 0.8	23.1 7.6 0.6	27.4 8.0 0.5	29.7 8.2 0.5		25.0						
expense	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9		}						
For inventory revaluation For discrepancies	-0.4 0.0 70.8	-0.4 -0.4 77.6	-3.2 -1.1 96.9	-2.1 -0.2 122.2	-0.2 1.5 149.4	-0.1 -2.2 160.7	161.0	-4.0 -1.0 164.0	167.6	166.2	158.4	150.7		
Transfer payments Deductions:	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	5.3		11.0						
Corporate savings Contributions to social insurance	0.4	1.8	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.4		7.0				.		
funds Income payments to individuals	70.8	76.2	92.6 92.7	3.2 117.3	3.8 143.1	3.9 156.8	160.7	4.0 163.7	163.7	163.2	158.6	156.9		
Income payments to individuals Personal taxes and nontax payments Federal	70.8 3.1 1.3	76.2 3.3 1.4	92.7 4.0 2.0	117.3 6.7 4.7	143.1 18.6 16.6	156.8 19.4 17.4	160.7 21.2	163.7 19.2	163.7 22.1	163.2 21.7	158.6 20.7	156.9 20.1		
State and local	1.9 67.7 61.7 6.0	1.9 72.9 65.7 7.3	2.0 88.7 74.6 14.2	2.0 110.6 82.0 28.6	2.0 124.6 91.3 33.3	2.1 137.4 98.5 38.9	139.6 106.4 33.1	144.5 127.0 17.5	141.6 105.0 36.6	141.5 101.8 39.7	137.9 106.0 31.9	136.9 113.0 23.9		
National income	70.8	77.6	96.9	122.2	149.4	160.7	161.0	164.0	167.6	166.2	158.4	150.7		
Total compensation of employees. Salaries and wages. Supplements. Net income of proprietors. Agricultural. Nonagricultural Interest and net rents. Net corporate profits. Dividends. Savings.	48.1 44.2 3.8 11.2 4.3 6.9 7.4 4.2 3.8 0.4	52.3 48.6 3.7 12.0 4.4 7.6 7.5 5.8 4.0 1.8	64.5 60.8 3.7 15.8 6.3 9.6 8.0 8.5 4.5	84.1 80.8 3.3 20.6 9.7 10.9 8.8 8.7 4.3 4.4	106.3 103.1 3.2 23.5 11.9 11.6 9.7 9.8 4.3 5.5	116.0 112.8 3.2 24.1 11.8 12.3 10.6 9.9 4.5 5.4	114.5 111.4 3.1 25.6 12.5 13.1 11.8 9.0 4.5 4.5	109.0 106.0 3.0 30.0 15.0 15.0 12.0 5.0 7.0	119.6 116.4 3.2 26.3 13.3 13.0 11.4 10.4	118.3 115.1 3.2 25.8 13.2 12.6 11.7 10.4	113.0 110.0 3.0 25.1 12.2 12.9 11.9 8.4	105.7 102.7 2.9 26.0 12.1 13.9 12.2 6.8		

Annual figures for 1946 are preliminary; revised quarterly figures are not yet available for publication.
 Revised figures. Unadjusted quarterly data have not yet been revised; unrevised data and annual totals for all components appear in BULLETIN for July 1946, p. 806.
 Based on new sources and not precisely comparable with previous years.
 Less than 50 million dollars.

Note.—Detail does not always add to totals because of rounding. For a general description of above series see the Survey of Current Business for May and August 1942, and March 1943.

Back figures: For annual totals 1929 through 1938, see the Survey of Current Business, May 1942 and April 1944. For quarterly estimates 1939 through 1944, see the Survey of Current Business for April 1944 and February 1946.

DECEMBER CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

BASED ON ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY STATES, AS-OF DECEMBER 1, 1946

[In thousands of units]

Cor	ton	Co	orn	Winter	r wheat	Spring	wheat
Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946
1,108 2,165	1,131 1,750	Bushels 7,120 26,121 52,927 215,899 145,976 176,262 1,108,652 328,676 373,020 373,130 66,755 6,395 2,880,933	Bushels 7,120 31,175 53,294 223,470 149,589 162,801 1,394,302 416,064 407,287 372,024 64,640 6,161 3,287,927	Bushels 9,976 17,974 62,803 24,499 6,892 65,016 43,887 36,605 404,341 49,071 96,770 817,834	Bushels 6,498 17,856 53,578 26,028 5,748 55,570 38,914 40,437 439,505 63,901 125,858 873,893		Bushels 21 189 1,313 16 243,224 4,249 84 32,726 281,822
Oa	its	Tam	e hay	Tob	acco	White 1	ootatoes
Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945	Estimate Dec. 1, 1946
Bushels 4,696 20,228 15,505 59,879 35,845 37,348 574,989 57,713	Bushels 5,147 33,681 18,919 75,131 39,915 33,262 592,327 82,353 399 186	Tons 4,133 6,876 2,813 6,249 5,277 4,399 20,128 9,777 11,149	Tons 3,911 6,795 2,753 6,182 5,077 4,210 17,788 9,298 9,590	Pounds 30,774 978 46,380 144,148 1,128,749 240,700 37,533 357,133 2,921 4,521	Pounds 36,265 1,337 58,808 154,353 1,283,490 262,218 42,196 388,829 3,362 4,470	Bushels 63,845 36,883 19,865 13,231 24,643 17,706 32,158 9,458 51,803	Bushels 88,945 49,845 23,406 14,710 31,369 18,718 31,934 10,817 43,833 37,972
	Production 1945 Bales 1,108 2,165 12,789 237 2,258 458 9,015 Production 1945 Bushels 4,696 20,228 4,696 20,228 15,505 59,879 35,845 37,348 574,989 57,713	1945 Dec. 1, 1946	Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Bales Bales 7, 120 Pushels 7, 120	Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Bales Bales Bushels 7, 120 Rushels 7, 120	Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Bales Bales Bushels 7, 120 Bushels 7, 120 Bushels 7, 120 Bushels 17, 976	Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Bales Bales Bushels 7, 120 Bushels 7, 120 Bushels 8, 17, 120 Bushels 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17,	Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Estimate Dec. 1, 1946 Production 1945 Bales Bales Bushels 57 </td

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Includes 9,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.
 Includes 13,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.
 NOTE.—1945 figures for all crops except cotton are as revised in December 1946.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK ON BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS

ON BANK CREDIT, MON							RATES, AND BUSINESS						
	Chart			1946				Chart			1946		
	book page	Nov. 27	Dec.	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 24		book page	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	Dec.	Dec. 18	Dec. 24
WEEKLY FIGURES RESERVES AND CURREN			In bill	ions of	dollars		WEEKLY FIGURES—Con BUSINESS CONDITIONS	nt.		In u	nit indi	cated	
Reserve Bank credit, total. U. S. Govt. securities, tot Bills. Certificates. Notes. Bonds. Discounts and advances. Gold stock. Money in circulation. Treasury cash. Treasury deposits. Member bank reserves. Required reserves. Excess reserves' Excess reserves (weekly a	al 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 4 4	.84 .75 .28 20.47 28.82 2.27 .67 16.13 15.49	7.38 .90 .75 .25 20.48	28.95 2.27 .63 16.48	14.66 7.45 .36 .75 .30 20.48 29.02 2.21 .24 16.52	23.72 15.15 7.47 .36 .75 .34	Steel production (% of capacity) Electric power prod. (mill. kw. hr Freight carloadings (thous. cars) Department store sales (1935—100). Wholesale prices (1926—100): Total	s.). 37 45 39 45	334 139.1	729 475 139.1 169.2 121.6	829 519 139.7	836 532 139.8 170.7 123.4	4,442 628 281 139.6
age): Total• New York City Chicago Reserve city banks	5 5	.02	.84 .02 .01	.87 .02 .01	.03	 .02 (²) .24	MONTHLY FIGURES RESERVES AND CURRENCY			n bill	ions of	dollars	\$
Country banks MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING Total—101 cities:	5	.20	. 20 . 61	.21 .64	.21		Reserve Bank credit	6 6 6	20.2 28.4 2.2	29 18 27	24.14 20.33 28.59 2.27	2 2	24.52 20.44 28.73 2.28 .60
Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. obligations. Demand deposits adjuste U. S. Govt. deposits. Loans. New York City: Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. obligations, to Bonds and guaranteed	14 d 14 14 14	37.86 40.14 3.58 16.55	37.62 40.00 3.37 16.61	37.57 40.32 3.44 16.70	36.56 41.01 1.54 16.89	35.83 40.54 1.62 16.92	Member bank reserves, total Central reserve city banks Reserve city banks Country banks Required reserves, total Central reserve city banks Reserve city banks	6, 7 13 13 13 7 13 13	5.0 6.3 4.7 15.2 5.0 6.1	99 36 71 27 96	16.17 5.08 6.36 4.73 15.30 5.06 6.17 4.07	1	16.31 5.13 6.43 4.74 15.46 5.11 6.23 4.12
securities. Notes and certificates. Bills. Demand deposits adjuste U. S. Govt. deposits. Interbank deposits. Time deposits. Loans, total. Commercial.	16 16 d 15 15 15 15	2.87 .21 14.66 1.19 3.88 1.28 5.87	2.73 .18 14.53 1.12 4.00 1.29 5.90	.07 14.62 1.14 3.92 1.29 5.93	2.39 .48 15.08 .49 4.22 1.29 6.04	2.35 .15 14.82 .51 3.97 1.29 6.04	Balances due from banks: Reserve city banks. Country banks. Money in circulation, total. Bills of \$50 and over. \$10 and \$20 bills. Coins, \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills.	13 13 8 8	1.3 3.3 28.3 8.2 15.3	76 72 51 25 71	1.79 3.73 28.60 8.33 15.71 4.56		1.79 3.77 28.86 8.42 15.85 4.60
For purchasing securiti Brokers'—on U.S. Go Brokers'—on other so ities To others All other	ovts, 16 ecur- 16	.41	.39	.24	.44	.42	Total deposits and currency Demand deposits Time deposits Currency outside banks	9	p53.	30 10 50	P169.30 P82.20 P53.40 P26.50 P7.20		168.90 982.80 953.70 926.70
100 cities outside New York Loans and investments U. S. Govt. obligations, to Bonds and guaranteed securities	15 otal. 15			27.72	26.72	26.43	CONSUMER CREDIT						₽5.70
Notes and certificates. Bills. Demand deposits adjuste U. S. Govt. deposits. Interbank deposits. Time deposits. Loans, total. Commercial. For purchasing securiti	16 15 15 15 15 15	25.48 2.40 6.55 9.04 10.68 6.43 1.12	25.47 2.25 6.71 9.04 10.70 6.45 1.12	7.13 .52 25.70 2.30 6.70 9.04 10.77 6.51 1.10	6.13 .53 25.93 1.06 6.68 9.05 10.85 6.53	5.97 .42 25.71 1.10 6.55 9.06 10.88 6.53 1.12	Consumer credit, total. Single payment loans. Charge accounts. Service credit. Instalment credit, total. Instalment loans. Instalment loans. Automobile. Other.	18 18 18, 19 19 l 19	3 2 1	74 50 85 30 12	P8.72 P1.77 P2.62 P.85 P3.47 P2.20 P1.27 P.47 P.80		p9.19 p1.82 p2.86 p.86 p3.66 p2.30 p1.36 p.51 p.86
MONEY RATES, ETC.			Per c	ent per	annum		U. S. Govt. obligations outstan	ding,					
U. S. Govt. securities: Bills (new issues) Certificates Notes Bonds (7-9 years) Bonds (15 years and over Corporate bonds:	24 24 24 r).24, 26	.85 1.25 1.62 2.27	.85 1.25 1.61 2.27	1.24 1.57 2.25	1.20 1.55 2.23	.85 1.18 1.53 2.22	total interest-bearing. By classes of securities: Bonds (marketable issues). Notes, certificates, and bills Savings bonds and tax note Special issues. By maturities:	20 3 20 s 20 cs 20	119. 64. 56. 23.	32 84 03 85	262.79 119.33 62.83 56.03 24.03 107.4	2 1 2 8 2 8	61.29 19.32 60.83 56.34 24.25
High grade (5 issues) Aaa	, 26	2.60	2.61 3.19	2.62	2.61 3.17	2,60	5-20 years. 5-10 years. Within 5 years. Within 1 year. Certificates. Bills. Holdings of U. S. Govt. obligat	20 20 20 20 20 ions:	63. 643. 76. 61. 34. 17.	81 74 93 10 48	63.8 43.7 74.9 59.0 32.4 16.9	1 4 1 8 8	63.81 43.74 72.92 57.09 30.47 17.00
Stock prices (1935-39=10 Total	27 27 27 res). 27	7 123 7 113 7 106	125 115 108	130 123 110	129 120 110	130 119 110	Commercial banks Fed. agencies and trust funds Federal Reserve Banks Mutual savings banks Insurance companies. Other investors, total	2: 3 2: 3 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2:	779. 30. 1 24. 1 11. 1 25. 1 793.	38 05 70 40 60	778.4 30.4 23.5 11.7 25.4 r93.3 r39.3	3 2 0 0 0	30.61 23.94

For footnotes see p. 92.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK-Continued

	Chart		1946			Chart		1946	
	book page	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.3		book page	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MONTHLY FIGURES—Con	t.	Per ce	ent per as	nnum	MONTHLY FIGURES—Con	t.	In u	nit indic	ated
MONEY RATES, ETC. Corporate Aaa bonds	23	2.58	2.60	2.59	BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.				
F. R. Bank discount rate (N. Y.) Treasury bills (new issues)	23 23	1.00	1.00	1.00	Residential contracts (mill. dollars): Total Public	42 42	304 27	220	236
		In	init indic	ated	Private, total	42 42	277 241	18 202 189	230 173
Stock prices (1935-39=100):				1	OtherValue of construction activity (mill.	42	36	13	57
TotalIndustrial	27 27	125 129	122 126		dollars): Total	49C	1,067	1,062	985
Railroad	27	119 110	110 107	106	Public	49C 49C	53	63	63
Brokers' balances (mill. dollars): Credit extended customers	29	2.17 631	1.26 583	1.19 571	Private Nonresidential: Public	49C	340 227	330	320
Money borrowed	29	305 729	253	238			447	231 438	192 410
BUSINESS CONDITIONS		,,,,	~		Total (1935-39=100) Groups (points in total index):	43	138	139	137
Income payments (mill. dollars):4 Total	30 30	13,805		p14,516	Miscellaneous Coal	43 43	75.9 33.9	76.1 3 2.9	81.0 24.8
Salaries and wages	30	9,050 4,755		₽9,106 ₽5,410	All otherDepartment stores (1935–39==100):4 Sales	43 44	28.4	*29.8	30.7
TotalLivestock and products	31 31	2,027 880	3,343 1,503		Stocks	44	269 226	257 237	273 255
Crops	31 31	1,134 13	1,829	p1,442	Exports Excluding Lend-Lease exports	46 46	₽643 ₽630	₽537 ₽529	₽987 ₽979
Armed forces (mill. persons) Civilian labor force (mill. persons):		2.2	2.2	2.0	Imports Excess of exports excluding Lend-		₽376	p 399	P428
Total Male Female		r59.1 r41.9	759.0 741.8	42.0	Cost of living (1935–39=100):		₽254	₽130	
Unemployment Employment	32	17.3 2.1 57.1	17.2 2.0 57.0		Food	47	145.9 174.1	148.4 180.0	187.7
Nonagricultural	33	r48.3 r8.8	748.4 78.6	49.1	Rent		165.9 108.8	167.0	168.7
Industrial production: ⁴ Total (1935-39=100)	35, 49B	180	181	₽182	TotalFarm products	49	124.0 154.3	134.1 165.3	139.6 169.8
Groups (points in total index): Durable manufactures Machinery and trans. equip	35 49 B	80.4	81.1	₽81.2	Other than farm and food	49	112.2	115.7	120.6
Iron and steel Nonferrous metals, lumber, and	49B	43.3 20.2	44.0 20.1	p44.3 p19.4				1946	
building materials Nondurable manufactures	49B 35	16.8	17.0	P17.6					
Textiles and leather Food, liquor, and tobacco	49B 49B	77.2 21.5 20.9	78.3 21.5 21.8	P21.9			Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct.
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and coal products	49B	21.8		İ	QUARTERLI FIGURES		June	Sept.	Dec.
Paper and printing Minerals New orders, shipments, and inven-	35, 49B	12.9 22.1	13.2 22.0	P13.2	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF	THE	In bill	ions of d	ollars
tories (1939=100):					Budget receipts and expenditures: Total expenditures	49D	13.44	10.16	
TotalDurable	36 36	228 254	227 249	233	National defense	4010	7.19 9.89 8.07	3.80 9.45	
Shipments: Total Durable	36 36	242	244	260	Internal revenue collections, total Individual income taxes Corporate income taxes	4917	3.72 2.48	3.87	
Nondurable	36	261 228	263 231	280 262	Mice internal regenue		1.87		
TotalDurableNondurable	36 36	190					Per ce	ent per at	nnum
Factory employment and pay rolls (1939=100):	36	205 177	211 184	186					
Pay rolls Employment	38 38	284.2 146.7	286.0 146.7		Bank rates on customer loans: Total, 19 cities	23 25	2.41 1.84	2.32 1.83	
Hours and earnings at factories:		45.4		P45.65	Other Northern and Eastern cities.	25 25	2.51 2.97	2.43 2.75	
Weekly earnings (dollars)	39 39	40.3 112.7	40.4 113.0						<u> </u>
Nonagricultural employment (mill. persons):4		39.9	40.0	p40 2	SECURITY MARKETS		In mi	lions of	uollars
Total	40	15.5 8.0	15.6 8.0	p15.8	Corporate security issues: Net proceeds: All issues	28	2,134	1,404	\ \
Government Transportation and utilities	40	5.4 3.9	5.3 4.0	p5.3	IndustrialRailroad	28	1,106 209	798 31	
Construction	40	2.0			Public utility New money:	28	741	490	
average, mill. dollars):4 Total	41	621	59 3		All issues	28	611 532	796 551	
ResidentialOther	41 41	271 350	258 336			28 28	18 21	28 200	

For footnotes see p. 92.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK-Continued

	Chart	1945	19	46		Chart	1945	19	46
	book page	Dec. 31	June 29	Sept. 30		book page	Dec. 31	June 29	Sept.
CALL DATE FIGURES		In bil	lions of a	lollars	CALL DATE FIGURES—Con	t.	In bill	ions of c	dollars
ALL MEMBER BANKS				i	CLASSES OF BANKSCONT.				
Loans and investments, total. U. S. Govt. obligations, total. Bonds. Certificates. Notes. Bills. Guaranteed obligations. Other securities, total.	10 11 11 11 11 11 11	107.18 78.34 44.79 16.98 14.27 2.27 .02 6.07	102.03 72.27 45.42 15.29 10.47 1.07 .02 6.46	68.23 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	U. S. Govt. obligations. Other securities. Loans Demand deposits adjusted. Time deposits.	13 13 13 13 13 13	35.00 27.00 2.41 5.60 23.60 12.51	35.89 26.56 2.73 6.61 24.63 13.53	
State and local government obligations	11	3.25	3.31	3.62				1946	
Other securities Loans, total Commercial Real estate Agricultural	11 10 11 11	2.82 22.78 8.95 3.46	3.15 23.30 9.69 4.27	3.08 24.78 (5) (5) (5)			Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.
For purchasing securities: Brokers	11	3.13	2,40	٠,,	FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES		In u	nit indic	ated
To others	11 11 10	3.38 1.90 64.18	2.48 2.46 67.46	(5) (5) (5) 68.82	Cash farm income (bill. dollars, annual basis)	49A	23.0		
CLASSES OF BANKS					100)	49A	6 147	6 152	
Central reserve city banks:					Prices paid (1910-14=100)	49A	r185	201	211
Loans and investments, total U. S. Govt. obligations Other securities	12 12 12	32.07 21.79 1.62	28.47 19.13 1.51	26.94 17.67 1.65	1914==100)	49A	214	245	267
Loans	12 12	8.67 18.22	7.84 19.35	7.63 19.41			1944	1	945
Time deposits	îã	1.97	2.21	2.25			In u	nit indi	ated
Loans and investments, total U. S. Govt. obligations Other securities	12 12 12	40.11 29.55 2.04	37.68 26.59 2.23	2.28	Cash farm income (bill. dollars) Farm transfers (number per 1000	49A	21.0	2	1.6
Loans Demand deposits adjusted Time deposits	12 12 12	8.51 22.37 9.79	8.86 23.48 10.45	9.81 23.85 10.67	Total	49A 49A	53.4 51.5		6.4 4.9

^{*} Estimated. * Preliminary. * Revised.

1 Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.

2 Less than \$5,000,000.

3 For charts on pages 20, 23, and 27, figures for a more recent period are available in the regular BULLETIN tables that show those series.

4 Adjusted for seasonal variation.

5 Figures available for June and December dates only.

4 As of July 1 and Nov. 1.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

				Comr	nercial bar	nks 1			Museum	savings	
	All re-		Me	ember b a n	ks	Nonn	nember ba	inks 1		nks	Non- reporting banks
	porting banks ¹	Total	Total 2	Na- tional	State 2	Total	In- sured	Non- insured ¹	In- sured?	Non- insured	(nonmember noninsured)
Banks (Head Offices) Dec. 31, 1942 Dec. 31, 1943 Dec. 31, 1944 Dec. 31, 1945 Nov. 30, 1946	14,555	14,136 14,034 13,992 14,011 14,055	6,679 6,738 6,814 6,884 6,904	5,081 5,040 5,025 5,017 5,010	1,598 1,698 1,789 1,867 1,894	7,460 7,299 7,181 7,130 7,154	6,667 6,535 6,452 6,416 6,460	793 764 729 714 694	56 184 192 192 191	490 361 351 350 350	130 119 120 112 111
Branches and Additional Offices ³ Dec. 31, 1942	3,933 4,064 4,090	3,602 3,797 3,924 3,947 3,958	2,615 2,793 2,892 2,909 2,899	1,592 1,741 1,813 1,811 1,769	1,023 1,052 1,079 1,098 1,130	987 1,004 1,032 1,038 1,059	935 952 978 981 998	52 52 54 57 61	35 95 99 101 112	102 41 41 42 43	

P Preliminary

NUMBER OF BANKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FEDERAL RESERVE PAR LIST STATUS,

		c	n par list	1	Not	}		C	n par list	1	Not
Federal Reserve district or State	Total 1	Total	Mem- ber banks	Non- member banks	on par list 1	State	Total ¹	Total	Mem- ber banks	Non- member banks	on par list 1
United States total: Dec. 31, 1942 Dec. 31, 1943 Dec. 31, 1944 Dec. 31, 1946 Nov. 30, 1946	14,123 14,021 13,989 14,002 14,051	11,413 11,492 11,544 11,869 11,960	6,670 6,729 6,806 6,877 6,898	4,743 4,763 4,738 4,992 5,062	2,710 2,529 2,445 2,133 2,091	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	443 674 203 593 110	443 258 38 521 108	228 208 30 182 76	215 50 8 339 32	416 165 72 2
By districts and by States Nov. 30, 1946						Nebraska Nevada. New Hampshire New Jersey. New Mexico	409 8 64 344 44	401 8 64 344 44	145 6 52 295 31	256 2 12 49 13	8
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland	940 847 1,169	490 940 847 1,169	336 804 649 723	154 136 198 446		New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio	669 202 150 674	669 84 44 674	580 53 41 426	89 31 3 248	118 106
RichmondAtlantaChicagoSt. Louis	1,013 1,145 2,473 1,468	784 517 2,415 1,112	475 332 999 496 467	309 185 1,416 616	229 628 58 356	Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	383 68 1,011 20 149	373 68 1,011 20 54	33 770 11 29	35 241 9 25	10
Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	1,750 980 504	1,731 865 499	753 595 269	978 270 230	19 115 5	South Dakota Tennessee	169 293 867 59	67 190 804 59	61 81 550	109 254	102 103 63
						Vermont	71 316	71 303	34 40 201	25 31 102	13
Alabama	220 10 227 191 141	107 10 97 191 141	86 5 66 111 92	21 5 31 80 49	113	Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	124 180 554 55	119 177 441 55	56 108 163 37	63 69 278 18	5 3 113
Connecticut Delaware Dist. of Columbia Florida Georgia	114 39 21 174 370	114 39 21 110 87	63 17 18 70 60	51 22 3 40 27	64 283	P Preliminary. Represents banks both member and nor some checks are draw have included member	nmember i vn. Simil r mutual	mutual sav lar par list savings b	rings bank figures p anks and	s on a few oublished : member n	v of which heretofore ondeposit
IdahoIllinois	47 871	47 869 488	25 500 238	22 369 250	2	trust companies (the on which no checks ar banks remit at par for Reserve Banks	e drawn, b	ecause of	the requir	ement tha	t member

trust companies (three and four, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1945) on which no checks are drawn, because of the requirement that member banks remit at par for checks presented to them through the Federal Reserve Banks.

The total in this table differs from total commercial banks in preceding table because the commercial bank total excludes some banks on which checks are drawn, namely, those that do not report to State banking departments (see footnote 1 of preceding table), and includes industrial banks and nondeposit trust companies whether or not checks are drawn on them.

Note.—Prior to February 1946, statistics on the Federal Reserve par list were published annually. For back figures see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 15, and descriptive text, pp. 14-15.

Kentucky.....

Massachusetts...

869 488 659

610

103

500 238

164

114

43 38 79

Preliminary.

1 Excludes banks (shown in last column) that do not report to State banking departments, principally as follows on the latest date: 10 "cooperative" banks in Arkansas and 99 unincorporated (private) banks in Georgia, Iowa, Michigan, and Texas.

2 The State member bank figures and the insured mutual savings bank figures both include three member mutual savings banks. These banks are not included in the total for "Commercial banks" and are included only once in "All reporting banks."

3 Includes all branches and other additional offices at which deposits are received, checks paid, or money lent. Includes offices at military reservations, consisting mostly of "banking facilities" provided through arrangements made by the Treasury Department with banks designated as depositaries and financial agents of the Government; the number of such offices on the above dates was 40, 233, 308, 241, and 87, respectively. Note.—Prior to February 1946, statistics on number of banking offices were published quarterly. For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 1 and 14, pp. 16-17 and 52-53, and descriptive text, pp. 13-14.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

						[
End of month	United States	Ar- gen- tina ¹	Bel- gium	Brazil	British India	Canada	Chile	Co- lombia	Cuba	Czecho- slo- vakia	Den- mark	Egypt	France	Ger- many	Greece
1938—Dec	21,995 22,737 22,726	431 466 353 354 1658 1939	581 609 734 734 735 734	32 40 51 70 115 254 329	274 274 274 274 274 274 274	192 214 27 5 6 5	30 30 30 31 36 54 79	24 21 17 16 25 59	1 1 1 16 46 111	83 56 58 61 61 61	53 53 52 44 44 44 44	55 55 52 52 52 52 52 52	2,430 2,709 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,777	29 29 29 29 29 29 29	27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
1945—Dec	20,156 20,232 20,256 20,251 20,242 20,270 20,267 20,280 20,305 20,402	403 398 398 397 392 398 406 407 407	716 729 747 755 763 761 761 756 750 722 726 726	354 363 362 361 361 360 359 358 357 355 354	274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274	7 7 6 6 7 5 6 6 7 7 7	82 82 82 83 83 82 83 81 73 71 71	127 128 129 131 132 133 134 135 141 142 143 144	191 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 211	61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 796 796 796 796 796 796 796 796		
End of month	Hun- gary	Iran (Persia)	Italy	Japan	Java	Mexico	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Nor- way	Peru	Poland	Portu- gal	Ruma- nia	South Africa	Spain
1938—Dec 1939—Dec 1940—Dec 1941—Dec 1942—Dec 1943—Dec	37 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	26 26 26 26 34 92 128	193 144 120	164 164 164 5 164	80 90 140 235 4216	29 32 47 47 39 203 222	998 692 617 575 506 500 500	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	94 94 484	20 20 20 21 25 31 32	85*	69 69 59 59 59 60	133 152 158 182 203 260 267	220 249 367 366 634 706 814	3 525 42 42 42 91 105
1945—Dec 1946—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Nov						294 288 284 257 254 250 235 229 218 213 200 191	270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 265 265 265	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2		28 28 28 28 28 25 23 23 23 24 24				914 949 982 1,014 1,046 1,080 1,046 1,027 1,001 970 965	110 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111
End of month	Swe- den	Switz- er- lands	Tur- key	United King- dom	Uru- guay	Vene- zuela	Yugo- slavia	B.I.S.	Other coun- tries ⁷	Gove	ernment	gold res	serves¹ n is figure:	ot inçlu	ded in
1938—Dec 1939—Dec 1940—Dec 1941—Dec		701 549 502 665	29 29 88 92	2,690 81 1	69 68 90 100	52 52 29 41	57 59 82 4 83	14 7 12 12	166 178 170 166	End	of month	United States	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium
1941—Dec		824	114	1		68			185	1938-	-Dec	80	2 759	331	44

	204	704	ا مما	0 (00					
1938Dec	321	701	29	2,690	69	52	57	14	166
1939—Dec	308	549	29	81	68	52	59	7	178
1940—Dec	160	502	88	1	1 90	29	82	12	170
1941-Dec	223	665	92	1	100	41	4 83	12	166
1942—Dec	335	824	114	ī	89	68		21	185
1943—Dec	387	8 965	161	ī	121	89		45	229
				- 1	157	130		37	
1944—Dec	463	1,158	221	1	137	130		31	245
			ایدا				i		
1945—Dec	482	1,342	241	1	195	202	(.	39	247
1946—Jan	481	1,346	241	1	195	212	(.	39	247
Feb	481	1.345	241	1	195	212	1	39	247
Mar	478	1.361	241	1	195	212		39	245
Apr	476	1,363	241	1	198	212		39	242
		1,374	241	1	204	215		39	p239
May									
June		1,376	240	1	204	215		39	P238
J uly	470	1,393	240	1	205	215	.	41	₽238
Aug	474	1,396	240	1	205	215	.	41	p238
Sept	472	1,412	236	1	1	}	 .	40	p238
Oct	469	1,408		1		1		40	P238
Nov	426	p1,137		ī	1	,		40	P238
1100	420	1,131			1			40	1230
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		- D !!							

p Preliminary. c Corrected.

End of month	United States	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium
1938—Dec	80 154 85 164 156 86 48 89 25 8 12 11 43 21 12 32 81 11 20 18 54	2759 1,732 3876 292 4151	331 559 477	44

¹ Reported at infrequent intervals or on delayed basis: U. S.—Exchange Stabilization Fund (Special A/c No. 1); U. K.—Exchange Equalization Account; France—Exchange Stabilization Fund and Rentes Fund; Belgium—Treasury. ¹ Figure for end of September. ² Reported figure for total British gold reserves on Aug. 31, 1939, less reported holdings of Bank of England on that date. ⁴ Figure for Sept. 1, 1941.

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

 ^{*} Corrected.
 * Preliminary.
 1 Figures through March 1940 and for December 1942, December 1943, and December 1944 include, in addition to gold of the Central Bank held at home, gold of the Central Bank held abroad and gold belonging to the Argentine Stabilization Fund.
 2 On May 1, 1940, gold belonging to Bank of Canada transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board. Gold reported since that time is gold held by Minister of Finance.
 * Figure for December 1938 is that officially reported on Apr. 30, 1938.
 * Figures relate to last official report dates for the respective countries, as follows: Java—Jan. 31, 1942; Norway—Mar. 30, 1940; Poland—July 31, 1939; Yugoslavia—Feb. 28, 1941.
 * Figure for February 1941; beginning Mar. 29, 1941, gold reserves no longer reported separately.

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

*Beginning December 1943, includes gold holdings of Swiss Government. Current preliminary figures represent Bank holdings only.

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

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

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

GOLD PRODUCTION

OUTSIDE U.S. S. R. [In thousands of dollars]

	Estimated world					Pro	duction	reported	monthly	7				
Year or	production	Total	1	Afı	ica		l	Nor	th and S	outh Ame	erica		Otl	ner
month	outside U.S.S.R. ¹	reported monthly	South Africa	Rho- desia	West Africa²		United States	Can- ada	Mex- ico ⁶	Colom- bia	Chile	Nica- ragua ⁷	Austra- lia8	British India ⁹
				\$	1=15 ⁵ /m	grains o	f gold 9/10	fine; i. e	., an out	ice of fine	gold==\$.	35.		
1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1945—Oct.	1,041,576 1,136,360 1,208,705 1,297,349 1,288,945	893,384 958,770 1,020,297 1,094,264 1,089,395 966,132 760,527 682,061 645,323 55,739	410,710 425,649 448,753 491,628 504,268 494,439 448,153 429,787 427,862 36,809	28,053 28,296 28,532 28,009 29,155 27,765 26,641 23,009 20,746 19,888 1,664 1,595	16,295 20,784 24,670 28,564 32,163 32,414 29,225 19,740 18,445 18,865	7,386 8,018 8,470 8,759 18,862	152,509 168,159 178,143 196,391 210,109 209,175 130,963 48,808 35,778	131,181 143,367 165,379 178,303 185,890 187,081 169,446 127,796 102,302 92,794 8,034	26,465 29,591 32,306 29,426 30,878 27,969 28,019 22,055 17,779	13,632 15,478 18,225 19,951 22,117 22,961 20,882 19,789 19,374 17,734	9,018 9,544 10,290 11,376 11,999 9,259 6,409 6,081	807 848 1,557 3,506 5,429 7,525 8,623 7,715 7,865 6,985	40,118 46,982 54,264 56,182 55,878 51,039 42,525 28,560 16,310 16,450	11,607 11,284 11,078 10,157 9,940 8,960 8,820 6,545 5,950
Dec		54,896 55,758 50,981 50,656 53,900 55,857 54,749 57,193 60,795	35,043 35,892 32,971 30,871 34,793 36,740 35,732 36,657 35,553 34,509	1,597 1,584 1,473 1,574 1,609 1,654 1,643 1,646	1,470 1,610 1,610 1,645 1,645 1,610 1,715 1,750 1,750		3,635 3,984 3,283 3,639 3,226 3,158 3,416 3,993 8,310 6,798 5,930	8,391 8,346 8,013 8,677 8,338 8,412 8,203 8,384 8,092 8,047		1,140 1,492 1,309 1,473 1,193 1,350 1,094 1,335 1,048	1,096 683 549 770 451 425 342 665 377	634 522 443 608 580 488 563 456 448 379	1,610 1,540 1,785 3,080 1,925	525 175 630 455 490 525

Gold production in U. S. S. R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935, 158 million; 1937, 185 million; 1937, 185 million; 1938, 180 million.

Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U. S. Mint; annual figure for 1941 based on monthly estimates of American Bureau of Metal

Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U. S. Mint; annual figure for 1941 based on monthly estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

2 Beginning April 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

3 Beginning May 1940, monthly figures no longer reported.

4 Includes Philippine Islands production received in United States. Annual figures are estimates of United States Mint. Monthly figures represent estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics, those for 1945 having been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure \$197,193 so that aggregate for year is equal to annual estimate compiled by Bureau of the Mint.

5 Figures for Canada beginning 1945 are subject to official revision.

6 Beginning April 1942, monthly figures no longer reported.

7 Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.

8 Beginning December 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the period December 1941—December 1943 they represent total Australia; beginning January 1944, Western Australia only.

9 Beginning May 1940, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Note.—For explanation of table and sources, see BULLETIN for February 1939, p. 151; July 1938, p. 621; June 1938, p. 540; April 1933, pp. 233–235; and Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 524. For annual estimates compiled by the United States Mint for these and other countries in the period 1910–1941, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 542–543.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

UNITED STATES
[In thousands of dollars at approximately \$35 a fine ounce]

							Net im	ports from	or net exp	ports (-)	to:					
Year or month	Total net imports	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium	Neth- er- lands	Swe- den	Switz- er- land	Canada	Mexico	Other Latin Ameri- can Re- publics	Phil- ip- pine Is- lands	Aus- tralia	South Africa	Japan	Brit- ish India	All other countries
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	4,744,472 982,378 315,678 68,938	891,531 1,208,728 1,826,403 633,083 3,779 1,955 88 -695,483	-13,710 81,135 3,798 241,778	90,859 15,488 165,122 977 1	6,461 163,049 341,618 63,260	60,146 28,715 161,489 1,747	86,987 90,320 899 5	111,480 76,315 612,949 2,622,330 412,056 208,917 66,920 46,210	38,482 36,472 33,610	39,485 65,231 57,020 128,259 61,862 39,680 13,489 -108,560	27,880 35,636 38,627 42,678 321	34,713 39,162 74,250 103,777 67,492 528 152 199	181 401 22,867 184,756 292,893 4,119 307 3,572	246,464 168,740 165,605 111,739 9,444	50,762 16,159 50,956 49,989 9,665 129	8,910 13,301 168,623 2284,208 363,071 20,008 -8,731
1946 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.*	82,439 31,396 -20,534 -27,028 36,329 6,347 15,210	34	-1 -4 -1		-6			80,629 25,265 222	391 126 75 149 34 29 476 516 82 198 1,065	1,479 1,386 637 -33 902 2,328 -8,502 -29,198 4,523	-2 -8 11 -6	3 3 	3,267 9 13 2 41 19,886 17,902 19,912		-236 -398 -682	191 1,366 *-21,586 *-27,155 *3,112 *2,885 *2,887 *3,785 103

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Includes \$28,097,000 from China and Hong Kong, \$15,719,000 from Italy, \$10,953,000 from Norway, and \$13,854,000 from other countries.

Includes \$75,087,000 from Portugal, \$43,935,000 from Italy, \$33,495,000 from Norway, \$37,851,000 from U. S. R., \$26,178,000 from Hong Kong, \$20,583,000 from Netherlands Indies, \$16,310,000 from Yugoslavia, \$11,873,000 from Hungary, \$10,416,000 from Spain, and \$15,570,000 from other countries.

Includes \$44,920,000 from U. S. S. R. and \$18,151,000 from other countries.

Includes \$13,890,000 to China and \$509,000 from other countries.

Includes \$27,567,000 to China and \$5,981,000 from other countries.

Includes \$13,700,000,

Young Strain From U. S. S. R. as follows: April, \$5,625,000; June, \$2,813,000; July, \$2,813,000; August, \$2,821,000; September, \$3,372,000; November, \$11,793,000.

Young Strain From U. S. S. R. as follows: April, \$5,625,000; June, \$2,813,000; July, \$2,813,000; August, \$2,821,000; September, \$3,372,000; November, \$11,793,000.

Note.—For back figures see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 158, pp. 539-541, and for description of statistics, see p. 524 in the same publication.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

[Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 1.—TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY TYPES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	Increas	se in foreign b funds in U.S.	anking	Decrease in U. S. banking	Foreign securities: Return	Domestic securities: Inflow of	Inflow in brokerage
		Total	Official 1	Other	funds abroad	of U.S. funds	foreign funds	balances
1935—Mar. (Apr. 3)	265.9	64.1	4.4	59.7	155.0	31.8	-6.2	21.1
	632.5	230.3	22.6	207.7	312.8	43.7	15.8	29.8
	920.2	371.5	16.3	355.2	388.6	40.1	90.3	29.8
	1,440.7	631.5	38.0	593.5	361.4	125.2	316.7	6.0
1936—Mar. (Apr. 1)	1,546.3	613.6	79.6	534.0	390.3	114.4	427.6	.4
	1,993.6	823.4	80.3	743.1	449.0	180.5	524.1	16.5
	2,331.9	947.1	86.0	861.1	456.2	272.2	633.3	23.2
	2,667.4	989.5	140.1	849.4	431.5	316.2	917.4	12.9
1937—Mar. 31	2,998.4	1,188.6	129.8	1,058.8	411.0	319.1	1,075.7	4.1
	3,639.6	1,690.1	293.0	1,397.1	466.4	395.2	1,069.5	18.3
	3,995.5	1,827.2	448.2	1,379.0	518.1	493.3	1,125.1	31.9
	3,501.1	1,259.3	334.7	924.6	449.1	583.2	1,162.0	47.5
1938—Mar. 30	3,301.3	1,043.9	244.0	799.9	434.4	618.5	1,150.4	54.2
	3,140.5	880.9	220.6	660.4	403.3	643.1	1,155.3	57.8
	3,567.2	1,275.4	282.2	993.2	477.2	625.0	1,125.4	64.1
	3,933.0	1,513.9	327.0	1,186.9	510.1	641.8	1,219.7	47.6
1939—Mar. 29	4,279.4	1,829.4	393.2	1,436.2	550.5	646.7	1,188.9	63.9
	4,742.0	2,194.6	508.1	1,686.5	607.5	664.5	1,201.4	74.0
	5,118.2	2,562.4	635.0	1,927.3	618.4	676.9	1,177.3	83.1
	5,112.8	2,522.4	634.1	1,888.3	650.4	725.7	1,133.7	80.6
1940—Mar. (Apr. 3)	5,207.8	2,630.9	631.0	1,999.9	631.6	761.6	1,095.0	88.7
	5,531.3	2,920.7	1,012.9	1,907.8	684.1	785.6	1,042.1	98.9
	5,831.2	3,175.9	1,195.4	1,980.5	773.6	793.1	987.0	101.6
	5,807.9	3,239.3	1,281.1	1,958.3	775.1	803.8	888.7	100.9
1941—Mar. (Apr. 2)	5,607.4	3,229.7	1,388.6	1,841.0	767.4	812.7	701.8	95.9
	5,660.1	3,278.0	1,459.8	1,818.2	818.6	834.1	631.2	98.2
	5,612.6	3,241.8	1,424.0	1,817.7	805.3	841.1	623.5	100.9
	5,354.1	2,979.6	1,177.1	1,802.6	791.3	855.5	626.7	100.9
1942—Mar. (Apr. 1).	5,219.3	2,820.9	1,068.9	1,752.0	819.7	849.6	624.9	104.3
June 30 ² .	5,636.4	3,217.0	1,352.8	1,864.2	842.3	838.8	632.0	106.2
Sept. 30.	5,798.0	3,355.7	1,482.2	1,873.5	858.2	830.5	646.1	107.5
Dec. 31.	5,980.2	3,465.5	1,557.2	1,908.3	888.8	848.2	673.3	104.4
1943—Mar. 31.	6,292.6	3,788.9	1,868.6	1,920.3	898.7	810.5	685.9	108.6
June 30.	6,652.1	4,148.3	2,217.1	1,931.2	896.9	806.8	687.9	112.1
Sept. 30.	6,918.7	4,278.0	2,338.3	1,939.7	888.6	929.3	708.1	114.8
Dec. 31.	7,267.1	4,644.8	2,610.0	2,034.8	877.6	925.9	701.1	117.8
1944—Mar. 31.	7,611.9	5,034.4	3,005.0	2,029.4	868.0	904.1	685.8	119.6
June 30.	7,610.4	5,002.5	2,812.2	2,190.3	856.6	929.8	702.4	119.1
Sept. 30.	7,576.9	4,807.2	2,644.8	2,162.3	883.5	1,026.2	737.8	122.2
Dec. 31.	7,728.4	4,865.2	2,624.9	2,240.3	805.8	1,019.4	911.8	126.3
1945—Jan. 31	7,908.1	4,999.6	2,744.4	2,255.2	848.2	1,025.2	909.0	126.1
	7,983.6	5,159.6	2,859.6	2,300.0	859.8	989.3	845.0	129.9
	8,002.6	5,219.4	2,865.1	2,354.3	848.5	983.7	820.6	130.5
	8,079.7	5,289.5	2,920.2	2,369.2	844.7	1,012.6	802.5	130.4
	8,131.6	5,335.4	2,964.9	2,370.5	845.7	1,032.0	785.0	133.6
	8,422.8	5,671.0	3,313.2	2,357.9	760.4	1,011.2	848.4	131.8
July 31	8,641.7	5,846.2	3,482,4	2,363.9	810.2	1,015.0	843.2	127.1
	8,711.9	5,922.4	3,513.6	2,408.8	829.0	999.7	831.6	129.1
	8,858.6	6,042.2	3,554.9	2,487.2	865.3	998.2	818.4	134.6
	8,965.4	6,214.0	3,593.0	2,620.9	875.5	946.5	795.1	134.4
	8,828.1	6,122.9	3,431.0	2,691.9	804.2	983.0	779.1	139.0
	8,802.8	6,144.5	3,469.0	2,675.5	742.7	972.8	798.7	144.1
1946—Jan. 31	8,822.9	6,234.7	3,601.6	2,633.2	729.2	1,097.8	625.9	135.1
Feb. 28	8,775.1	6,173.0	3,473.9	2,699.1	728.7	1,067.2	672.4	133.9
Mar. 31	8,730.8	6,169.3	3,455.2	2,714.1	703.6	1,073.0	645.1	139.9
Apr. 30	8,674.4	6,124.6	3,344.7	2,780.0	701.2	1,076.1	630.7	141.7
May 31	8,405.8	5,896.2	3,119.6	2,776.5	644.8	1,104.2	619.7	140.9
June 30	8,319.0	5,853.5	3,042.9	2,810.7	624.5	1,084.7	615.0	141.4
July 31	8,477.0	6,149.7	3,386.6	2,763.2	574.1	1,106.1	506.1	140.9
Aug. 31	8,326.3	6,009.3	3,197.6	2,811.7	555.3	1,122.7	492.2	146.8

¹ This category made up as follows: through Sept. 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Philippine accounts held with the United States Treasury; beginning Sept. 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.); beginning Jan. 31, 1946, accounts of international institutions; and beginning Feb. 28, 1946, Italian special deposit account held with the U. S. Treasury.

¹ The weekly series of capital movement statistics reported through July 1, 1942, was replaced by a monthly series commencing with July 1942. Since the old series overlapped the new by one day, the cumulative figures were adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 only. This adjustment, however, is incomplete sincent takes into account only certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1. Subsequent figures are based upon new monthly series. For further explanation, see BULLETIN for January 1943, p. 98.

Note.—Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. For full description of statistics see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 558-560; for back figures through 1941 see Tables 161 and 162, pp. 574-637, in the same publication, and for those subsequent to 1941 see BULLETIN for September 1945, pp. 960-974.

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INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935-Continued

[Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 2.—TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia ¹	All other¹
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	2,667.4 3,501.1 3,933.0	829.3	299.5 281.7 339.6	114.5 229.7 311.9 328.6 470.3	130.4 335.5 607.5 557.5 773.0	36.6 83.1 123.9 140.5 165.9	24.0 45.6 22.1 32.2 58.0	312.2	2,051.3 2,653.0 3,054.2	1ŜÓ.5	410.6 384.6	315.4	21.4 15.9 36.2
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31	5,354.1 5,980.2 7,267.1	674.1	625.9 636.8	455,6 464.4 474.0 487.7 506.2	911.5 725.7 592.1 629.1 664.3	175.9 179.9 179.5 178.6 179.1	55.4 50.5 48.1 48.2 63.1	922.7 891.8 850.9 954.8 993.3	3,626.3 3,608.1 4,192.8	340.5 425.1 760.3	567.5 835.8	932.9 1,161.6	128.6 178.3 201.4
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31.	8,965.4 8,828.1 8,802.8 8,822.9 8,775.1 8,730.8 8,674.4	937.8 888.7 892.5 858.3 804.7 719.1 709.5	510.9 469.8 464.2 553.6 531.6 515.1 453.3	518.1 523.8 526.3 539.7 538.4 525.8 536.5 528.2 426.3	698.4 705.2 709.8 722.3 728.6 731.1 728.8 730.4 725.4	179.3 179.5 179.4 179.7 179.6 179.4 179.3 179.3	98.0 100.8 106.5 107.3 133.5 136.2 159.0	1,127.8 1,132.1 1,142.9 1,125.5 1,116.7 1,140.0	4,073.2 4,002.6 4,037.0 4,108.7 4,031.7	1,419.2 1,434.3 1,395.7 1,342.6 1,357.0 1,370.5 1,347.7	1,404.7 1,336.5 1,338.4 1,345.1 1,350.7 1,391.5 1,400.9	1,804.3 1,801.7 1,784.1 1,780.5 1,764.9 1,716.5 1,723.1	264.1 253.0 247.5 246.0 270.9 320.6 303.1
June 30	8,319.0	485.3 756.0	432.5 419.4	420.3 411.9 389.4 377.7	737.0 741.0 752.5	179.2 179.3 179.6 179.6	170.4 196.9	1,138.3 1,108.5		1,294.0 1,259.5	1,471.6 1,486.1	1,560.3 1,492.1	438.4 448.5

TABLE 3.-INCREASE IN FOREIGN BANKING FUNDS IN U. S., BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through-	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia ¹	All other
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) 1936—Dec. 30	989.5 1,259.3 1,513.9	364.0	129.6 144.2 111.8 155.3 256.1	55.7 65.9 76.3 87.9 190.9	72.4 109.8 288.4 205.1 362.7	8 2.7 9.6 -11.8 -20.1	7.3 23.0 6.9 1.7 19.7	60.7 79.7 109.4 208.6 470.0	453.5 588.9 791.7 1,010.7 1,655.4	46.0 86.8 76.3 101.6 174.5	149.3 166.3 127.6	149.4 217.0	15.2 8.0 22.2
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31	3,239.3 2,979.6 3,465.5 4,644.8 4,865.2	328.6 493.3 939.4	458.0 416.5 394.5 404.1 356.6	160.3 161.0 170.0 176.7 193.1	494.7 326.2 166.3 192.7 221.4	-22.9 -23.1 -22.7 -23.7 -23.4	9 -3.4 -6.2 -6.9 7.0	603.7 561.1 502.5 589.0 634.7	1,986. ³ 1,766.9 1,697.5 2,271.2 2,193.7	704.7	296.7 482.8 578.7		101.6 141.9 162.0
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31.	6,214.0 6,122.9 6,144.5 6,234.7 6,173.0 6,169.3 6,124.6	678.9 638.3 646.4 617.7 569.2 492.4 492.1	233.3 280.2 247.1 229.9 318.2 300.5 284.3 225.7 239.5	204.0 211.4 253.0 265.0 277.3 265.6 278.4 278.3 251.8	259.7 266.5 272.0 286.3 297.5 298.3 303.2 306.5 305.3	-23.4 -23.2 -23.4 -23.3 -23.3 -23.5 -23.6 -23.6 -23.7	38.2 41.7 45.1 50.1 50.8 77.2 80.2 103.1 110.2	744.8 729.9 738.2 769.1 757.6 742.0 738.0 760.9 777.6	2,141.4 2,185.4 2,170.3 2,223.4 2,295.8 2,229.2 2,152.8 2,143.0 2,033.7	1,443.9 1,437.8 1,414.2 1,242.8 1,241.8 1,251.8 1,236.2	976.2 924.2 924.9 929.4 922.0 972.4 956.2	1,329.9 1,382.8 1,373.7 1,369.1 1,554.5 1,542.9 1,505.0 1,518.7 1,475.0	225.7 216.8 212.9 212.3 237.0 287.3 270.6
June 30	5,853.5 6,149.7 6,009.3	273.7 599.7	205.8 195.1 170.6	239.5 217.5 210.5	314.6 318.8 341.1	-23.7 -23.9 -23.8 -23.8	116.2 116.6 145.2 154.0	771.5 742.2 715.0	1,897.9	1,155.8 1,176.4	1,029.7 1,052.8	1,360.8 1,306.8	409.3 418.9

TABLE 4.-DECREASE IN U. S. BANKING FUNDS ABROAD, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia ¹	All other
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	361.4 431.5 449.1 510.1 650.4	208.8 178.0 207.4 206.2 252.2	48.1 62.0 65.3 68.4 73.8	4 -3.3 -4.4 -5.6 12.9	2.7 2.6 2.6	29.7 66.0 105.1 141.7 177.8	13.7 16.3 6.5 13.7 15.5	8.8 22.0 26.9 33.8 28.4	310.2 343.7 409.3 460.9 563.5	-4.6 36.9 -21.7 35.9 56.5	20.1 24.9 51.6 66.8 52.6	37.3 30.4 18.7 -46.5 -21.5	-1.6 -4.4 -8.7 -7.0 8
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31	775.1 791.3 888.8 877.6 805.8	269.2 271.2 279.4 272.1 266.1	74.6 76.9 77.8 77.9 77.7	17.7 17.6 18.1 18.3 18.3	5.4 6.6 5.1	191.6 196.8 196.7 196.9 196.9	25.3 25.8 26.2 26.2 26.2	49.8 53.6 56.8 60.0 34.6	634.7 647.4 661.5 656.5 626.6	60.3 62.7 58.6 55.1 64.8	43.2 17.7 68.3 55.7 37.0	34.8 64.7 93.8 102.7 77.7	2.1 -1.2 6.6 7.5 3
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30.	865.3 875.5 804.2 742.7 729.2 728.7 703.6 701.2 644.8 624.5	267.1 270.5 266.1 266.6 266.2 265.7 263.4 260.4 259.4 261.5	77.8 78.1 78.0 78.0 78.3 78.4 78.3 78.2 78.2 78.1	18.0 18.0 -17.9 -17.7 -17.1 -17.5 -17.1 -24.7 -99.9 -100.7	5.1 6.5 5.2	196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9 196.9	26.2 26.4 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.1 26.0 25.5 24.1	70.9 69.4 68.8 38.3 65.9 61.1 57.9 61.0 58.5 51.3	662.5 664.4 624.6 593.4 618.3 614.0 608.1 599.3 518.8 512.9	53.3 60.7 54.9 39.5 18.5 21.6 30.0 28.2 42.8 39.3	47.4 54.4 22.2 9.1 3.3 6.8 -10.4 1.9 10.0 3.3	98.3 91.7 99.9 99.2 88.5 85.5 75.5 71.9 74.7 72.8	3.8 4.2 2.6 1.5 .6 .9 .4 2 -1.5 -3.9
July 31	574.1 555.3	216.2 226.2	75.7 76.0	-101.0 -102.9		196.9 196.9	22.2 17.8	45.9 49.1	457.3 466.5	50.6 49.3	$-2.4 \\ -17.3$	71.9 61.1	$-3.4 \\ -4.2$

¹ Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other." ² Inflow less than \$50,000.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935-Continued

[Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN SECURITIES: RETURN OF U. S. FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES (Net Purchases by Foreigners of Foreign Securities Owned in U. S.)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia1	All other ¹
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	583.2 641.8	67.8 116.1 136.8 127.7 125.5	6.8 18.2 22.8 26.1 42.1	7.4 10.4 21.2 27.3 29.4	-1.2 13.7 30.4 36.1 45.0	13.3 22.5 26.6 33.5 36.6	2.9 9.4 13.5 22.0 27.6	46.1 87.9 115.2 167.8 189.0	143.1 278.3 366.4 440.6 495.2	-39.7 1.7 10.5 -9.7 -7.6	12.7 15.7 175.0 167.4 184.0	7.9 17.0 24.5 33.8 42.8	1.1 3.5 6.8 9.7 11.3
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31	855.5 848.2 925.9	128.6 127.6 125.4 127.6 126.5	43.4 51.6 52.4 50.6 51.0	31.0 31.5 31.6 33.0 33.6	46.0 44.3 44.9 44.7 44.5	36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5	28.1 28.1 28.0 27.9 27.6	196.4 201.8 207.6 210.1 210.4	510.0 521.3 526.3 530.3 530.1	25.0 35.4 -3.0 41.2 104.9	202.3 221.1 245.4 272.3 302.0	53.0 61.2 61.5 62.2 61.3	13.5 16.6 18.0 19.9 21.0
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31.	946.5 983.0 972.8 1,097.8 1,067.2 1,076.1 1,104.2 1,084.7 1,106.1	119.1 119.2 119.1 117.7 115.0 113.9 112.4 110.8 110.9 109.7 107.3 101.5	51.2 51.1 51.2 51.1 51.0 51.1 51.0 50.9 49.9	33.5 33.7 33.0 33.4 33.4 33.1 33.2 33.3 33.2 33.1	45.2 45.5 45.0 45.2 44.9 45.0 45.1 44.9 45.0 44.9 36.4	36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.7 36.9	27.6 27.6 27.6 27.5 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3	210.9 211.1 210.4 212.8 212.5 212.6 212.9 213.1 213.3 213.8 221.5 220.7	523.9 524.6 522.7 523.8 520.7 519.7 518.3 517.2 517.3 516.7 521.9 503.8	73.1 23.4 59.6 49.1 176.8 144.3 149.1 147.8 169.8 147.0 160.5	317.6 314.9 317.4 317.1 317.6 320.5 323.9 1 328.8 334.4 338.1 341.0 378.2	61.8 61.8 61.5 60.8 60.9 60.6 60.4 60.0 59.9 59.8 59.7	21.8 21.9 21.8 22.0 21.9 22.1 22.1 22.5 22.9 23.0 6.5

TABLE 6.-DOMESTIC SECURITIES: INFLOW OF FOREIGN FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES (Net Purchases by Foreigners of U. S. Securities)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through— Total United Kingdom France Nether-lands Switz-er-lands Ger. Total Europe Total 1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) 316.7 149.8 23.4 50.5 55.1 -5.4 1 12.9 286.	e ada		Latin America	Asia1	All other1
1935—Dec. (Ian. 1, 1936) 316.7 149.8 23.4 50.5 55.1 -5.41 12.9 286.	2 2.8				1
1936—Dec. 30	37.0	2.8 32.6 37.6 25.7 -2.6	15.5 18.2 23.7	21.4 44.1 54.7 65.2 87.6	2.6 7.1 9.8 11.1 14.3
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 888.7 157. 1 74. 4 233. 2 348. 1 -29. 1 2.7 64. 9 851. 1941—Dec. 31. 626. 7 -70. 1 74. 9 236. 7 336. 4 -30. 1 1 67. 3 615. 1942—Dec. 31. 673. 3 -77. 6 80. 5 236. 9 360. 5 -30. 9 1 75. 3 644. 1943—Dec. 31. 701. 1 -100. 3 82. 7 239. 9 367. 3 -30. 8 6 86. 3 645. 1944—Dec. 31. 911. 8 -125. 4 77. 3 239. 0 368. 5 -30. 8 1.9 103. 2 633.	7 -44.3 7 -45.3 7 -58.3	-18.4 -44.7 -45.1 -58.2 -28.1	28.1 35.2 40.5	17.6 17.5 27.7 62.5 240.5	12.6 10.9 10.9 10.6 10.7
1945—Sept. 30. 818.4 -143.4 78.5 237.8 360.2 -30.7 1.8 96.4 600. Oct. 31. 795.1 -149.9 78.3 235.5 360.9 -30.7 1.9 96.4 592. Nov. 30. 779.1 -154.0 70.4 233.5 355.4 -30.6 1.6 98.0 577. Dec. 31. 798.7 -157.9 81.7 233.5 355.4 -30.4 2.2 98.5 582. 1946—Jan. 31. 625.9 -161.9 81.8 228.6 354.0 -30.4 2.4 93.7 568.	14 -126.4 -136.8 -126.6 -114.9 -69.6 -80.6 -83.6 -66.6 -66.8 -147.	-117.9 -126.4 -136.8 -126.6 -114.5 -69.6 -80.3 -83.9 -66.3 -147.7 -150.3	4 54.6 65.8 81.3 89.3 97.6 98.2 102.7 89.7 90.3 86.1	270.6 264.4 263.1 251.3 73.0 71.9 71.3 67.7 63.8 62.1 49.7 43.4	9.8 10.0 9.4 9.9 9.7 9.4 8.9 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.8

TABLE 7.—INFLOW IN BROKERAGE BALANCES, BY COUNTRIES (The Net Effect of Increases in Foreign Brokerage Balances in U. S. and of Decreases in Balances Held by Brokers and Dealers in U. S. with Brokers and Dealers Abroad)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through-	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia1	All other ¹
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	12.9 47.5 47.6	(2) 4.0 11.5 13.4 19.4	2.4 10.4 11.5 12.9 20.1	1.3 9 5.0 6.8 9.3	2.5 9.1 10.8 9.6 17.8	2 7 (2) 2 1	.1 .3 .1 .2 .1	1.4 .4 5.0 5.2 5.0	7.6 22.6 44.0 47.9 71.6	-4.5 -7.6 3.5 1.8 8.7	1.0 -4.2 5 9 1.6	2.9 2.1 .5 -1.5 -3.4	9 (3) (3) .3 2.1
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31	100.9 104.4 117.8	17.0 16.8 17.4 18.8 18.5	19.9 19.9 20.7 21.5 23.1	13.4 17.6 17.5 19.9 22.3	16.2 13.5 13.7 19.3 23.0	2 2 1 2	.2 .2 .3 .3	7.9 8.0 8.7 9.4 10.5	74.3 75.7 78.1 89.1 97.7	10.7 14.1 15.2 17.6 16.2	9.2 3.9 4.2 3.8 5.1	6.0 6.3 6.0 6.0 5.6	.7 .8 .9 1.3 1.8
1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31	139.0 144.1 135.1 133.9 139.9 141.7 140.9	19.1 19.3 19.8 21.3 20.7 20.0 19.2 19.1	23.1 23.2 23.1 23.4 24.2 24.7 24.1 24.3 24.2	24.7 25.2 24.1 26.0 16.2 16.2 16.1 15.7 16.0	27.8 27.3 28.2 30.3 30.3 30.9 32.1 32.0 32.2	(2) (3) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (2)	.4 .4 .4 .4 .4	11.1 11.3 12.4 13.6 13.1 13.1 13.3 13.1	106.1 106.4 107.5 113.6 105.6 105.9 106.0 104.8 105.0	18.6 17.6 18.8 19.5 19.0 18.9 19.9 19.4	4.5 4.5 6.9 5.9 5.5 3.9 8.2 11.3 10.9	3.2 3.6 3.4 3.8 3.6 3.9 4.5 4.8	2.2 2.4 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.3
June 30	141.4 140.9 4146.8	19.3 18.9 19.2	24.3 24.4 23.7	15.9 16.1 15.8	33.4 33.8 35.9	(2) (2)	.5 .5 .5	12.9 13.2 13.7	106.3 107.0 108.9	18.5 19.8 19.1	10.2 8.5 12.9	4.8 3.9 4.4	1.5 1.7 1.6

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¹ Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."
2 Inflow less than \$50,000.
4 Amounts outstanding Aug. 31, in millions of dollars: foreign brokerage balances in United States, 102.9; United States brokerage balances abroad, 33.0.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

SHORT-TERM FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES [In millions of dollars]

LIABILITIES

Date	Total	Official (included in total)	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia 1	All other 1
1934—Dec. ² 1935—Dec. ² 1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. ²	669.7 1,301.1 1,623.3 1,893.1 2,157.8	130.3 232.5 427.1	76.9 205.5 235.7 261.5 436.1	163.5 176.3 143.9	68.6 78.8 89.1	13.7 86.1 123.5 302.1 218.8	29.9 29.0 32.0 39.0 17.8	18.8 26.1 41.7 25.7 20.4	46.8 107.5 126.3 156.0 255.5	232.9 686.3 814.3 1,017.1 1,237.8	145.3 186.1 175.6	156.3 263.9 280.9	289.8 331.9 399.5	
1939—Dec. ²	3,678.5 4,205.4 5,374.9	781.0 1,418.9 1,314.9 2,244.4 3,320.3 3,335.2	448.2 365.5 400.8 554.6 1,000.8 865.7	490.1 448.6 432.3 439.9	174.3 174.9 186.6 193.3	376.3 508.4 339.9 184.2 210.6 239.3	9.5 6.7 6.6 7.5 6.5 6.8	38.5 17.9 15.4 12.1 11.3 27.3	516.9 650.6 608.0 643.4 722.1 767.7	1,882.6 2,213.5 1,994.0 2,020.7 2,584.5 2,517.8	434.3 373.2 507.4 812.6	447.3 417.7 597.7 693.7	769.9 780.0	72.5 73.3 113.6 149.6 175.3 174.0
1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31	6,952.5 6,861.4 6,883.1 36,993.2 6,931.4 6,927.8 6,883.1	4,141.3 4,179.3 4,331.8 4,204.1 4,185.4 4,074.9 3,849.9 3,773.1	746.2 740.2 699.6 707.7 679.0 630.5 553.8 434.4 335.1 661.1	360.3 327.3 310.0 398.3 380.7 364.5 305.8 319.7 286.0	228.1 269.6 281.6 293.9 282.2 295.0 294.9 268.4 256.1	277.7 284.4 290.0 304.2 315.5 316.2 321.2 324.4 323.2 332.5 336.7	6.9 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.6 6.5 6.4	58.5 62.0 65.4 70.4 71.1 97.5 100.5 123.4 130.5 137.0 165.5	877.9 862.9 871.2 902.1 890.6 875.0 871.0 910.6 904.5 875.3	2,545.0 2,529.9 2,583.0 2,655.4 2,588.8 2,512.4 2,502.5 2,393.2 2,257.4	1,551.8 1,545.7 1,522.2 1,350.7 1,349.7 1,359.7 1,344.1 1,248.2 1,263.8	1,108.1	1,563.4 1,554.4 1,549.7 1,735.1 1,723.6 1,685.6 1,699.3 1,655.7	185.7 181.8 3201.1

LIABILITIES-SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Other Europe

Date	Other Europe	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Fin- land	Greece ⁴	Luxem- bourg4	Nor- way	Portu- gal ⁴	Ru- mania ⁴	Spain4	Sweden	USSR4	Yugo- slavia•	
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31	650.6 608.0 643.4	117.3 121.8 122.9	28.1 17.3 18.1 17.7 13.9 14.8	21.4 16.5 5.7 7.9 7.7 7.1		18.3 18.4 18.6	56.3 48.7 65.2 132.4 158.9 220.8		9.4 9.3 9.5	1	142.2 235.4 210.7 153.5 163.2 152.1	1	17.7 9.9 5.7	109.8 187.9 191.0 57.9 76.9 52.1
1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 31	862.9 871.2	218.6 195.6 183.0 185.0 184.9 167.6 166.3 176.4 177.8 175.7 169.0 160.1	16.8 20.1 24.3 25.9 40.1 41.6 44.2 47.4 48.6 49.7 50.4	7.2 6.7 6.2 5.5 6.6 10.7 11.2 10.1 11.9 11.2 11.9	66.1 68.7 71.0 70.8 70.0 69.7 74.9 76.7 75.5 72.3 64.1 60.1	22.9 22.9 23.0 22.3 22.3 22.4 22.3 22.0 22.1 22.6 22.9 22.8	184.4 182.7 182.9 216.1 176.5 175.0 159.3 161.6 161.1 148.9	45.5 45.2 48.5 47.9 47.5 45.3 49.7 49.5 48.6 47.6	9.2 9.2 9.3 9.3 9.2 9.2 10.0 10.2 10.0 8.5	32.6 24.4 31.2 31.7 37.1 37.4 35.4 35.5 32.3 20.7 18.2	199.1 213.5 217.2 210.1 214.0 212.9 205.2 200.0 196.0 191.7 204.4 196.3	25.4 24.4 24.8 28.0 29.7 28.5 24.8 44.9 57.5 50.2 47.9	5.2 5.4 5.7 6.6 6.8 7.7 7.4 8.7	45.0 44.5 44.3 43.7 46.4 48.4 51.2 53.6 57.4 62.3 65.9

Latin America

Date	Latin Amer- ica	Argen- tina	Bo- livia⁵	Brazil	Chile	Co- lom- bia ⁵	Costa Rica ⁵	Cuba	French West Indies and Gui- ana ⁵	ĺ	Neth- er- lands West Indies and Suri- nam ⁵	Pana- ma ⁶	Peru ⁵	Vene- zuela ⁵	Other Latin Amer- ica
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31.	447.3 417.7 597.7	67.6 69.8	10.8 12.6 17.7	36.4 36.2 50.5 67.7 98.7 140.8	26.8 28.5 27.3 34.5 54.0 55.0	43.4 67.1 83.6	12.4 12.2	37.0 47.9 62.5 100.3 70.4 139.3	4.9 2.6 4.4	58.8 55.0 37.7 95.7 70.4 83.1	20.7 41.2 36.0	34.0 58.7 42.1 36.9 57.6 69.1	17.7 17.4 27.7		85.3 105.6 121.8 64.2 95.4 119.8
1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 31	1,097.7 1,045.7 1,046.4 1,050.9 1,043.5 1,094.0 1,077.7 1,108.1 1,151.3 1,174.4	77.2 82.3 77.3 94.8 80.0 83.9 84.1 92.6 116.6 124.4	17.9 15.6 14.5 13.6 13.4 13.6 12.7 11.9 10.7 12.3	181.5 179.2 185.6 195.1 192.3 199.6 210.6 206.8 222.0 218.8 231.1 255.9	63.2 63.6 71.4 66.3 66.6 64.6 63.9 60.3 55.3 55.3 59.3	93.2 83.1 84.5 79.2 82.4 80.6 77.5 72.4 69.6 66.3 75.2 67.4	6.6 7.1 6.9 6.0 5.7 6.3 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.8	154.5 145.4 136.5 128.3 122.2 120.5 139.5 152.7 169.6 167.0 175.6	7.3 6.6 7.1 7.2 7.1 6.6 6.6 7.0 7.0	164.4 164.3 111.8 116.4 125.9 128.3 140.7 122.3 119.8 137.1 135.3 143.1	32.9 33.6 31.0 28.2 20.9 22.8 20.7 21.7 19.2 16.7 14.7	89.1 90.5 90.7 88.7 89.4 87.5 91.2 90.3 88.9 87.1 84.8 84.3	38.8 42.6 45.9 43.4 45.0 41.9 39.8 40.6 39.2 38.8	44.3 48.5 38.3 49.7 36.0 42.4 41.3 49.5 50.3 46.1 42.3 50.9	138.6 138.1 138.3 144.8 150.3 146.0 156.3 152.4 160.5 168.6 171.5

For footnotes see p. 101.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued SHORT-TERM FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

LIABILITIES-SUPPLEMENTARY DATA-Continued

Asia and All Other

Date	Asia		French	Hong	India, Bur- ma, and Cey- lon ¹	Bri- tish Ma- laya ¹	Japan	Neth- er- lands East Indies ¹	ippine Is-	Tur- key ¹	Other Asia	All other ²	tra-	New Zea- land	Angio-	French Mo- rocco	Union of South Africa	Other
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31. 1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31.	769.9 780.0 930.0 1,108.8 1,069.2 1,510.5 1,563.4 1,549.6 1,735.1 1,723.6 1,685.6 1,685.6 1,685.7 1,541.4 1,541.4	207.5 156.8 360.9 574.2 427.3 588.5 591.7 581.4 582.3 7756.3 7756.3 7732.1 695.4 657.0 611.9	27.4 27.4 27.4 27.5 27.5 28.0 28.0 39.0 43.6 47.2	91.1 61.6 41.6 23.9 22.9 21.7 22.1 27.4 30.5 31.8 36.4 35.4 37.8	13.1 18.2 22.1 28.9 33.2 34.6 33.4 29.4 36.7 25.7 34.6 37.6 36.1 33.2	1.0 .9 1.3 .9 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.2	110.3 69.9 4.8 4.1 4.0 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 3.9 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.7 9.2	99.3 104.4 103.8 113.7 110.0 100.7 99.0 102.1 103.6 100.2 114.3	198.6 226.8 254.7 259.1 365.8 612.1 645.4 659.7 629.1 642.8 635.7 598.4 617.0 580.2 505.5	29.9 35.4 23.7 50.5 50.5 47.2 52.5 57.3 62.2 66.1 66.9 72.0 69.3 64.5	162.4 264.9 36.9 55.5 64.2 76.7 73.0 78.0 75.1 78.4 86.3 81.9 87.4 86.8	73.3 113.6 149.6 175.3 174.0 166.5 194.6 185.7 181.8 2201.1 225.8 276.1 259.4 249.4 398.1	23.1 25.3 52.9 28.5 29.0 30.2 28.9 29.6 26.1 24.3 26.6 23.8 24.8 28.7	4.8 5.1 3.5 3.1 3.7 4.3 4.0 4.0 3.8 4.8 7.5 6.4	6.1 7.3 13.6 17.3 19.6 18.9 19.4 19.6 18.9 17.9 16.8 17.7	10.3 4.3 5.8 7.7 9.4 10.0 9.7 10.1 10.3 11.3 12.4 11.2	8.3 8.4 6.4 8.0 6.4 6.3 9.1 9.5 8.9 11.3 12.8	124.1 97.6 107.1 130.4 114.2 113.4 **132.1 157.0 209.3 190.9 180.4 324.5 333.3

¹ Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Asia." ² Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.

* See footnote 3 below.

ASSETS

Date	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er lands	Switz- er- land	Ger- many	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin Amer- ica	Asia ¹	All other ¹
1934—Dec. (Jan. 2, 1935)	778.6 672.6 655.0	296.9 88.1 114.1 84.8 86.0	80.5 32.5 16.8 13.5 10.3	18.6 19.0 21.9 23.0 24.2	8.2 6.6 5.4 5.5 5.5	231.7 202.0 165.1 126.1 89.4	27.2 13.5 10.9 20.8 13.5	80.0 71.2 57.8 52.9 45.9	743.2 433.0 392.1 326.5 274.9	96.3 100.9 59.4 118.0 60.4	174.6 154.5 141.1 114.4 99.1	117.4 80.1 67.2 78.9 144.1	8.5 10.1 12.9 17.2 15.5
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31	367.8 246.7	39.9 23.0 20.9 12.6 19.9 25.9	4.9 4.2 1.8 1.3 1.1	5.7 .9 1.1 .5 .4	5.2 1.5 2.6 1.5 3.0 1.3	53.4 39.6 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9	11.8 2.0 1.5 .4 .4	51.4 29.9 26.2 22.3 19.0 44.4	172.2 101.0 88.4 72.6 77.6 107.5	39.7 36.0 33.6 34.3 37.8 28.1	113.3 122.7 148.3 99.7 112.2 131.0	174.1 117.8 87.9 35.3 26.3 51.4	9.3 6.4 9.7 4.8 3.9 11.7
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31.	260.0 331.3 392.8 406.3 406.8 431.9 434.3 490.7 511.0	24.9 21.5 25.9 25.4 25.9 26.3 28.6 31.6 30.5 75.8 65.8	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.3 .7 .7 .9 .9 .9	36.5 36.3 35.7 36.1 35.8 43.4 118.5 119.6 121.5	2.7 3.0 1.6 2.9 6.2 4.9 5.6 6.5 8.0 6.7 4.7	33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9	.3 .3 .3 .4 .4 .6 1.0 2.4 4.3 8.8	8.1 9.6 10.2 40.8 13.1 17.9 21.1 18.0 20.5 27.7 33.2 29.9	71.7 69.8 109.6 140.7 115.8 120.2 126.1 134.8 215.3 221.2 276.8 267.7	39.6 32.2 38.0 53.3 74.3 71.3 62.9 64.7 50.1 53.6 42.2 43.6	120.6 113.6 145.8 158.9 164.7 161.2 178.4 166.1 158.0 164.7 170.4 185.3	30.8 37.3 29.1 29.9 40.6 43.6 53.6 57.1 54.4 56.2 57.1 68.0	7.6 7.2 8.8 9.9 10.8 10.5 11.0 11.6 12.9 15.3 14.8

¹ Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other." Note.—The figures in this table are not fully comparable throughout since certain changes or corrections took place in the reporting practice of reporting banks on Aug. 12, 1936, and Oct. 18, 1939. (See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 161, pp. 589 and 591.) On June 30, 1942, reporting practice was changed from a weekly to a monthly basis. For further information see Bulletin for September 1945, pp. 971-974.

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Footnotes to table on p. 100.

1 Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."

2 Report dates for these years are as follows: 1934—Jan. 2, 1935; 1935—Jan. 1, 1936; 1938—Jan. 4, 1939; 1939—Jan. 3, 1940; and 1940—Jan. 1, 1941.

3 These figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months due to inclusion for first time of the accounts of international institutions. The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movement introduced by this change.

4 Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "All other."

5 Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

6 Included "Canal Zone" prior to June 30, 1942.

Note:—Cartain of the figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months owing to changes in reporting

Note.—Certain of the figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months owing to changes in reporting practice of various banks. The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movements introduced by these changes. For further explanation see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 578-584, and BULLETIN for September 1945, pp. 967-970.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued SHORT-TERM FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES-Continued

[In millions of dollars]

ASSETS-SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Other Europe

Date	Other Europe	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Fin- land	Greece ¹	Luxem- bourg ¹	Nor- way	Por- tugal ¹	Ru- mania ¹	Spain ¹	Swe- den	USSR1	Yugo- slavia ¹	All other
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31.	29.9 26.2 22.3 19.0	6.5 1.5 1.1 .8 .7	3.2 .3 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	1.4 1.8 1.9 5.6 7.6 (2)			3.6 .9 .5 .2 .2 35.1		(2) (2) (2) (2)		8.7 1.0 .6 .4 .2 .2	(2) (2) (2) (2)		28.0 24.5 22.1 8.4 5.0 5.1
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov 30. Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31.	10.2 40.8 13.1 17.9 21.1 18.0 20.5 27.7	.5 .6 .6 1.8 2.6 3.6 4.6 5.0 7.7 8.8 9.1	(2) 1.5 1.5 (2) 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 .1	(2) (2) (2) (2) 1.3 1.4 1.2 .6 2.0 4.4 4.3 4.0	.6 .6 .7 .7 .8 2.0 1.5 1.1 1.6 2.1	.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11	.1 .1 31.6 .1 4.2 6.2 .2 1.2 .3 .6	.3 .4 .5 .4 .4 .4 .6 .7	(2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) .1 .1 .1 (2)	.9 1.0 .9 1.6 1.8 1.4 1.5 1.4 2.1 2.9 4.2 3.3	.3 .5 1.0 .9 1.1 1.3 2.4 3.0 5.6 7.6 5.5	.1 (2) .1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	0.500.000000000 00000000000000000000000	5.1 5.0 4.9 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.3

Latin America

Date	Latin Amer- ica	Argen- tina	Bo- livia³	Brazil	Chile	Co- lom- bia ⁸	Costa Rica³	Cuba	French West Indies and Gui- ana	Mexico	Nether- lands West Indies and Suri- nam ⁸	Pana- ma4	Peru ^s	Vene- zuela [‡]	Other Latin Amer- ica
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31.	122.7 148.3 99.7 112.2	11.9 16.8 6.9 15.3	3.0 1.8 1.8	32.2 33.1 38.0 16.7 18.9 25.3	9.7 13.4 14.9 15.3 16.6 9.0	20.7 12.2 15.5		10.5 11.7 11.3 8.3 20.1 47.4	2	5.9 6.1 7.6 4.8 11.2 8.6	.3 .5 .3	1.0 2.1 2.4 2.1 1.1	2.8 1.4 1.2	3.9 3.8 5.1	37.2 44.4 57.3 14.2 8.7 11.7
1945—Sept. 30. Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31. 1946—Jan. 31. Feb. 28 Mar. 31. Apr. 30 May 31. June 30 July 31. Aug. 31	113.6 145.8 158.9 164.7 161.2 178.4 166.1 158.0 164.7 170.4	10.8 20.5 21.0 24.2 18.0 24.7 26.8 20.4 20.4 27.9	1.1 1.8 1.2 1.3 1.7 1.5 2.7 2.9 2.0 3.1 4.4 3.2	21.7 18.2 22.0 24.7 26.8 29.7 30.0 31.9 30.9 28.4 28.6 41.3	7.5 6.8 7.2 6.6 7.0 6.2 7.1 7.0 6.7 8.0 7.5	16.7 14.2 19.4 16.8 17.5 18.1 20.1 20.0 21.2 23.2 21.3 22.6	1.5 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.5 2.1 9.8	18.3 17.0 27.2 33.3 33.9 32.9 37.1 22.9 27.6 29.3 25.7 15.6	.2 (2) (3) .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 (2) (2)	9.0 9.7 10.6 11.0 10.5 13.9 14.3 14.1 13.5 15.0 15.2 17.2	34.35.34.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54	.8 .8 1.0 1.1 1.9 2.8 2.9 1.1 1.8 1.6	1.3 1.3 1.7 1.9 3.3 3.5 3.6 3.8 3.5 3.6 3.8 3.5	5.2 5.7 6.1 6.6 6.9 7.7 7.4 7.7 7.9 8.1	24.1 25.4 27.3 33.4 29.5 25.9 26.1 26.6 21.2 22.1 24.0 25.8

Asia and All Other

								01										
Date	Asia	China and Man- chu- ria	French		India, Bur- nia, and Cey- lon	Bri- tish Ma- laya ⁵	Japan	Neth- er- lands East Indies ⁵	Phil- ippine Is- lands	Tur- key ⁵	Other Asia	All other	Aus- tra- lia	New Zea- land	Egypt and Anglo- Egyp- tian Sudan	French Mo- rocco	Union of South Africa	
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31 1945—Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 31	117.8 87.9 35.3 26.3 51.4 30.8 37.3 29.1 29.9 40.6 43.6 53.6 57.1 54.4 56.2 57.1	23.7 23.5 11.1 1.7 1.5 1.1 1.2 1.7 1.0 7.7 9.7 22.8 25.6 22.6		1.9 1.7 3.1 1.0 .9 .8 .8 .8 .8 .1.1 .5 1.5 2.0 2.2 2.9	2.2	.7 .5 .1 .1 .1 .1 .3 .2 .2 .3 .1	55.8	1.7 1.5	13.9 13.8	1.8 3.2 1.8 2.3 1.6	14.0 19.5 2.0 1.8 8.8 2.9 11.4 2.0 2.7 2.5 2.8 3.3 3.9 3.5 3.5	6.4 9.7 4.8 3.9 11.7 7.6 7.2 8.8 9.9 10.8 11.0 11.6 11.0 11.6 12.9	1.0 .5 .6 .7 .7 .9 1.7 2.1 1.8 1.3 1.5 1.8 1.9 2.9			(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2)	1.7 2.4 9.7 4.5 4.1 5.0 4.7 5.0 5.3 6.7 7.8 8.0 8.1	1.2 .7 1.0 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.9 2.4 2.9 2.6 3.9 2.5 3.0

Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "All other."
Less than \$50,000.
Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."
Included "Canal Zone" prior to June 30, 1942.
Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Asia."
Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England		s of issue rtment	Asse	ets of ban	king depart	ment	.	Liabiliti	es of ban	king depa	rtment
(Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Gold ¹	Other	Cash r	eserves	Dis- counts	Securi-	Note circula- tion³		Deposits	<u> </u>	Other
	Gold	assets2	Coin	Notes	and ad- vances	ties		Bankers'	Public	Other	liabili- ties
1929—Dec. 25 1930—Dec. 31 1931—Dec. 30 1932—Dec. 28 1933—Dec. 27 1934—Dec. 26 1935—Dec. 25 1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. 27 1940—Dec. 25 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 30 1943—Dec. 29 1944—Dec. 29 1944—Dec. 29 1945—Dec. 29	145.8 147.6 120.7 119.8 190.7 192.3 200.1 313.7 326.4 4 2 .2 .2 .2 .2	260.0 260.0 275.0 260.0 260.0 260.0 260.0 200.0 220.0 230.0 580.0 580.0 5950.0 51,1250.0 51,400.0	.2 .6 .6 .8 1.0 .5 .6 .8 1.0 .9 .9 .9 .9	26.3 38.8 31.6 23.6 23.7 47.1 35.5 46.3 41.1 51.7 25.6 13.3 28.5 26.8 11.6 20.3	22.3 49.0 27.3 18.5 16.8 7.6 8.5 17.5 9.2 28.5 4.0 6.4 3.5 2.5 8.4	84.9 104.7 133.0 120.1 101.4 98.2 94.7 155.6 135.5 90.7 176.1 199.1 267.8 267.9 307.9 317.4 327.0	379.6 368.8 364.2 371.2 392.0 405.2 424.5 467.4 505.3 504.7 554.6 616.9 751.7 923.4 1,088.7 1,238.6 1,379.9	71.0 132.4 126.4 101.2.4 101.2.89.1 72.1 150.6 101.0 117.3 135.7 219.9 223.4 234.3 260.7 274.5	8.8 6.6 7.7 8.9 22.2 9.9 12.1 11.4 15.9 29.7 12.5 11.2 9.0 10.3 5.3	35.8 36.2 40.3 33.8 36.5 36.4 37.1 39.2 36.6 36.8 42.0 51.2 54.1 48.8 60.4 52.3 58.5	17.9 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0
1946—Jan. 30	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0 1,400.0	.5 .9 .8 1.0 1.5 1.8 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.0	68.8 77.1 71.9 52.0 58.6 36.4 13.4 32.7 41.5 38.5 34.2	5.5 7.4 20.0 22.4 16.7 12.5 15.8 9.9 18.8 9.5 25.3	289.6 236.7 238.7 256.3 250.9 315.2 288.0 343.4 324.6 327.2 333.9	1,331.4 1,323.1 1,328.3 1,348.3 1,341.7 1,363.9 1,386.9 1,367.5 1,358.7 1,361.8 1,366.0	279.7 234.5 249.1 253.4 244.8 286.0 238.7 307.6 302.9 292.7 310.1	11.0 16.7 9.9 7.4 7.4 5.3 7.1 7.0 9.3 8.2 10.1	55.9 53.0 54.0 53.1 57.4 56.5 54.4 55.5 57.5 56.3	17.9 18.0 18.5 17.8 18.0 18.1 18.3 18.4 18.5 17.8

			Assets					Liabilities		
Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Gold	Sterling and United	secu	ernment	Other	Note		Deposits		Other
	Gold	States dollars	Short- term ⁶	Other	assets	circulation ⁷	Chartered banks	Dominion govern- ment	Other	liabilities8
1935—Dec. 31. 1936—Dec. 31. 1937—Dec. 31. 1938—Dec. 31. 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31.	(9)	.5 .6 172.3 156.8	30.9 61.3 82.3 144.6 181.9 448.4 391.8 807.2 787.6 906.9 1,157.3	83.4 99.0 91.6 40.9 127.3 216.7 209.2 472.8 573.9 688.3	8.6 8.2 21.7 5.2 5.5 12.4 33.5 31.3 47.3 34.3 29.5	99.7 135.7 165.3 175.3 232.8 359.9 496.0 693.6 874.4 1,036.0 1,129.1	181.6 187.0 196.0 200.6 217.7 232.0 259.9 340.2 401.7 521.2	17.9 18.8 11.1 16.7 46.3 10.9 73.8 51.6 20.5 12.9 153.3	.8 2.1 3.5 3.1 17.9 9.5 6.0 19.1 17.8 27.7 29.8	7.7 13.4 14.4 9.3 13.3 28.5 35.1 24.0 55.4 209.1 198.5
Feb. 28 Mar. 30 Apr. 30 May 31 June 29 July 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30		95.2 24.1 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.7 .7	1,155.2 1,296.2 1,348.0 1,230.0 1,218.5 1,276.6 1,257.7 1,259.1 1,301.5 1,283.8	688.8 559.9 553.0 541.1 540.7 541.8 530.8 523.9 521.5 605.0	48.0 39.4 48.6 52.9 30.8 31.4 44.1 38.3 40.1 40.9	1,086.7 1,102.2 1,114.4 1,109.5 1,114.0 1,117.9 1,127.4 1,147.5 1,156.9 1,161.1	522.9 518.1 555.8 493.9 500.5 532.5 521.1 511.3 538.6 579.5	201.7 149.2 183.3 87.1 57.9 69.1 27.4 36.6 63.9	56.4 89.1 62.7 78.5 85.6 90.1 79.7 87.8 85.2 79.4	119.6 132.1 57.4 57.2 34.2 42.1 37.1 48.0 46.7 46.8

¹ Through February 1939, valued at legal parity of 85 shillings a fine ounce; thereafter at market price, which fluctuated until Sept. 6, 1939, when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce; the latter rate remained in effect until June 9, 1945, when it was raised to 172 shillings

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

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when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce; the latter rate remained in effect until June 9, 1945, when it was raised to 172 shillings and three pence.

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

3 Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.

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

5 Fiduciary issue increased by 50 million pounds on June 12, 1940, Apr. 30, Apr. 30, and Dec. 3, 1941, and Apr. 22 and July 28, 1942; by 70 million pounds on Dec. 2, 1942; and by 50 million pounds on Apr. 13, Oct. 6, and Dec. 8, 1943, Mar. 7, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6, 1944, and on May 8, July 3, and Dec. 10, 1945.

5 Securities maturing in two years or less.

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

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

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

NOTE.—For back figures on Bank of England and Bank of Canada, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 164 and 166, pp. 638-640

				. As	sets						Liabilities	3	
Bank of France (Figures in		Foreign	D	omestic bi	ills	Advar Gover	nces to	Other	Note		Deposits	3	Other
millions of francs)	Gold ¹	ex- change	Open market²	Special ²	Other	For oc- cupation costs ³	Other ²	assets	circula- tion	Govern- ment	C.A.R.4	Other	liabili- ties
1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 28 Apr. 25 May 29 June 27	129,817 129,817 129,817 594,817 94,817	25,942 26,179 21,111 4,484 1,158 963 1,328 1,460 911 112 42 38 337 42 45 68 69 69 69 69 69 55 55	5,612 5,304 7,157 6,802 6,122 5,837 5,800 5,580 7,422 11,273 43,194 42,115 43,661 44,699 47,283 26,081 27,247 25,524 25,810 63,985	1,379 652 1,797 2,345 661 12 169 29 48 153 303 220 160 46	8,624 8,429 7,389 3,438 4,739 9,712 8,465 10,066 7,880 5,164 4,517 5,368 7,543 18,592 25,548 27,415 30,945 32,647 45,579 45,512 46,204	72,317 142,507 210,965 326,973 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000	17,698 31,909 20,627 34,673 63,900 69,500 68,250 64,400 15,850	8,124 9,510 11,275 11,712 11,705 11,705 12,642 11,733 18,498 20,094 23,179 22,121 22,121 21,749 21,420 635,221 645,859 639,122 644,818 646,744 640,985 638,614 641,848 642,053	68, 571 76, 436 85, 725 85, 028 82, 613 83, 412 81, 150 89, 342 93, 837 110, 935 151, 322 2218, 383 270, 144 382, 774 500, 386 572, 510 545, 795 605, 156 613, 434 616, 102 625, 809 629, 181	12, 624 5, 898 2, 311 2, 322 3, 718 2, 862 2, 089 3, 461 5, 061 1, 914 770 578 748 21, 708 12, 048 5, 781 1, 014 781 782 745 750	41,400 64,580 16,857 10,724	7,850 11,698 22,183 20,072 13,414 15,359 8,716 13,655 19,326 25,595 14,751 37,7202 25,272 29,935 33,137 37,855 52,046 50,743 52,516 53,653 51,845 53,653	1,812 2,241 1,989 2,041 1,940 1,940 1,940 2,113 2,557 3,160 2,718 2,925 3,586 4,461 4,872 7,078 4,070 4,087 4,156 4,070 4,357 4,072 4,268
July 25 Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 31	94,817 94,817 94,817 94,817	6 5 6 5	64,769 64,474 70,577 71,224	546 3,124	45,324 61,657 62,567 63,127	426,000 426,000 426,000 426,000	28,100	640,915 645,049 644,703 652,693	612,879 633,327 667,567 696,924	717 779 804 814		59,829 62,282 54,743 55,612	7,006 4,213 4,201 4,241

¹ Gold revalued on Dec. 26, 1945, on basis of 134,027.90 francs per fine kilogram. For details on previous devaluations see BULLETIN for May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, p. 29; September 1937, p. 853; and November 1936, pp. 878-880.

² For explanation of this item, see BULLETIN for July 1940, p. 732.
³ By a series of Conventions between the Bank of France and the Treasury, dated from Aug. 25, 1940, through July 20, 1944, advances of 441,000 million francs were authorized to meet the costs of the German army of occupation.

⁵ In each of the weeks ending Apr. 20 and Aug. 3, 1939, 5,000 million francs of gold transferred from Exchange Stabilization Fund to Bank of France; in week ending Mar. 7, 1940, 30,000 million, in week ending Oct. 11, 1945, 10,000 million, in week ending Dec. 27, 1945, 53,000, and in week ending May 2, 1946, 35,000 million francs of gold transferred from Bank of France to Stabilization Fund.
⁵ Includes 9,447 million francs charged to the State to reimburse the Bank for the gold turned over by it to the National Bank of Belgium on Dec. 22, 1944.
' Forty billions francs of gold increment resulting from revaluation used to cancel an equal amount of Treasury bonds.
Note.—For back figures see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 165, pp. 641-643; for description of statistics see pp. 562-563 in same publication. For last available report from the Reichsbank (February 1945) see BULLETIN for December 1946, p. 1424.

Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1946		1945	Central Bank		1946		1945
date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	(Figures as of last report date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos): Gold reported separately Other gold and foreign exchange. Government securities. Temporary advances to Govt Rediscounts and loans to banks!. Other assets Currency circulation 2 Deposits—Member bank Government Nationalized 1 Other Certificates of participation in Government securities Other liabilities Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds): Gold and foreign exchange. Checks and bills of other banks. Securities (incl. Government and Treasury bills). Other assets Note circulation		860 84 6,633 2,297 3,676 969 560 9,528 146 2 217,560 2,189 386,558 6,905	3,847 2,160 866 80 7,710 2,279 3,638 1,267 5514 155 2 1,695 217,204 2,692 392,361 7,344	3,300 871 	Special. Other. Other. Other liabilities National Bank of Belgium (millions of francs): Gold. Foreign exchange. Loans to Government. Other loans and discounts. Claim against Bank of Issue. Other assets. Note circulation. Demand deposits. Blocked accounts 3. Other liabilities Central Bank of Bolivia—Monetary Dept. (millions of bolivianos): Gold at home and abroad. Foreign exchange. Loans and discounts	31,809 4,894 49,882 5,053 64,597 2,239 71,703 6,025 79,281 1,465	23, 282 133, 393 31, 817 3, 723 50, 859 4, 055 64, 597 2, 358 71, 439 5, 174 79, 342 1, 454 220 244 185 431 18	24,559 144,500 31,655 3,720 50,084 3,125 64,597 2,223 71,292 4,709 77,966 1,436 920 322 223,431 16 1,633	27,074 155,719 31,166 4,816 °44,686 1,095 64,597 °61,287 66,761 3,237 76,522 1,127

Corrected.
 Government decree of Apr. 24, 1946, provided for the guarantee of all deposits registered in the name of the Central Bank.
 By decree of May 24, 1946, the Central Bank became responsible for all subsidiary money.
 Includes increment resulting from gold revaluation, notes forfeited to the State, and frozen old notes and current accounts.
 Effective Jan. 1, 1946, a change in the Organic Law of the Banco Central de Bolivia divided the institution into Monetary (central banking functions) and Commercial Banking Departments.

CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1946		1945	Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1946		1945
date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
National Bank of Bulgaria 1 Central Bank of Chile (millions					Central Reserve Bank of El Salva- dor (thousands of colones):				
of pesos):			}		Gold. Gold. Foreign exchange. Loans and discounts. Government debt and securities. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits. Other liabilities.		32,773	32,807	
Gold	326			287	Foreign exchange		38,099	38,559	
Discounts for member banks Loans to Government	533 1,048				Government debt and securities.		1,651 6,023		
Other loans and discounts	819	883	713	597	Other assets		1,840	1,941	1,892
Other assets		1,807			Note circulation		43,844		44,607
Note circulation	3,299 569		3,244 531	2,612 489	Other liabilities		29,417 7,126	29,688 7,223	27,796 7,008
Other	200			184			7,120	1,220	7,000
Other liabilities	470	466	468	352	Bank of Greece (billions of drach-			1 1	
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):					mae): Gold and foreign exchange (net).	1	941	072	
Gold		250,979	248,843	201,261	Loans and discounts	1	14	1 11	
Foreign exchange		55,245	60,444	96,307	Loans and discounts] 	484	517	
Covernment loans and securities		32,207	20,216	24,234	Other assets Note circulation		556 42	499	
Other assets		41,030	39,896	32,082	Note circulation	1	505	512	
(thousands of pesos): Gold. Foreign exchange Loans and discounts. Government loans and securities Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits. Other liabilities. National Bank of Costa Rica— Issue Dept. (thousands of colpres)		224,910	217,828	180,813	Deposits—Government		78	1 001	· · · · ·
Other liabilities		201,584	192,916	186,755	Other liabilities		113 1,341	1 310	
National Bank of Costa Rica-		30,000	37,207	32,300	Bank of Guatemala (thousands of		1,541	1,01	
issue is ept. (chousands of colones).								00.00	
Gold	11,276	11,267	11,220	33,790 11,063	Gold Foreign exchange	28,476 16,197		16 364	· · • · · · ·
Loans and discounts	4,287 59,728	61.760	5,317 62,755	45,846	Rediscounts and advances	1,780	1,600	1,100	
Securities	2,619	2,180	1.737		Other assets	3,450	3,285	3,240	
Other assets		1,618	1,586	1,625	Circulation—Notes	28,500	27,803 2,690	27,797	
Demand deposits			68,596 7,801	75,962 10,684	Deposits—Government	2,712	4,652	4.794	
Other liabilities	6,402			5,678	Banks	11,804	11,331	11,694	
National Bank of Czechoslovakia			1		Other liabilities	2,476	2,288	2,228	
in Prague (millions of koruny): Gold	1,520	1,520	1,518	1,517				1	
Foreign exchange	2,507	2,297	2,059	813	Gold	283,982	283,982		
Loans and discounts	6.722	5.514	6.265	1,160	Foreign exchange	54,942	54,378		
Other assets	124,495	120,708	120,637	2,841	Loans—Treasury	342 070	398,903		
New	39,772	38,665		17,847	Other	342,070	909	(
New Deposits—Old	75,573	75,515	76.627	96.963	Other assets	408,010	384,459		
New Other liabilities		7,203 7,718	7,953 6,674	2,538 12,880	sands of forint): Gold. Foreign exchange. Discounts. Loans—Treasury. Other. Other assets. Note circulation. Demand deposits—Government. Other liabilities.	937,228	842,667	,	
National Bank of Denmark	8,083	7,710	0,074	12,000	Other	38.019	24.691	(
(millions of kroner):					Other liabilities	502,410	548,601		
Gold	83 132	83 140	83 146	97 110	Reserve Bank of India (millions of rupees):		1 1	i 1	
Clearing accounts (net)	100	94		2,946	Icona department.		1 1		
Loans and discounts	25	22	22	41	Gold at home and abroad		444		444
Securities	109	101	93	73	Gold at home and abroad. Sterling securities. Indian Govt. securities. Rupee coin. Note circulation.		11,353		10,693
Govt. compensation account 2 Other assets	7,568 117	7,572 101	7,588	65 4,979	Rupee coin		578 211	205	578 170
Note circulation	1,562	1,551	1,493	1,421	Note circulation		11,952		11,764
Deposits—Government	2.705	2,717	2,684	2,829				702	100
Other Other liabilities	3,667 200	3,606 240	3,695 243	3,618 443	Balances abroad		635 4,956		122 5,641
Central Bank of Ecuador	200				Notes of issue department. Balances abroad Treasury bills discounted. Loans to Government. Other assets.		18		8
(thousands of sucres):	•		(Aug.)3	000 005	Loans to Government		399		276
(thousands of sucres): Gold. Foreign exchange (net) Loans and discounts. Other assets. Note circulation. Demand deposits Other liabilities National Bank of Egypt (thou-			97 583	105 658	Deposits		5,702	368 6,010	276 5,814
Loans and discounts	[214,734	138,145	Other liabilities		307	250	234
Other assets			94,684	98,728	Central Bank of Ireland (thousands	ļ			
Demand denosits			269 825	264 101	of pounds): Gold	2,646	2 646	2 646	2,646
Other liabilities	[:::::::		38,423	29,042	Sterling funds	37,974	36,358	2,646 35,744 38,390	34,809
			'		Note circulation	40,620	1 39.0051	38,390	37,455
sands of pounds); Gold		6 241	6 241	6 241	Bank of Italy (millions of lire):			(July)3	
Foreign exchange	· · · · · · ·	16,088	15,601	18,063	Foreign exchange		1	5,991	
Loans and discounts	[i	4,578	2,366	6,083	Advances—Treasury			459,923	
Government securities		305 020	300 511	200 013	Utner Govt, agencies			29,747	· · • · · · ·
Otto	[::::::	28,355	28,426	27,596	Government securities	1	1::::::	82,813	
Other assets	1	141,806	132,528	142,232	Other assets			29,312	
Note circulation	1		≀ 84.488	04,722	bank of italy notes	[1	311,125	
Other assets Note circulation Deposits—Government:		110 214	122 240	135 014	Allied military notes	i .	1	1 06 3721	
Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government. Other Other liabilities.		119,314	122,249 13,880	135,914 15,028	Deposits—Government	::::::	:::::	96,373 18,526	
Foreign exchange Loans and discounts. British, Egyptian, and other Government securities. Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government: Other Other liabilities.		119,314 13,394	122,249 13,880	135,914 15,028	Deposits—Government			96,373 18,526 66,753	
Other assets Note circulation Deposits—Government Other Other liabilities		119,314 13,394	122,249 13,880	135,914 15,028	Bank of Italy (millions of lire): Gold Foreign exchange Advances—Treasury. Other Govt. agencies Loans and discounts Government securities. Other assets. Bank of Italy notes. Allied military notes. Deposits—Government. Demand. Other. Other liabilities.			96,373 18,526 66,753 131,659	

¹ For last available report from central bank of Bulgaria (January 1943), see Bulletin for July 1943, p. 697; and of Finland (August 1943), see Bulletin for April 1944, p. 405.

² In December 1945, State-guaranteed German assets, formerly included in "Clearing accounts" and "Other assets," were transferred to Government compensation account.

³ Latest month available.

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CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1946		1945	Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1946	,	1945
date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	date of month)	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
ank of Japan ¹					Bank of Spain—Continued				
Sank of Java 1				ļ	Note circulation		21,521		17,94
ank of Mexico (millions of pesos): Metallic reserve 2	698	697	711	746	Deposits—Government		714 3,480	1,063 3,088	2,89
"Authorized" holdings of securi-				: I	Other liabilities		562	637	58
ties, etc	1,633	1,645	1,680 505	1,943 397	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):	939	1.025	1 040	1.0
Bills and discounts	530 180	520 144	164	78	Gold	842	1,035 865	1,040 981	1,04
Note circulation	1,726	1,690	1,691	1,618	Swedish Govt. securities and ad-				
Demand liabilities	1,067 248	1,097 220	1,155 215	1,367 179	vances to National Debt Office ⁷ Other domestic bills and advances	1,145 217	961 50	1,106 39	
Other liabilities	240	220	213	117	Other assets	859	968	907	
guilders):	600	600	600	742	Note circulation	2,576	2,622	2,606	2,5
Gold	699 1	699 1	699 1	713	, Demand deposits—Government. Other	900 146	582 290	835 245	1,0
Foreign bills	4,507	4,529	4,601	4,535	Other liabilities	381	385	386	7.
Discounts	150		107	147	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
LoansOther assets	158 99	162 104	187 103	117	Gold	4,921	4,895	4,881	4.7
Note circulation—Old	260	261	262	440	Foreign exchange	148	169	149	1
New 3 Deposits—Government	2,615 1,252	2,576 1,333	2,554 1,389	1,011 2,596	Loans and discounts Other assets	114 94	121	63 87	1
Blocked	110	1,333	104	519	Note circulation	3,898	3,858		
Other	687	663	756	465	Other sight liabilities	1,055	1,095	1,079	1,0
Other liabilities	541	542	526	482	Other liabilities	324	318	317	2
					Turkey (thousands of pounds): Gold 8.			}	
(thousands of pounds): Gold Sterling exchange reserve Advances to State or State undertakings. Investments Other assets Note circulation Demand deposits Other liabilities Sank of Norway !		2,802	2,802	2,802 74,177	Gold 8	658,370	659,430	662,448	294,6
Advances to State or State un-		04,240	85,909	74,177	clearings	190.937	145.218	126 176	55.8
dertakings	. 	33,866	34,185	30,865	Loans and discounts	794,195	795,555	754,043	776,0
Investments		3,949	3,949 1,270	5,799 921	Securities	165,424	165,504	165,528	168,3
Note circulation		45.832	45.406	42,795	Note circulation	918.584	911.848	878 247	894 3
Demand deposits		75,040	77,935	67,153	Deposits—Gold	196,533	196,456	197,197	85,5
Other liabilities		5,067	4,773	4,616	Other liabilities	246,462	221,107	141,209	137,8
Bank of Norway ¹ Bank of Paraguay—Monetary					Gold * Foreign exchange and foreign clearings Loans and discounts. Securities. Other assets Note circulation. Deposits—Gold. Other Other liabilities. Bank of the Republic of Uruguay* (thousands of pesso):	333,143	323,134	371,390	204,4
Dept. (thousands of guaranies):				2 202	(thousands of pesos); Gold. Silver. Advances to State and government bodies. Other loans and discounts. Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government. Other liabilities. Central Bank of Venezuela (thousands of bolivares):	ŀ			1
GoldForeign exchange	3,415 35,441	3,415 34,058	3,415 32,056	3,323 30,004	Gold		· • • · · · ·	310,856	295,7
Loans and discounts	100		500	5,859	Advances to State and govern-	}		13,340	13,8
Government loans and securities	9,727	9,761	9,786	10,162	ment bodies			14,470	8,9
Other assets	1,151 30,917	900 30,325		363 27,007	Other loans and discounts			109,502	330 0
Demand deposits	15,410	14,257	13,411	20,450	Note circulation			213,127	163,9
Other liabilities	3,507	3,552	3,426	2,254	Deposits—Government			44,181	37,0
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of soles):		ļ'	ļ	, ,	Other liabilities			297 420	247,4
Gold and foreign exchange	.	164,432	156,552	159,487	Central Bank of Venezuela (thou-				,2
Discounts		45,138	625 640	29,037 568 033	sands of bolivares):	1	1	(Aug.)4	1516 O
Other assets	· · · · · · · · ·	24,865	13,734	20,649	Foreign exchange (net)			24,319	37.6
Note circulation	.	569,071	560,845	483,881	Credits to national banks	}			14,3
Other liabilities		43 487	31 163	36 868	Note circulation—Central Bank			403 884	15,4
(thousands of soles): Gold and foreign exchange. Discounts. Government loans. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits. Other liabilities. Bank of Portugal (millions of escoudes):		10,10.	01,100	00,000	National banks.			7,776	10,3
cudos): Gold 5 Other reserves (net). Nonreserve exchange Loans and discounts. Government debt. Other assets. Note circulation. Other sight liabilities. Other liabilities. Vational Bank of Rumania 1			(Mar.)4	1,420				195,263	225,7
Other reserves (net)			7.087	6.672	National Bank of the Kingdom			8,810	1.8
Nonreserve exchange			9,842	9,781	of Yugoslavia 1		ļ	1	
Loans and discounts			1 018	1,020			}	1	
Other assets		[::::::	693	737	francs):		į		ł
Note circulation		<i>.</i>	7,824	7,847	Gold in bars	122,998	123,042	123,042	118,2
Other liabilities			834	11,218 857	Cash on hand and on current	5,868	4 095	4,473	41 2
delonal balla of regularion			1		Sight funds at interest	140			
outh African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds):	1				Rediscountable bills and accept- ances (at cost)	5,601	6,363	0 272	000
Gold 8	231,148	237,118	238,457	114,457	Time funds at interest	10 825	5 840	5 854	1 2 7
Gold 6	18,068	21,219	24,794	42,679	Sundry bills and investments	309,942	314,591	312,350	199,7
Other bills and loans Other assets	12 256	4,956	5,718	3,747	Other assets Demand deposits (gold)	1 73	34	20,737	1 1
Note circulation	l 64.295	64,639	65,225	106,835 66,254	Short-term deposits (various	20,019	20,730	20,131	10,5
DepositsOther liabilities	196,492	200,707	206,496	196,055	currencies):		1		
Other liabilities	0,419	7,461	0,579	5,409	Central banks for own ac- count	4,402	2,989	3,047	3,1
Gold]	1,213		1,188	[[Other	1,234	1,209	1,209	2,0
Silver	· · · · · ·	550	573	597	Long-term deposits: Special ac-		1	1	1
Other loans and discounts	1:::::::	15,794 5,826	15,703 4,660	15,892 4,244	counts Other liabilities	200 130	229,001	1229,001	1229,0

¹ For last available report from the central bank of Japan (September 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 281; of Java (January 1942), see BULLETIN for March 1943, p. 278; of Norway (March 1940) and Yugoslavia (February 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 282; and of Rumania (June 1944), see BULLETIN for March 1945, p. 286.

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

3 Notes issued before October 1945 were gradually withdrawn from circulation and deposited in "blocked" accounts in accordance with the currency reform decrees effected between June and October 1945.

4 Latest month available.

Gold revalued in June 1946 from approximately 85 to 172 shillings per fine ounce.

7 Includes small amount of non-Government bonds.

8 Gold revalued on Sept. 9, 1946, from 1,406.58 to 3,150.77 Turkish pounds per fine kilogram.

9 Issue and banking departments consolidated.

10 Beginning October 1944 a certain amount of gold formerly reported in the Bank's account shown separately for account of the Government.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Per cent per annum]

			Centra	ıl banl	of—			!	77.4.			Data	
Date effective	United King- dom	France	Ger- many	Bel- gium	Neth- er- lands	den	Switz- er- land	Central bank of—	Rate Dec. 31	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate Dec. 31	Date effective
In effect Dec. 31, 1936 Jan. 28, 1937 June 15 July 7 Aug. 4 Sept. 3		2 4 6 5 4 3 ¹ ⁄ ₂						Albania Argentina Belgium Bolivia	5½ 3½ 3 6	Mar. 21, 1940 Mar. 1, 1936 Dec. 19, 1946 Nov. 8, 1940	Italy	4 3.29 3 5 6	Sept. 11, 1944 Apr. 7, 1936 Jan. 14, 1937 Feb. 17, 1940 July 15, 1939
Nov. 13 May 10, 1938 May 13 May 30 Sept. 28 Oct. 27 Nov. 25 Jan. 4, 1939		3 3 3 2 1/2 2		3 2½				Bulgaria Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Czechoslovakia	4½ 1½ 3–4½ 4 3 2½	Feb. 8, 1944	Mexico Netherlands New Zealand. Norway Peru Portugal	4 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂ 5 2 ¹ / ₂	June 4, 1942 June 27, 1941 July 26, 1941 Jan. 9, 1946 Aug. 1, 1940 Jan. 12, 1944
Apr. 17 May 11 July 6	4 3 2			3 2 1/2	3			Denmark Ecuador El Salvador Estonia Finland	3½ 7 3 4½ 4	Jan. 15, 1946 May 26, 1938 Mar. 30, 1939 Oct. 1, 1935 Dec. 3, 1934	Rumania South Africa. Spain Sweden Switzerland	4 3 4 2 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	May 8, 1944 June 2, 1941 Dec. 1, 1938 Feb. 9, 1945 Nov. 26, 1936
Apr. 9		13/4 15/8	31/2	1½	21/2	3½ 3		France	15/8 31/2 10 7 3 21/2	Jan. 20, 1945 Apr. 9, 1940 Aug. 16, 1946 Aug. 1, 1946 Nov. 28, 1935 Nov. 23, 1943	Turkey United Kingdom U. S. S. R Yugoslavia	4 2 4 2 ½	July 1, 1938 Oct. 26, 1939 July 1, 1936 Aug. 1, 1946
In effect Dec. 31, 1946	2	1 1/8	3½	2½	2½		1½	Note.—Chan cent.	iges sind	ce Nov. 30: Belg	gium—Dec. 19,	up fron	n 2½ to 3 per

OPEN-MARKET RATES

[Per cent per annum]

		United Ki	ingdom		Gern	nany	Nethe	rlands	Sweden	Switzer- land
Month	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to- day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Day-to- day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1929—Oct. 1930—Oct. 1931—Oct. 1931—Oct. 1933—Oct. 1934—Oct. 1935—Oct. 1936—Oct. 1936—Oct. 1938—Oct. 1939—Oct. 1940—Oct. 1941—Oct. 1942—Oct. 1944—Oct. 1944—Oct. 1944—Oct.	6.13 2.09 5.68 .82 .79 .77 .63 .56 .55 .70 1.88 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	6.19 2.13 5.46 .71 .73 .68 .62 .54 .53 .68 1.77 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00 .75	5.45 1.65 4.36 .71 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 .1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	416-4 1 4 12 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	7.28 4.66 8.00 3.88 3.88 3.81 3.04 2.94 2.88 2.75 2.25 2.13 2.13 2.13	8.06 5.15 9.21 4.94 5.11 4.63 3.13 2.82 2.81 2.70 2.23 1.87 1.76 1.80		4.52 1.48 3.07 1.00 1.00 1.00 5.00 2.51 .50 .50 2.24 2.75 2.25	514-7 314-5142 314-5142 314-5142 314-5142 214-55 214-55 214-55 214-55 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-5142 31-51	3.38 1.29 1.90 1.50 1.50 1.50 2.37 1.69 1.00 1.25 1.31 1.25 1.25 1.25
1945—Nov Dec	.53 .53	.51 .50	.63 .63	1/2 1/2					$2\frac{1}{2}-5$ $2\frac{1}{2}-5$	1.25 1.25
1946—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJulyAugSeptOct	.53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53	.50 .51 .51 .51 .51 .50 .51 .51 .51	.63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63	1/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2					21/2-5 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

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

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COMMERCIAL BANKS

United Kingdom ¹				Assets				_	Li	abilities	
(11 London clearing banks. Figures in	Cash	Money at call and	Bills dis-	Treasury deposit	Securities	Loans to	Other		Deposi	ts	Other
millions of pounds sterling)	reserves	short notice	counted	receipts 2	Cecurities	customers	assets	Total	Demar	d Time	liabilities
1939—December 1940—December 1941—December 1942—December 1943—December 1944—December	274 324 366 390 422 500	174 159 141 142 151 199	334 265 171 198 133 147	314 758 896 1,307 1,667	609 771 999 1,120 1,154 1,165	1,015 924 823 794 761 772	290 293 324 325 349 347	2,441 2,800 3,329 3,629 4,032 4,545	1,398 1,770 2,168 2,429 2,712 3,045	1,030 1,161 1,200 1,319	256 250 253 236 245 250
1945—November December	496 536	229 252	296 369	1,703 1,523	1,201 1,234	809 827	318 374	4,789 4,850	3,254 3,262		263 265
1946—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October.	496 483 493 509 509 524 532 553 553 557	249 243 254 271 301 315 305 313 280 312	361 340 379 433 470 526 522 464 405 472	1,493 1,468 1,443 1,449 1,374 1,302 1,382 1,511 1,671 1,629	1,230 1,241 1,246 1,282 1,322 1,382 1,406 1,393 1,393 1,403	840 847 863 841 856 894 885 906 930 944	333 338 353 367 356 399 386 369 379 390	4,729 4,684 4,749 4,865 5,045 5,113 5,198 5,302 5,397	3,135 3,078 3,143 3,242 3,239 3,351 3,389 3,427 3,563	1,606 1,606 1,623 1,655 1,694 1,724 1,771 1,800	271 276 281 287 292 296 304 310 308 310
			Ass	ets					Liabiliti	les	
Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures	Ent	irely in Can	ada	Security loans abroad		041	Note			in Canada nk deposits	044
in millions of Canadian dollars)	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts	and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	circula- tion	Total	Demar	nd Time	Other liabilities
1939—December	292 323 356 387 471 550	53 40 32 31 48 92	1,088 1,108 1,169 1,168 1,156 1,211	132 159 168 231 250 214	1,646 1,531 1,759 2,293 2,940 3,611	612 570 653 657 744 782	85 80 71 60 42 34	2,774 2,805 3,105 3,657 4,395 5,137	1,033 1,163 1,436 1,984 2,447 2,714	1,641 1,669 1,673 1,948	963 846 962 1,049 1,172 1,289
1945—November December	646 694	239 251	1,372 1,274	229 227	4,015 4,038	888 869	26 26	6,013 5,941	3,197 3,076	2,816 2,865	1,350 1,386
1946—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October.	665 669 650 722 642 637 696 665 676 699	210 200 148 152 125 115 96 98 91	1,213 1,194 1,181 1,160 1,187 1,188 1,230 1,249 1,284 1,341	209 206 214 221 197 159 121 128 122 126	4,100 4,119 4,197 4,243 4,304 4,275 4,298 4,336 4,375 4,471	793 845 803 876 907 896 876 865 960 959	25 25 25 24 24 23 23 23 23 22 22	5,810 5,830 5,781 5,898 5,882 5,756 5,887 5,892 6,037 6,201	2,848 2,752 2,611 2,660 2,576 2,393 2,476 2,426 2,513 2,724	2,963 3,078 3,170 3,238 3,306 3,364 3,411 3,466 3,524 3,477	1,354 1,379 1,387 1,452 1,456 1,490 1,407 1,428 1,449 1,470
France			Assets					1	Liabilities		
(4 large banks. End of month figures in millions of francs)	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills dis		othe asse	ts		Deposits Demand	Time	Own accept- ances	Other liabilities
1939—December	4,599 6,418 6,589 7,810 8,548 10,365	3,765 3,863 3,476 3,458 4,095 4,948	29,546 46,546 61,897 73,917 90,897 99,782	7,54 8,34 8,28 10,62 14,19 18,65	6 2,2 0 2,0 5 2,6 1 2,9	29 62, 33 76, 22 91, 35 112, 90 128,		41,872 61,270 75,764 91,225 11,191 26,578	571 762 912 324 1,541 2,180	844 558 413 462 428 557	4,609 4,813 5,187 6,422 7,506 6,623
1945—September October November December	11,122 11,942 11,898 14,602	6,080 6,337 6,859 13,804	143,818 143,567 145,110 155,025	28,73 30,15 32,16 36,16	3 5,9 5 6,3	06 186, 25 190,	400 13 740 13 759 13 908 2	82,105 84,637 88,748 11,871	2,296 2,103 2,010 2,037	2,268 2,476 2,618 2,898	8,364 8,690 8,980 10,151
1946—January. February. March April. May June July, August	15,312 15,005 14,444 14,443 15,295 17,472 14,985 14,830	13,871 14,393 14,462 15,827 15,988 16,114 17,873 16,991	153,227 157,420 168,708 173,773 175,903 184,633 182,107 181,770	40,12 41,11 40,01 40,97 41,77 42,67 50,74 53,86	9 6,6 7 8,4 6 10,1 2 11,7 4 12,7 7 14,1	27 222, 66 231, 14 239, 38 243, 08 255, 60 260,	059 2 499 2 182 2 228 2 173 2 371 2	14,842 20,219 29,784 37,481 41,569 53,386 58,574 60,461	1,887 1,840 1,715 1,702 1,659 1,787 1,797 1,699	3,371 4,607 6,007 6,774 7,879 8,330 9,527 10,376	7,455 7,898 8,590 9,177 9,589 10,096 9,973 10,592

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

¹ Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at 1½ per cent through Oct. 20, 1945, and at ½ per cent thereafter.

Norte.—For back figures and figures on German commercial banks, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 168-171, pp. 648-655, and for description of statistics see pp. 566-571 in same publication.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

Avera	ages of cer	tified noo	n buying	rates in	New Yo	rk for ca	bie trans	iers. ir	cents p	er unit o	toreign	currency	′1	
Year or month		ntina eso)	Aust (por	ralia ind)	Bel- gium	Bra (cruz		Bul- garia	Can (dol		Ch (pe	i ile so)	China (yuan Shang-	Colom- bia
	Official	Special Export	Official	Free	(franc)	Official	Free	(lev)	Official	Free	Official	Export	hai)	(peso)
1937	32.959 32.597 30.850 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773	² 23.704 23.704 24.732 25.125 25.125	2322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80	305.16 321.27 321.50 2321.50	3.3788 3.3704 23.3760	6.0575 6.0584 6.0586 6.0594	5.0214 5.0705 5.1427 5.1280 5.1469	1.2846 1.2424 21.2111		87.345 88.379 89.978 89.853	5.1716	24.0000	21.360 11.879 6.000 25.313	55.953 57.061 57.085
1945—Dec. 1946—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773	25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125		321.41 321.40 321.38 321.41 321.41 321.41	2.2840 2.2845 2.2844 2.2844 2.2847 2.2847 2.2847 2.2803 2.2798	6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 86.0602	5.1802 5.1829 5.1902 5.1900 5.1902 5.2283 5.3675 5.4053		90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 100,000 100,000	90.747 90.764 90.679 90.597 \$96.662 96.784 96.254 95.953				56.980 56.980 56.980 57.032 57.021 57.007 57.007 57.007 57.007 57.007 57.007
Year or month	Czecho- slovakia (koruna)	Den- mark (krone)	Fin- land (mark- ka)	France (franc)		Greece (drach- ma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hun- gary (pengö)	India (rupee)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mex- ico (peso)	Neth- erlands (guild- er)	New Zea- land (pound)
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	3.4674	22.069 21.825 20.346 219.308	2.1567	2.5103 22.0827 21.9711	40.164 40.061 40.021 239.968	.8153 2.6715	27.454 22.958 224.592	19.727 19.238 18.475 219.770	30.137 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122	5.2605 5.1959 5.0407 25.0703	25.963 23.436 223.439	19.303 18.546 20.538	55.009 53.335 253.128	392.35 354.82 306.38 322.54 322.78 324.20 324.42
1945—Dec. 1946—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	7 2.0060 2.0060 2.0060 2.0060 2.0060	020.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877 20.877							30.122 30.122 30.122 30.139 30.182 30.182 30.182 30.185 30.170 30.156 30.155	8,4434 4434 4434 9,4434		20.579 20.580 20.581 20.580 20.575 20.572 20.572 20.596 20.578 20.578 20.578	37.933 37.926 37.789 37.789 37.789 37.789 37.789 37.789 37.789	322.70 322.70 322.69 322.67 322.70 322.70 322.70 322.70 322.67 322.56
V	Norway	Poland		Ruma-		Spain	Straits Settle-	Swe-	Switz-	King	ited Idom und)		guay eso)	Yugo-
Year or month	(krone)	(zloty)	(escudo)	nia (leu)	Africa (pound)	(peseta)	ments (dollar)	(krona)	erland (franc)	Official	Free	Con- trolled	Non- con- trolled	slavia (dinar)
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	23.226			.7294 .7325 .7111 2.6896	484.16 440.17 397.99 398.00 398.00 398.00 398.00	9.322 29.130	51.736 46.979 47.133 246.919	25.197 23.991 23.802 223.829	22.871 22.525	2403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50	403.18	64.370 62.011 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830	236.789 37.601 43.380 52.723 52.855 53.506	2.2463 22.2397
1945—Dec. 1946—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.			4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501		400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50 400.50	6 9 . 132 9 . 132		23.852 23.852 1026.195 27.819 27.820 27.819	23.363 23.363 23.363 23.363		403.32 403.37 403.36 403.36 403.32 403.20	65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830	56.290 56.290 56.290 56.287 56.272 56.272 56.272	

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¹ Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the Brazilian currency unit was the "milreis."
2 Average of daily rates for that part of the year during which quotations were certified.
3 Based on quotations through July 19. Official rate abolished as of July 22.
4 Based on quotations through July 19 and from July 25–31.
5 On July 5, 1946, Canada reduced its official buying rate for one U. S. dollar from 1.10 to 1.00 Canadian dollar.
5 Based on quotations beginning Feb. 5.
7 Based on quotations beginning Mar. 9.
8 Based on quotations beginning Mar. 22.
9 Based on quotations brough June 12.
10 As of July 13, 1946, the Swedish Riksbank reduced its selling rate for one U. S. dollar from 4.20 to 3.60 kronor.
Note.—For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 173, pp. 662–682. For description of statistics see pp. 572–573 in same publication, and for further information concerning developments affecting the averages during 1942 and 1943, see BULLETIN for February 1943, p. 201, and February 1944, p. 209.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	United Kingdom (1930 = 100)	France (1913 = 100)	Germany (1913 = 100)	Italy (1928 = 100)	Japan (October 1900 = 100)	Nether- lands ¹ (July 1938- June 1939 =100)	Sweden (1935 = 100)	Switzer- land (July 1914 =100)
1926	100	100	² 12 4	695	134		237	150	² 126	144
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 1942 1942 1943 1944 1945	65 66 75 80 81 86 77 77 79 87 99 103 104	67 67 72 72 75 85 79 75 83 90 96 100 103	86 86 88 89 94 109 101 103 137 153 159 163 166 169	427 398 376 338 411 581 653 707 901	97 93 98 102 104 106 106 107 110 112 114 116 118	70 63 62 68 76 89 95 99 116 132	161 180 178 186 198 238 251 278 311 329	92 89 90 87 91 108 102 105 131 150 157 160 164	2 92 2 90 2 96 100 102 114 111 115 146 172 189 196 196	96 91 90 90 96 111 107 111 143 184 210 218 223 221
1945—December	107	104	170					217	190	214
1946—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November.	107 108 109 110 111 113 125 129 124 134 140	105 106 108 109 109 110 109 109 111 2111	172 172 172 173 173 173 177 177 177 177					236 241 242 244 245 249 252 257 259 262	185 185 185 185 185 186 186 186 185 185 188	215 213 214 213 213 213 214 215 213 217 **219

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

	United States (1926 = 100)			Canada (1926 = 100)			United Kingdom (1930 = 100)		Germany (1913 = 100)		
Year or month	Farm products	Foods	Other commod- ities	Farm products	Raw and partly manu-factured goods	Fully and chiefly manu- factured goods	Foods	Indus- trial products	Agricul- tural products	Indus- trial raw and semi- finished products	Indus- trial fin- ished products
926	100	100	100	100	100	100			129	130	150
932	48	61	70	48	55	70	88	85	91	89	118
933	51	61	71	51	57	7ŏ	83	87	87	88	113
934	65	71	78	59	64	73	85	90	96	91	116
935	79	84	78	64	66	73	87	90	102	92	119
936	81	82	80	69	71	74	92	96	105	94	121
1937	86	86	85	87	84	81	102	112	105	96	125
938	69	74	82	74	73	78	97	104	106	94	126
939	65	70	81	64	67	75	97	106	108	95	126
940	68	71	83	r68	75	82	133	138	111	99	129
941	82	83	89	r73	82	89	146	156	112	100	133
1942	106	100	96	r85	90	92	158	160	115	102	134
1943	123	107	97	r98	99	93	160	164	119	102	135
1944	123	105	99	r107	104	94	158	170	122	103	136
1945	128	106	100	r110	106	94	158	175			
1945—December	132	109	101	109	106	94	158	175			
19 46 —January	130	107	101	110	106	95	157	180	[l	
February	131	108	101	110	107	95	157	179			
March	133	109	102	iiŏ	107	96	158	179		1	
April	135	iii	103	liii	108	99	159	180	1		
May	138	112	104	112	109	99	159	181			
Iune	140	113	106	113	110	99	159	181	l	l	1
July	157	140	110	114	liiŏ	99	161	185			1
August	161	149	112	liii	108	100	159	186	I	I	
September	154	132	112	iii	108	100	158	188	I		
October	165	158	116	113	112	101	157	189			1
November	170	165	121	P113	p113	₽101	157	191			1
1107CMDCI	*''	100	***	1	-115	1 - 404	1	471	1	1	1

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 New weighted index of 400 articles. For detailed description of the articles included and of the weight coefficients used in the index, see Maandschrift for 1941, pp. 663-664. Yearly averages 1926-1938 are calculated from old index, 1926-30 = 100.
 Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913 = 100).
 Average based on figures for 5 months: no data available since May 1940, when figure was 919.
 Sources.—See Bulletin for January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.

P Preliminary. r Revised. Sources.—See BULLETIN for May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

RETAIL FOOD PRICES [Index numbers]

COST OF LIVING

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1935–39 ==100)	Can- ada (1935–39 ==100)	United King- dom (July 1914 =100)	Ger- many	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	land	Year or month	United States (1935-39 =100)	Can- ada (1935-39 =100)	United King- dom (July 1914 ==100)	Ger- many	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	land
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	100 101	93 95 98 103 104 101 106 116 127 131 131	122 125 130 139 141 141 164 168 161 166 168 170	118 120 122 122 122 123 128 129 132 134 138	124 118 120 127 130 130 150 177 191 198	115 114 120 130 130 132 146 175 200 211 215 215	1934	99 103 101 99 100 105 117 124	96 98 101 102 102 106 112 117 118 119	141 143 147 154 156 158 184 199 200 199 201 203	121 123 125 125 126 126 130 133 137 139 141	140 136 132 137 139 140 154 175 187	129 128 130 137 137 138 151 174 193 203 208 209
1945-December.	141	134	169			210	1945-December.	130	120	203			207
1946-January February March April May June July August September. October November.	141 140 140 142 143 146 166 171 174 180 188	133 133 133 135 138 142 144 145 143 147 147	169 169 169 169 169 169 171 171 168 168			210 208 206 206 208 209 209 209 209 215 **216	1946-January February March April May June July August September. October November.	130 130 131 132 133 141 144 146 148	120 120 120 121 122 124 125 126 126 127 ***********************************	203 203 203 203 204 203 205 205 205 203 203 203			207 206 205 205 206 207 207 207 207 212 2212

P Preliminary.

Revised index from March 1936 (see Bulletin for April 1937, p. 373).

Sources.—See Bulletin for May 1942, p. 451; October 1939, p. 943; and April 1937, p. 373.

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

		<u> </u>		Common stocks						
Year or month			United			United	(1926=100)			Nether-
	States (derived price) ¹	Kingdom (December 1921==100)	France (1938==100) ²	Germany (average price) ³	Nether- lands	States (1935-39 =100)	United King- dom	Ger- many	France (1938=100) ²	lands
Number of issues	15	87	50	³139	8	402	278	(5)	2 284	100
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	113.8 115.9 117.8 118.3 120.3 120.9	112.3 118.3 123.8 127.3 127.8 127.5 128.3	114.2 6 114.2 1143.4 146.4 146.6 150.5 152.1	99.0 100.7 103.0 • 103.3	90.9 777.9 84.3 94.7 98.5 10 103.7	94.2 88.1 80.0 69.4 91.9 99.8 121.5	75.9 70.8 72.5 75.3 84.5 88.6 92.4	94.1 114.6 136.8 142.1 145.0 145.4	112 5 140 9 308 479 540 551 453	89.7 895.0 129.1 131.5 151.0 10 151.4
1945—December 1946—January February March April May June July	121.9 123.8 124.5 124.5 124.3 123.7 123.9 124.0	127.5 129.1 130.1 129.9 131.7 132.6 132.0 132.2	151.2 148.6 148.6 147.5 146.1 147.3 146.3		102.4 105.0 105.3 105.9 105.0 100.9	139.7 144.8 143.3 141.8 151.6 154.3 153.2 149.6	94.2 95.2 94.9 93.8 95.2 97.6 99.5		450 433 461 452 448 532 540 569	123.2
August September October November	123.8 122.8 121.8 121.6	132.2 132.5 133.0	142.8 142.1 139.9 2141.0		400.0	146.4 125.4 122.3 120.6	97.6 94.7 93.0		583 933 1,051 p1,080	109.8

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

1 Figures represent calculated prices of a 4 per cent 20-year bond offering a yield equal to the monthly average yield for 15 high-grade corporate bonds. Source.—Standard and Poor's Corporation; for compilations of back figures on prices of both bonds and common stocks in the United States see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 130, p. 475, and Table 133, p. 479.

2 Published by the Ministry of National Economy with new base of 1938=100. Figures are for the last Friday of each month. The number of bonds included in the new index was increased to 50 (formerly 36). The index for stocks was based on 300 issues until Dec. 6, 1945, when five banks were nationalized; on 295 issues until July 4, 1946, when 11 insurance companies were nationalized; and on 284 issues thereafter. For complete information on the composition of the bond and stock indexes see "Bulletin de la Statistique Générale" December 1942, pp. 511-513, and July-August 1942, pp. 364-371, respectively. For back figures for both indexes from 1938 through 1941 on a monthly basis see "Bul etin de la Statistique Générale" for October-December 1944, pp. 274-276.

3 Since Apr. 1, 1935, the 139 bonds included in the calculation of the average price have all borne interest at 4½ per cent. The series prior to that date is not comparable to the present series, principally because the 169 bonds then included in the calculation bore interest at 6 per cent.

4 Indexes of reciprocals of average yields. For old index, 1929-1936, 1929=100; average yield in base year was 4.57 per cent. For new index beginning January 1937, January-March 1937==100; average period was 3.39 per cent.

5 This number, originally 329, has declined as the number of securities eligible for the index has diminished. In May 1941 it was down to 287.

4 Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available May-July. Average based on figures for 7 months; no data available May-July. Average based on figures for 8 months; no data available Sept.-Dec.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for Nov

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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