FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

MARCH 1970

BOARD OF GOVERNORS □ THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM □ WASHINGTON, D.C.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

NUMBER 3 □ VOLUME 56 □ MARCH 1970

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The Federal Reserve BULLETIN is issued monthly under the direction of the staff editorial committee. This committee is responsible for opinions expressed except in official statements and signed articles. Direction for the art work is provided by Mack Rowe.

Recent Changes in the Structure of Commercial Banking

COMMERCIAL BANKING STRUCTURE in the United States has developed within a framework of both State and Federal regulations—regulations that include controls over the chartering of new banks, merging, branching, and holding company formations and acquisitions. State laws that prohibit interstate branching and that vary greatly in their provisions relating to intrastate branching and holding company activity have contributed to the evolution of different State and regional banking structures. And both State and Federal regulations have had a substantial influence on banking structure at local levels.

Between 1961 and 1969, the number of banking organizations in the United States increased slightly; and the proportion of deposits held by the largest organizations—concentration—remained relatively unchanged. These changes stand in contrast to those of the 1950's. During that decade the number of banking organizations declined and concentration increased in the Nation as a whole, partly as the result of mergers, including mergers among relatively large banks.

RECENT CHANGES IN FEDERAL LAW

The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 required the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to evaluate the competitive effects, among other factors, of multiple bank holding company formations and acquisitions. The Bank Merger Act of 1960 further required the Federal Reserve and other bank regulatory agencies to evaluate the competitive effects, among other factors, of bank mergers. In 1966 Congress amended both the Bank Holding Company Act and the Bank Merger Act to clarify the relationship between those two banking acts and the Federal antitrust laws—that is, the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act. The amendments prescribed, among other things, that the same competitive standards would be applied by the Federal bank regulatory agencies and the Department of Justice in all cases involving bank mergers and registered bank holding company formations and acquisitions.

Under the amended legislation, as under that in effect earlier, all bank mergers must receive prior approval from the appropriate Federal regulatory agency, and all registered bank holding company formations and acquisitions must receive prior approval from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The agencies may not approve under any circumstances acquisitions that would violate the antimonopoly provisions (Section 2) of the Sherman Act. They are also forbidden to approve any acquisition the effect of which "may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly" (the language of Section 7 of the Clayton Act), or which "would be in restraint of trade" (that is, be in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act), unless "the anticompetitive effects . . . are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served." Even if an acquisition is approved by the relevant banking agency, however, the Department of Justice may bring suit under the Clayton and/or Sherman Acts. But if that Department does not act within 30 days, it is thereafter barred from entering suit except under Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

An intended effect of the amendments was to reduce the number of anticompetitive bank acquisitions, particularly among large institutions. During the 1950's, the number of banks in the United States had been reduced by about 5 per cent, and the principal cause of the reduction had been mergers—including acquisitions of a number of relatively large banks by other large banks.

STRUCTURE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

On June 30, 1969, there were 13,634 banks in the United States, an increase of 203 since the end of 1961. (See Table 1.) This increase resulted principally from the fact that the number of newly chartered banks was substantially larger than the number of banks that disappeared through merger. The years 1963, 1964, and 1965 had an unusually large number of new charters—in fact, in that period the number of new banks exceeded the number of mergers by an annual average of 134. In contrast, in the decade before 1962, the number of new banks chartered had averaged 59 fewer per year than the number of banks that were acquired through merger.

Changes in the number of banks for the Nation as a whole may give a broad indication of changes in banking structure, but these changes must be interpreted cautiously for several reasons. First, large banks and small banks often differ in the range and extent of services provided; thus the effects on banking structure and performance of a given change in the number of large banks may differ greatly from those effects caused by an equivalent change in the number of small banks. Secondly, as discussed below, structure has not changed at the same rate throughout the country. In some areas structure has changed very rapidly; in others, not at all. Consequently, changes on a nationwide basis may give a misleading impression about any given area. Finally, a number of banks are affiliated with registered bank holding companies, which appear to play a significant role in policy and operating decisions for all affiliates. In consequence, the number of banks tends to overstate the number of independent decision-making banking institutions.

If all banks in a registered bank holding company are considered as a single organization, figures reflecting changes in the number of banks should be adjusted to reflect changes in the number of "banking organizations." When this is done, the number of banking organizations—consisting of holding com-

TABLE 1

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1962–June 1969

Number, and nature of change	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 (Jan.–June)
Number, beginning of period	**13,431**	**13,426**	**13,570**	**13,761**	**13,804**	**13,769**	**13,720**	**13,678**
Increases:								
New banks organized	183	300	335	198	117	102	87	55
Reopenings	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Decreases:								
Mergers, consolidations, and absorptions:								
Banks, converted into branches	164	139	120	130	113	114	120	56
Other	18	12	13	19	24	19	10	41
Suspensions	2	2	8	7	1	4	....	2
Voluntary liquidations	4	2	2	....	4	11	....	....
Other changes	1	1	1	....	10	3	....	....
Number, end of period	**13,426**	**13,570**	**13,761**	**13,804**	**13,769**	**13,720**	**13,678**	**13,634**
Net increase, or decrease (−)	**−5**	**144**	**191**	**43**	**−35**	**−49**	**−42**	**−44**

NOTE.—Data in this table are for all commercial banks; they differ slightly from data for insured commercial banks shown in the special table on p. 210. Data for 1969 are preliminary.

pany groups and independent banks—is only slightly different from the number of banks; but the increase in number of banking organizations between 1961 and 1968 is considerably less than the increase in number of banks. At the end of 1961 there were 13,081 banking organizations; by the beginning of 1969 the number had risen to 13,171. Thus, the number of banking organizations expanded by 90 over the period, as compared with the number of banks, which increased by 247.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEPOSITS HELD BY LARGEST BANKS AND BANKING ORGANIZATIONS

June 1961 and 1968

Number	1961		1968	
	Banks	Banking organizations	Banks	Banking organizations
5 largest	13.70	14.33	14.02	14.25
100 largest	46.31	49.44	45.66	48.99
300 largest	60.29	62.95	59.23	62.80

The divergence between number of banks and number of banking organizations reflects the rapid growth of registered bank holding companies, particularly since the mid-1960's. At the end of 1961 there were 41 separate bank holding companies with 427 subsidiary banks; there had been relatively little change in these numbers by December 1965; but by the end of 1969 the number of holding companies had increased to 86 and the number of banks to 724. Even more impressive than the changes in these numbers, however, was the increase in the share of total deposits of subsidiaries. At the beginning of 1962 holding company subsidiaries held 8.0 per cent of all commercial bank deposits; at the end of 1965, they held 8.3 per cent; but by the end of 1969, the share of subsidiaries had risen to 14.5 per cent.

Multiple-office banking expanded rapidly not only through holding company growth but also through branch banking. The number of banking offices expanded to roughly 32,500 by January 1969—an increase of almost one-fifth since December 1961; and almost 97 per cent of the growth was accounted for by newly established branches. Since population in the United States increased at a slower rate than banking offices, the number of people per banking office declined from 7,500 to 6,200.

Concentration of deposits. One broad measure of banking structure is the amount of business done by the largest units. This is sometimes expressed as the percentage of total deposits held by the largest banking organizations. In 1968 the five largest such organizations in the Nation held more than 14 per cent of all commercial bank deposits, the same as in 1961. (See Table 2.)

The proportion of total deposits held by the 100 largest banking organizations also remained about the same over the period. These organizations may be viewed as representing the principal connections of large nationwide businesses in the United States. While they represent less than 1 per cent of all organizations in the banking system and hold about half the total deposits, their number is reasonably large in absolute terms, and the proportion of deposits held would not seem to represent an unduly high concentration.

Size distribution of banking organizations. The size of individual banking organizations grew rapidly during the period June 1961–June 1968. The median-sized organization increased from \$3.4 million to more than \$6 million. In 1961, more than 10 per cent of all banking organizations had \$1 million or less in deposits; in 1968, less than 3 per cent were in that size class. (See Table 3.) There were only 56 banking organizations with deposits of more than \$500 million in 1961; by mid-1968, the number had nearly doubled.

TABLE 3

SIZE OF BANKING ORGANIZATIONS

June 1961 and 1968

Size class (in millions of dollars)	1961		1968	
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
More than 500	56	.4	106	.8
100–500	221	1.7	348	2.7
50–100	209	1.6	380	2.9
20–50	681	5.3	1,283	9.8
10–20	1,236	9.7	2,107	16.2
5–10	2,245	17.6	3,256	25.0
2–5	4,268	33.4	3,733	28.7
1–2	2,540	19.9	1,437	11.0
1 or less	1,325	10.4	382	2.9
All size classes	12,781	100.0	13,032	100.0

A principal cause of the upward shift in size during the 1961-68 period was the growth of total bank deposits in the Nation, although this factor was no doubt of greater importance in some parts of the country than in others. Over the period, deposits held by all banking organizations increased from $250 billion to $393 billion, or by about 57 per cent.

One-bank holding companies. Among the significant developments in banking during the 1960's was the accelerated growth of one-bank holding companies—corporations that hold 25 per cent or more of the stock of only one bank. In 1955 there were only 117 known one-bank holding companies, and their banks held $11.6 billion in total deposits, about 6.0 per cent of the national total. Although the number of such companies had risen to 550 by the end of 1965, the proportion of total deposits that they held had decreased to 4.5 per cent. One-bank holding companies were typically, though not invariably, small concerns holding small banks as well as other properties.

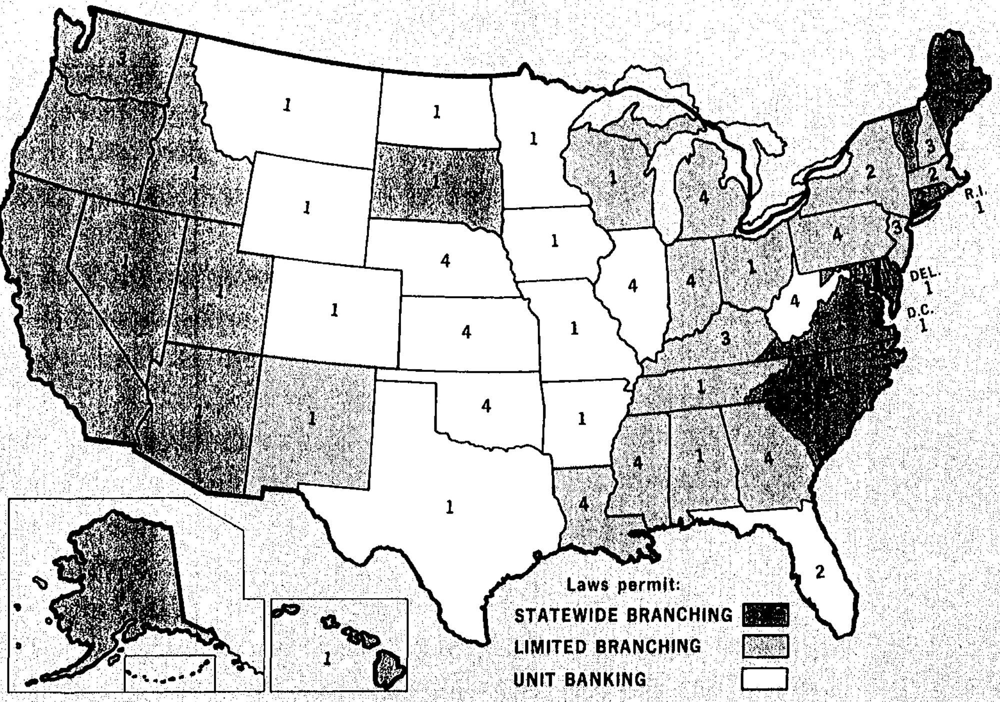
Since 1965 the number of one-bank holding companies and the proportion of bank deposits they hold have increased dramatically. In particular, both accelerated sharply during the latter half of 1968 and in 1969, when many of the largest banks in the Nation converted their corporate structure to include a one-bank holding company. Thus by the end of 1969 there were more than 890 known one-bank holding companies, which held banks with about $181 billion in deposits—about 43 per cent of total deposits of all insured commercial banks in the country.

One-bank holding companies may legally enter almost any industry in any geographic area. Large banks have thus been motivated to form such companies in order to enter product and geographic markets that they had formerly been barred or discouraged from entering by either law or regulation. Some observers have viewed the recent movement as a response to competitive pressures and to customer demands for a wider variety of services. But others have viewed it with some apprehension because of potential abuses that might result from expansion into new types of activity. Among matters of concern are the possibilities of undue concentration of economic power; preferential treatment by an affiliated bank of the nonbank affiliates of the holding company, particularly in the extension of credit; and dangers to the soundness of affiliated banks arising from pressures to favor customers of its affiliated businesses in credit decisions.

STATE BANKING LAWS

As already noted, banking structure is significantly affected by State as well as by Federal law and regulation. On the basis of their branch banking laws, States (including the District of Columbia) may be classified into three groups as follows: (1)

STATEWIDE BRANCH BANKING predominates in West and on East Coast; UNIT BANKING prevails in Midwest



Numbers indicate the following for each State: 1—no explicit holding company law; 2—law permits holding companies but requires State approval; 3—law permits holding companies but restricts operations; 4—law prohibits holding companies.

States that permit geographically unrestricted branching (statewide branching); (2) States that permit branching within limited geographic areas, usually the county in which the bank is headquartered, or that county plus contiguous counties (limited branching); and (3) States that prohibit branch banking (unit banking). As the map shows, statewide branching is widespread in the Far West, and it is predominant on the East Coast; limited branching is prevalent in States between the East Coast and the Mississippi River; and unit banking is dominant throughout the Midwest.

There have been few changes in State banking laws in recent years. During the 1960's, only four States—New York, Virginia, New Hampshire, and New Jersey—significantly changed their branching laws. All enacted less restrictive provisions.

The New York law, which generally limits branching to the areas within nine banking districts into which the State is divided, was amended in 1960 to permit more liberal branching by banks in the New York City area. The change permitted reciprocal branching between banks in three New York City counties (second New York banking district) and (1) the banks in Nassau County (first banking district) or (2) those in Westchester County (third banking district).

In Virginia, the law was changed in 1962 to permit statewide branching by merger. Branching, both *de novo* and by merger, had formerly been restricted to a limited area around a bank's head office; this earlier restriction remained in effect for *de novo* branching.

In New Hampshire, the law was amended in 1963 to permit branch banking within limited geographic areas, subject to home-office protection and several other limitations. Until that time branch banking had been prohibited.

In 1969 branching privileges were also liberalized in New Jersey. Before that time, branching had been limited to head office counties and had been further limited by the prohibition of *de novo* branching into communities where banking offices (head offices or branches) were located. Branching in New Jersey is now permitted within each of the three banking districts into which the State has been divided. *De novo* branching into communities containing head offices is still prohibited; however, *de novo* branching into communities with branch offices is prohibited only in communities with populations of less than 7,500.

The map also shows that 30 States do not have specific legislation regulating registered bank holding companies. Of the remaining States, five require State approval of the acquisition of banks by holding companies; four restrict such acquisitions, generally by specifying the maximum percentage of a bank's stock or of the total deposits in the State that the holding company may control; and 12 prohibit registered bank holding companies. Seventeen of the 21 States with holding company statutes have enacted such legislation since the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

New York, Virginia, and New Jersey are examples of States in which branching restrictions and holding company law interact to produce special types of banking structures. In New York, statewide banking can be accomplished only through the holding company mechanism because, as noted earlier, branching is generally restricted within nine State banking districts. In recent years a number of large holding companies have been organized and have made acquisitions in a substantial number of urban areas in the State.

In Virginia, holding company formations and acquisitions are also encouraged by restrictions on *de novo* branching, even though the State is not divided into districts as is New York and even though branching by merger is permitted throughout the State. This encouragement stems from the fact that *de novo* branching is restricted to a limited geographic area around a bank's head office. The acquisition of a distant bank through merger thereby eliminates the acquired bank's head office and its *de novo* branching privileges. On the other hand, the acquisition of the same distant bank by a holding company would not destroy the identity of the acquired bank's head office and would not eliminate its branching privileges. As in New York, a number of holding companies have been formed in Virginia in recent years and have acquired banks in many urban areas throughout the State.

New Jersey, like New York and unlike Virginia, has been divided into banking districts (three) within which banks may establish branches. As in New York, bank holding companies may operate across district lines; and several proposals for bank holding company formations would establish statewide organizations.

In all three States, branching has, for the most part, been limited to regions within the State, while holding company expansion has been permitted or encouraged throughout the State. To some degree, the banking structure that evolves from these laws reflects the desire of State legislatures to maintain the identities of local banks, while affording them the possibility of affiliation with corporate organizations large enough to provide the range and depth of services demanded from modern banking organizations.

STRUCTURE AT THE STATE LEVEL

Changes in banking structure at the State level, as already noted, are significantly affected by laws that regulate multiple-office banking; and it is useful to highlight some of the structural changes that have occurred among States grouped according to branching law. In June 1961 about half of the Nation's insured commercial banks were located in 15 unit-banking States. (See special table on page 210.) By June 1969 the proportion had increased by slightly more than 4 percentage points, as the number of banks in unit-banking States increased while the number in the 16 limited branching and 20 statewide branching States declined.

The change in number of banks in unit-banking and branch-banking States is determined almost completely by the number of new banks chartered and the number of mergers. More than 700 new banks were chartered in unit-banking States between June 1961 and June 1969—over 50 per cent of all new charters in the Nation. On the other hand, there were fewer than 90 mergers in unit-banking States over the period—around 7 per cent of the total number of mergers.

More new banks have appeared in unit-banking States because this is the only means for providing additional full-service banking facilities. Fewer mergers have occurred because a primary objective of merger—to acquire additional offices—is not attainable.

Registered bank holding companies. Prohibition of the establishment of full-service branches, whether *de novo* or by merger, has often been advanced as the principal reason for the growth in importance of holding companies in unit-banking States. In these States at the beginning of 1962, there were 26 registered bank holding companies with 244 banks—57 per cent of all holding-company-affiliated banks in the Nation. By the end of 1968 there were 44 holding companies with 349 banks in unit-banking States—about 55 per cent of all affiliated banks.

While most banks affiliated with holding companies are in unit-banking States, these figures, taken alone, could be misleading as an indication of the relative intrastate importance of holding companies in other States. Holding companies are of about the same importance in limited and statewide branching States as they are in unit-banking States. The 349 affiliated banks in unit-banking States represent 4.8 per cent of the total number of banks in those States; banks affiliated with holding companies in limited branching and statewide branching States represent 3.7 and 6.8 per cent, respectively, of the numbers of banks in those States. Banks affiliated with holding companies in unit-banking States hold 13.3 per cent of total bank deposits in those States; the comparable figures are 13.0 per cent in limited branching States and 14.0 per cent in statewide branching States.

Holding companies have grown in importance in certain branching States for the same basic reason as in unit-banking States. The holding company organizational form has provided a means for developing multiple-office organizations on a geographically extensive basis where banking laws prohibit or restrict such development by banks. As noted above, holding companies have become a popular organizational form in recent years in Virginia, a statewide branching State, and in New York, a limited branching State, as a means for developing statewide banking organizations; and planned formations in New Jersey, another limited branching State, suggest that the holding company will grow in importance there for the same reason.

Concentration of deposits. The proportion of total deposits held by the largest banking organizations in each State shows great variation, but it tends to be highest in statewide branching States and lowest in unit-banking States. (Concentration in local markets does not necessarily parallel concentration at the State level. A State with relatively low concentration statewide, for example, may contain high concentration in local markets.) For example, in six States—Rhode Island, Arizona, Nevada, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—the proportion of deposits held by the five largest organizations exceeds 90 per cent. All are statewide branching States with small populations. The statewide branching State with the lowest concentration ratio is South Dakota, with 46 per cent.

All three of the States with concentration ratios (for the five largest organizations) of less than 20 per cent—Kansas, Iowa, and West Virginia—are unit-banking States. The most highly concentrated unit-banking State is Montana, with approximately 60 per cent of total deposits held by the five largest banking organizations.

Changes in State concentration between 1961 and 1969 have also shown great variation. The concentration ratio remained approximately the same in seven States. Increases in concentration occurred in 14 States and decreases in 30 States, with increases mainly in branching States and decreases mainly in unit-banking States. The largest increase (20.5 percentage points) occurred in Virginia, a State that adopted statewide branching in 1962; the largest decrease (10.4 percentage points) was in Louisiana, a limited branching State.

While concentration is generally higher in branching States, the ratio of population to banking offices, a rough measure of convenience of banking services, tends to be lower. In statewide branching States there are 5,700 persons per banking office; in limited branching States, 6,100 per office; and in unit-banking States, 7,400 per office.

STRUCTURE IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

For most individuals and for most small and medium-sized businesses, alternative banking sources are generally limited to the local area. For such individuals and businesses, the relevant banking structure includes all banking offices that exert significant competitive influence on the type and quality of services made available locally and the prices charged for them.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) are sometimes used to approximate relevant market areas for small and medium-sized accounts. While individual SMSA's may be either larger or smaller than relevant market areas determined by detailed analysis, they serve, when properly qualified, as reasonably valid approximations of market areas for purposes of comparison. The extent of branch banking, however, is one of several factors that affect the geographic extent of local markets. Where branching is permitted, a larger SMSA is more likely to constitute one local market area than where branching is not permitted.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANKING ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKING OFFICES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

June 29, 1968

Population of standard metropolitan statistical area	Statewide branching States	Limited branching States	Unit-banking States
	Banking organizations		
50,000–100,000	6	5	7
100,000–500,000	8	11	18
500,000–1,000,000	15	18	38
1,000,000 and over	35	46	120
All SMSA's	13	16	29
	Banking offices		
50,000–100,000	19	10	9
100,000–500,000	40	35	23
500,000–1,000,000	112	89	48
1,000,000 and over	353	368	142
All SMSA's	93	86	36

Average numbers of banking organizations and offices in SMSA's are given in Table 4. As might be expected, metropolitan areas in unit-banking States contain the largest average number of banking organizations, with 29, followed by metropolitan areas in limited branching States and then by those in statewide branching States. While the average number of organizations increases with population in all branching-law classifications, it increases faster in unit-banking States than in either of the other two types of States; and metropolitan areas in unit-banking States have the largest average number of organizations in all size classes. They are followed, except in the smallest size class, by metropolitan areas in limited branching States. However, the ordering of the three groups of States is generally reversed in all size classes when the number of banking offices is considered rather than the number of banking organizations.

Data on the percentage of total deposits held by the largest and by the two largest banking organizations in all SMSA's are presented in Table 5. The largest banking organizations hold, on average, 30 per cent or more of total deposits, while the two largest hold 50 per cent or more. In small SMSA's concentration ratios in States with different types of branching laws show relatively little difference. But in larger SMSA's the percentages tend to be lowest in unit-banking States, followed by those in limited branching and then statewide branching States.

While concentration ratios tend to decline with population, even the lowest percentages are relatively high. The lowest ratios of deposits held by the two largest organizations, for example, are in the 1,000,000 and over population group. These ratios range from 43 per cent in unit-banking States to 55 per cent in statewide branching States.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEPOSITS HELD BY LARGEST BANKING ORGANIZATIONS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

June 29, 1968

Population of standard metropolitan statistical area	Largest organization			Two largest organizations		
	Statewide branching States	Limited branching States	Unit-banking States	Statewide branching States	Limited branching States	Unit-banking States
	Percentage of total deposits					
50,000–100,000	43.8	38.9	39.8	69.5	65.4	68.5
100,000–500,000	42.7	39.0	31.1	68.5	64.4	53.5
500,000–1,000,000	40.8	34.9	25.9	69.1	57.7	47.8
1,000,000 and over	32.7	31.1	23.9	55.0	51.5	42.7
All SMSA's	41.1	37.3	31.5	66.9	61.7	54.6
	Percentage of total deposits in accounts of $10,000 or less					
50,000–100,000	43.1	32.3	35.9	65.7	63.2	62.1
100,000–500,000	40.3	36.2	24.5	66.4	60.6	44.0
500,000–1,000,000	37.2	30.2	15.7	64.0	52.4	30.8
1,000,000 and over	32.5	24.5	13.9	54.7	42.5	24.5
All SMSA's	38.9	33.5	24.6	64.3	57.0	44.0

NOTE.—Percentage of deposits is the mean for individual metropolitan areas. SMSA's that overlap *State lines have been classified in States in which they are principally located.*

Concentration ratios for deposit accounts of $10,000 or less are also given in Table 5. It is believed that a greater proportion of these small accounts are generally owned by individuals and relatively small businesses that are not well known outside their own localities and are therefore limited to doing business with local banking institutions. Concentration measures based on small accounts may therefore be better approximations for analyzing likely bank performance in the provision of services to locally limited customers.

The percentage of deposits in small accounts held by the largest and the two largest banking organizations is generally lower than for total deposits. This is particularly true in large metropolitan areas. The difference among population classes in statewide branching States is not great; but the difference is larger in limited branching States, and it is much larger in unit-banking States. In unit-banking SMSA's with populations of 1,000,000 and over, the two largest banking organizations hold, on the average, 43 per cent of total deposits; but they hold less than 25 per cent of deposits in small accounts.

This difference in the percentage of total deposits and of small deposits held by large banking organizations in unit-banking States is accounted for mainly by the fact that large central city banks in these States cannot branch into the suburbs to follow population movements. They are thus restricted in their ability to attract deposits from individuals who have moved to the suburbs and from small business establishments in new population centers.

* * *

In recent years there have been several significant developments in banking structure in the United States. Although the number of banking organizations increased only slightly, this was a change from the previous decade when there was a decline in the number of organizations. The number of banking offices increased substantially—particularly in statewide branching States. The size of the median organization increased by 80 per cent, but it is still only slightly larger than $6 million in total deposits. Thus, while there are a number of banking organizations of large absolute size, most are still relatively small. Banking institutions, especially large ones, continued to expand into new geographic and product markets—particularly through the bank holding company mechanism.

Important changes in banking law occurred during the period at both the Federal and State level. At the Federal level, the Bank Merger Act and the Bank Holding Company Act were amended, primarily to clarify the relationship between the two banking acts and the antitrust laws. Substantial changes in banking laws at the State level occurred in only four States; all liberalized their branching or holding company restrictions, or both.

Structural changes at the State level were varied. Increases in the number of banking organizations, however, occurred in more than twice as many States as decreases; and decreases in concentration of deposits also occurred in more than twice as many States as increases. The number of States in which registered bank holding companies operate changed little over the period; but the number of holding companies, the number of affiliated banks, and the proportion of total bank deposits in these States in holding company affiliates increased substantially.

There are considerable differences among numbers of banking organizations in branching and nonbranching metropolitan areas, but numbers rise in all cases with population. Concentration of total deposits, however, is generally high in all metropolitan areas. □

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BANKING ORGANIZATIONS AND DEPOSITS OF LARGEST FIVE ORGANIZATIONS

June 1961 and 1969

Type of banking, and State	Number						5 largest banking organizations		
	Banks			Banking organizations			Deposits as percentage of deposits of all organizations		Change (percentage points), 1961–69
	1961	1969	Change, 1961–69	1961	1969	Change, 1961–69	1961	1969	
Statewide branching									
Alaska	10	9	−1	10	9	−1	85.16	85.03	−.13
Arizona	9	13	4	8	12	4	98.09	95.46	−2.63
California	113	149	36	112	146	34	81.90	78.00	−3.90
Connecticut	59	63	4	59	63	4	56.40	56.54	.14
Delaware	19	19	0	19	19	0	91.69	91.71	.02
District of Columbia	11	14	3	11	13	2	88.74	90.92	2.18
Hawaii	7	7	0	7	7	0	96.62	90.67	−5.95
Idaho	32	26	−6	32	26	−6	84.48	86.36	1.88
Maine	43	40	−3	42	35	−7	47.45	51.68	4.23
Maryland	132	120	−12	132	117	−15	56.77	62.94	6.17
Nevada	7	9	2	6	8	2	98.62	95.38	−3.24
North Carolina	178	116	−62	178	116	−62	57.30	67.48	10.18
Oregon	47	48	1	47	48	1	89.22	87.61	−1.61
Rhode Island	8	11	3	8	11	3	98.18	96.25	−1.93
South Carolina	140	110	−30	140	110	−30	52.98	59.10	6.12
South Dakota	174	165	−9	165	153	−12	43.40	46.14	2.74
Utah	46	53	7	45	52	7	76.59	72.03	−4.56
Vermont	54	44	−10	54	44	−10	35.97	49.43	13.46
Virginia	305	236	−69	301	193	−108	27.08	47.55	20.47
Washington	87	92	5	83	88	5	73.52	73.73	.21
Total	1,481	1,344	−137	1,459	1,270	−189			
Limited branching									
Alabama	238	268	30	238	268	30	39.26	32.47	−6.79
Georgia	362	421	59	345	406	61	56.93	51.72	−5.21
Indiana	437	409	−28	435	407	−28	29.82	26.94	−2.88
Kentucky	344	340	−4	343	339	−4	33.89	33.24	−.65
Louisiana	190	229	39	190	229	39	40.15	29.78	−10.37
Massachusetts	162	155	−7	141	136	−5	64.17	63.68	−.49
Michigan	374	330	−44	374	330	−44	50.00	47.57	−2.43
Mississippi	191	183	−8	191	183	−8	28.42	32.62	4.20
New Hampshire	70	75	5	64	69	5	34.87	36.35	1.48
New Jersey	249	227	−22	249	227	−22	22.87	21.34	−1.53
New Mexico	57	64	7	53	58	5	55.69	50.38	−5.31
New York	379	298	−81	365	267	−98	54.89	57.40	2.51
Ohio	582	521	−61	560	491	−69	33.42	31.46	−1.96
Pennsylvania	680	490	−190	680	490	−190	38.66	36.75	−1.91
Tennessee	291	301	10	285	293	8	49.94	40.44	−9.50
Wisconsin	557	602	45	545	558	13	33.33	31.32	−2.01
Total	5,163	4,913	−250	5,058	4,751	−307			
Unit banking									
Arkansas	232	245	13	232	245	13	23.87	20.55	−3.32
Colorado	164	220	56	162	205	43	47.87	46.78	−1.09
Florida	313	462	149	302	377	75	21.75	25.82	4.07
Illinois	967	1,072	105	964	1,070	106	42.31	38.45	−3.86
Iowa	641	659	18	626	639	13	19.24	16.99	−2.25
Kansas	585	600	15	585	600	15	19.27	16.10	−3.17
Minnesota	679	721	42	566	608	42	63.11	58.66	−4.45
Missouri	613	660	47	609	643	34	35.38	29.47	−5.91
Montana	121	135	14	95	103	8	57.31	59.14	1.83
Nebraska	394	435	41	390	431	41	41.25	35.45	−5.80
North Dakota	153	166	13	122	137	15	54.34	48.37	−5.97
Oklahoma	386	424	38	386	424	38	37.44	33.52	−3.92
Texas	999	1,146	147	990	1,136	146	26.99	22.43	−4.56
West Virginia	181	195	14	181	195	14	22.10	18.34	−3.76
Wyoming	55	70	15	53	68	15	45.97	37.35	−8.62
Total	6,483	7,210	727	6,263	6,881	618			

NOTE.—Data are for insured commercial banks; those for 1969 are preliminary.

Changes in Time and Savings Deposits, July–October 1969

Interest rates paid on major types of time and savings deposits held by individuals, partnerships, and corporations (IPC) were at or close to ceiling levels at most commercial banks on October 31, 1969. Virtually all of the large banks and most of the smaller ones had been paying ceiling rates for many months. An appreciable number of the few remaining smaller banks moved to the ceiling levels during the quarter—continuing the trend noted in other recent surveys.[1] The rate structure at the end of October reflected the continued pressure from high yields on market instruments, which were near record highs during this period.

In the 3 months before the October survey, commercial banks experienced an even larger net outflow of time and savings deposits than in the preceding quarter. The decline in such deposits was due for the most part to continued massive declines in large-denomination time deposits, held mainly by businesses, and to lesser reductions in small-denomination certificates of deposit and regular savings deposits. Only consumer-type, open account deposits in passbook or statement form continued to expand appreciably, although at a much slower pace than in earlier quarters.

Information on changes in interest rates paid by insured commercial banks and on flows into time and savings deposits during the 3 months ending October 1969 was obtained from a survey conducted jointly by the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on October 31, 1969. The data were reported by all member banks and by a sample of insured nonmember banks; data for the latter have been expanded to give universe estimates. In addition to information on amounts outstanding and rates of interest paid on new deposits, the most recent survey provides, for member banks only, information on maturity and denomination of the various types of small-denomination time deposit instruments and on the estimated percentage of each major type of time deposits held by businesses.

Effective January 21, 1970, the Board of Governors increased the ceiling rates on savings and other time deposits payable by member banks, and the FDIC made similar adjustments in ceiling rates for insured nonmember banks. The new ceilings are shown on page A 11 of this BULLETIN.

NET CHANGES IN DEPOSITS

Total time and savings deposits, IPC, at insured commercial banks declined by $2.8 billion, or about 1.6 per cent, in the 3 months ending October 31, 1969. (See Table 1.) This compares with a decline of 1.4 per cent in the preceding quarter and with increases in earlier survey periods.

Businesses accounted for most of the reduction in deposits, as might be expected in view of their ready access during this period

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

[1] Previous surveys of time and savings deposits at all member banks were conducted by the Board of Governors in late 1965, in early 1966, and quarterly in 1967. Beginning in 1968 the quarterly surveys were expanded to provide figures for all insured commercial banks and were conducted jointly by the Board of Governors and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The results of earlier surveys have appeared in BULLETINS in 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969, the most recent being October 1969, pp. 804–14.

Appendix tables for this article appear on pp. 218–24 of this BULLETIN.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON SURVEY DATES IN 1969

Type of deposit	Number of issuing banks				Amount (in millions of dollars)				Percentage change in deposits (quarterly rate)		
	1969				1969						
	Jan. 31	Apr. 30	July 31	Oct. 31	Jan. 31	Apr. 30	July 31	Oct. 31	Jan. 31–Apr. 30, 1969	Apr. 30–July 31, 1969	July 31–Oct. 31, 1969
Total time and savings deposits	13,259	13,268	13,290	13,161	180,226	180,801	178,318	175,485	.3	−1.4	−1.6
Savings	12,714	12,791	12,819	12,628	93,593	93,215	92,075	91,529	−.4	−1.2	−.6
Time deposits in denominations of less than $100,000—total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58,333	60,978	63,934	64,324	4.5	4.8	.6
Issued mainly to consumers—total	11,851	12,065	12,413	12,544	52,993	55,243	58,927	59,782	4.2	6.7	1.5
Certificates of deposit[1]	11,684	11,937	12,254	12,378	45,355	45,610	46,611	46,274	.6	2.2	−.7
Open account (passbook or statement form)[2]	1,209	1,658	2,064	2,293	7,638	9,633	12,317	13,508	26.1	27.9	9.7
Issued mainly (or in large part) to businesses—total	7,236	7,508	7,372	6,998	5,340	5,735	5,007	4,542	7.4	−12.7	−9.3
Certificates of deposit[3]	6,610	6,755	6,685	6,405	4,033	4,058	3,464	3,029	.6	−14.6	−12.6
Open account[4]	1,600	1,710	1,677	1,713	1,307	1,677	1,543	1,513	28.3	−8.0	−1.9
Time deposits in denominations of $100,000 or more (issued mainly to businesses)—total	4,031	4,030	4,258	4,086	23,388	21,185	16,735	13,945	−9.4	−21.0	−16.7
Negotiable CD's	1,897	1,946	1,906	1,630	15,285	12,853	9,525	7,686	−15.9	−25.9	−19.3
Nonnegotiable CD's	2,244	2,263	2,486	2,569	6,042	6,048	5,411	4,729	.1	−10.5	−12.6
Open account	580	552	534	523	2,061	2,284	1,799	1,530	10.8	−21.2	−15.0
Christmas savings and other special funds	7,683	7,984	7,982	7,472	4,912	5,423	5,573	5,686	10.4	2.8	2.0

n.a. Not available.

[1] Includes all time certificates of deposit in denominations of less than $100,000 for which, in the judgment of the reporting banks, 50 per cent or more of the outstanding volume of deposits was issued to consumers (nonbusiness holders).

[2] Includes time deposits, open account, issued in passbook, statement, or other forms that are direct alternatives for regular savings accounts. Most of these are believed to be in accounts totaling less than $100,000.

[3] Includes all time certificates of deposit in denominations of less than $100,000 for which, in the judgment of the reporting bank, 50 per cent or more of the outstanding volume of deposits was issued to businesses.

[4] Includes time deposits, open account, in denominations of less than $100,000, other than those described in footnote 2. These instruments are issued both to consumers and to businesses.

NOTE.—Data were compiled jointly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For Jan. 31, Apr. 30, and July 31, 1969, the information was reported by a probability sample of all insured commercial banks; for Oct. 31, 1969, the data for member banks were reported by virtually all member banks and for insured nonmember banks by the same sample of these banks reporting in earlier surveys.

Some deposit categories include a small amount of deposits outstanding in a relatively few banks that no longer issue these types of deposits and are not included in the number of issuing banks. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

to alternative investments yielding much more than the prevailing ceiling rates on time deposits. Negotiable CD's in denominations of $100,000 or more declined by $1.8 billion, or nearly 20 per cent, while smaller-denomination instruments held mainly by businesses fell by 9 per cent.

Deposits held by consumers and nonprofit organizations—which account for the bulk of the time deposits at commercial banks—showed little further growth in the most recent quarter after expanding briskly in earlier survey periods. Savings deposits—which carried a 4 per cent ceiling rate until January 1970—declined steadily throughout 1969, reflecting in large part shifts into various forms of time deposits that paid higher rates. Accordingly, small consumer-held certificates had been expanding until the October survey period, but by that time smaller depositors too had become increasingly attracted by higher yields elsewhere, and they drew down such deposits by nearly 1 per cent in that period. Only the relatively new consumer-type open account deposits showed appreciable further growth. Nevertheless, the 9.7 per cent increase in these deposits in the period from July to October was less than half the rate that had prevailed earlier in the year.

In connection with the October 1969 survey, the Federal Reserve System again collected information from member banks, as it had a year earlier, on small-denomination consumer certificates that carry a bank-guaranteed rate for more than 1 year. Such certificates generally permit withdrawal of funds at regular intervals—usually 90 days. At the end of October, 853 member banks had such deposits outstanding in the amount of $5.3 billion (Appendix Table 9). These deposits, which were mainly in banks paying a 5 per cent rate, accounted for about 17 per cent of the total amount of consumer certificates outstanding. Both the number of issuing banks and the amount of such deposits were about the same as a year earlier.

Large banks accounted for most of the contraction in time and savings deposits in the most recent quarter—reflecting in part the fact that a larger percentage of their deposits are those of businesses and that their nonbusiness depositors are quite sensitive to changes in interest rates. For banks with total deposits of $100 million and over, total time and savings deposits, IPC, declined by somewhat more than 2 per cent between July and October, mainly because of a reduction in large-denomination instruments. By contrast, at smaller banks, where business-held deposits are less important and nonbusiness depositors are somewhat less rate-sensitive

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY BUSINESSES AT MEMBER BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1969

Group	All time deposits (excluding passbook savings)	Denominations of less than $100,000						Denominations of $100,000 and over			
			Certificates of deposit			Time deposits, open account					
			Issued mainly to consumers								
		All types	Interest rate guaranteed[1]	All other	Issued mainly to businesses	In passbook or statement form	All other	All types	Negotiable CD's	Non-negotiable CD's	Time deposits, open account
All banks reporting information	**19.9**	**7.6**	**2.3**	**4.4**	**88.1**	**3.3**	**20.9**	**65.0**	**72.9**	**51.1**	**63.4**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):											
Less than 10	6.4	5.2	2.6	2.8	84.6	3.9	8.7	46.9	52.2	45.2	31.9
10–50	10.4	7.4	2.8	3.9	89.2	4.5	10.3	49.6	54.6	46.5	43.6
50–100	15.6	8.7	2.0	5.2	89.7	5.1	17.5	56.2	62.3	48.6	50.0
100–500	21.8	10.1	2.3	7.0	86.2	3.5	20.2	61.7	65.9	52.2	53.5
500 and over	26.8	7.2	2.2	3.7	88.9	2.7	43.3	68.8	78.1	52.3	65.2
Federal Reserve district:											
Boston	28.6	10.3	2.0	10.5	80.1	5.5	28.7	79.3	79.6	74.3	83.4
New York	32.8	11.2	1.2	6.6	90.5	5.5	21.8	62.4	73.7	49.2	57.0
Philadelphia	12.7	7.2	1.9	3.3	89.8	16.8	20.4	64.9	76.6	46.3	59.8
Cleveland	13.7	5.9	2.5	3.4	92.1	2.8	39.0	65.0	69.4	52.1	76.1
Richmond	20.7	10.2	2.3	4.6	88.2	6.4	17.7	68.8	74.6	62.6	61.1
Atlanta	13.6	5.5	2.2	3.5	88.3	2.3	16.6	43.5	60.0	29.3	40.0
Chicago	12.4	5.1	4.6	3.2	96.2	1.4	18.2	68.1	78.4	52.9	57.5
St. Louis	11.5	7.2	1.8	5.1	94.0	3.3	4.3	44.7	42.2	48.5	48.8
Minneapolis	11.7	7.8	2.0	6.1	85.0	1.2	16.7	70.6	77.3	55.9	96.3
Kansas City	14.3	7.1	1.1	3.5	79.8	2.4	10.1	56.7	59.3	47.4	96.6
Dallas	32.1	12.5	3.1	8.4	74.7	7.3	6.7	65.4	66.9	59.0	63.8
San Francisco	28.2	8.2	3.4	4.3	89.9	1.6	57.2	73.0	81.4	55.9	98.3
Total time deposits (other than savings) at member banks reporting information—Oct. 31, 1969 (in millions of dollars)	57,227	44,943	5,274	26,088	1,758	10,772	1,051	12,284	7,063	3,800	1,421

[1] Consumer CD's with interest rate guaranteed for more than 12 months.

NOTE.—Data are for member banks of the Federal Reserve System that supplied this information. No insured nonmember banks reported this information. For a description of small-denomination instruments issued mainly to consumers and those issued mainly to businesses, see Table 1, footnotes 1–4.

than at big banks, total time and savings deposits declined by less than 1 per cent.

BUSINESS-HELD TIME DEPOSITS

Businesses held nearly two-thirds of all time deposits in denominations of $100,000 and over at member banks on October 31, 1969—but the proportion was less than one-tenth for time deposits in small denominations (other than regular savings). (See Table 2.) Reflecting largely differences in customer orientation, the proportions of total time deposits (other than savings) held by businesses varied considerably by size of bank—from about one-fourth for large banks to about 6 per cent for banks in the smallest size class (total deposits of less than $10 million). In the smaller bank-size groups, even the large-denomination instruments are held to a considerable extent by consumers.

The estimated proportion of total time deposits, IPC (other than savings), held by businesses declined substantially in the year ending October 1969—from one-third to less than one-fifth—mainly because of the reduction in deposits in denominations of $100,000 and over during 1969. Among large negotiable CD's—where business holders have always predominated—business holdings dropped from over four-fifths to less than three-fourths of the total volume outstanding. Even among small-denomination instruments, the percentage held by businesses declined from about 10 to less than 8 per cent.

RATE CHANGES AND RATE STRUCTURE

At most commercial banks, offering rates on major types of time and savings deposits on October 31, 1969, were at the maximum permitted by regulation. Of the relatively few banks that had been paying lower rates in earlier surveys, an appreciable number moved to ceiling levels during the recent period. (See Appendix Table 10.) On small-denomination time deposits more than nine-tenths of the issuing banks, which hold virtually all of such deposits, were paying the 5 per cent ceiling on October 31. (See Table 3.) On regular savings accounts these percentages were somewhat lower: four-fifths of the banks holding more than nine-tenths of the deposits were paying the 4 per cent ceiling.

On time deposits in denominations of $100,000 and over, most of which are issued by large money market banks, nearly all offering rates at these banks were at the ceiling levels at the end of October. The ceiling rates ranged from 5½ per cent on maturities of less than 60 days to 6¼ per cent for maturities of 180 days and over. As of October 31, more than four-fifths of all large-denomination time deposits were in banks that reported offering rates of 6 or 6¼ per cent.

MINIMUM DENOMINATION AND MATURITY REQUIREMENTS

Nearly all 5,900 member banks offered some kind of consumer-type time certificate on October 31, 1969. About half of these banks reported that the minimum amount required to purchase such an instrument was $500 or less, while another two-fifths of the total indicated the requirement was between $500 and $1,000. Only about 1 in 10 of the banks had a requirement of more than $1,000. (See Appendix Table 11.)[2]

Minimum balance requirements were somewhat higher on small-denomination CD's issued mainly to businesses than on similar instruments issued principally to consumers. For example, nearly three-fifths of the issuing banks had a requirement of more than $500 on instruments issued mainly to businesses, whereas less than half of the banks had a requirement that high for similar instruments issued principally to consumers.

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[2] Similar data for insured nonmember banks are not available.

TABLE 3

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON JULY 31 AND OCTOBER 31, 1969, BY TYPE OF DEPOSIT, BY MOST COMMON RATE PAID ON NEW DEPOSITS IN EACH CATEGORY, AND BY SIZE OF BANK

Group	All banks		Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)				All banks		Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)			
			Less than 100		100 and over				Less than 100		100 and over	
	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31
	Number of banks, or percentage distribution						Amount of deposits (in millions of dollars), or percentage distribution					
Savings deposits:												
Issuing banks	12,622	12,819	12,137	12,333	485	486	91,529	92,075	37,692	37,920	53,836	54,155
Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.50 or less	19.3	20.8	19.8	21.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.0	10.0	12.3	3.5	3.2
3.51–4.00	80.7	79.2	80.2	78.6	93.2	93.6	93.8	93.0	90.0	87.7	96.5	96.8
Time deposits in denominations of less than $100,000:												
Issued mainly to consumers:												
Issuing banks	12,541	12,413	12,064	11,943	477	470	59,776	58,927	33,709	33,665	26,067	25,263
Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	.8	1.5	.6	.8	1.0	1.3	.1	.2
4.51–4.75	......	(1)	(1)	(1)	......	......	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	......	......
4.76–5.00	97.0	96.7	96.9	96.7	99.2	98.5	99.4	99.2	99.0	98.7	99.9	99.8
Issued mainly to businesses:												
Issuing banks	6,979	7,372	6,579	6,955	400	417	4,498	4,970	2,606	2,635	1,893	2,337
Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less	6.8	9.2	6.8	9.2	7.5	9.1	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.7	1.7	2.7
4.51–4.75	.1	.1	.1	.1	......	......	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	......	......
4.76–5.00	93.1	90.7	93.1	90.7	92.5	90.9	97.7	96.2	97.2	95.3	98.3	97.3
Time deposits in denominations of $100,000 or more: Issuing banks	4,069	4,258	3,602	3,784	467	474	13,797	16,732	2,806	3,250	10,991	13,482
Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.1	1.3	.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	.1
4.51–4.75	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2	......	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	......
4.76–5.00	24.4	33.1	26.3	35.7	9.6	11.8	6.0	7.1	18.6	28.3	2.8	2.0
5.01–5.25	.9	.5	.9	.5	.6	.6	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
5.26–5.50	7.0	8.6	6.7	8.6	9.4	8.0	8.8	7.7	5.7	3.8	9.6	8.6
5.51–5.75	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.4	3.4	.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	.9	1.5
5.76–6.00	15.9	17.6	15.4	16.9	19.9	23.6	21.7	17.3	16.4	21.9	23.0	16.2
6.01–6.25	47.0	35.4	45.9	33.4	56.1	51.5	61.0	65.7	56.0	41.8	62.3	71.5

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—The most common interest rate for each instrument or group of instruments refers to the basic stated rate per annum (before compounding) in effect on the survey date that was generating the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows. If the posted rates were unchanged during the 30-day period just preceding the survey date, the rate reported as the most common rate was the rate in effect on the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows during that 30-day period. If the rate changed during that period, the rate reported was the rate prevailing on the largest dollar volume of inflows from the time of the last rate change to the survey date.

While rate ranges of ¼ of a percentage point are shown in this and other tables, the most common rate reported by most banks was the top rate in the range; for example, 4.00, 4.50, etc. On business-type time deposits in denominations of $100,000 and over, however, some large banks have had on past surveys rates at intervals of ⅛ of a percentage point, such as 5.625 and 5.875.

For a description of time deposits in denominations of less than $100,000 issued mainly to consumers and those issued mainly to businesses, see notes to Table 1. Time deposits in denominations of $100,000 and over (issued mainly to businesses) include negotiable and nonnegotiable CD's and open accounts. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

About one out of two of the banks that issue small-denomination time deposits reported that they would accept maturities of 3 months or less on these instruments. At the same time, 9 out of 10 of the reporting banks indicated that the longest maturity they would accept was 12 months, except on small CD's with guaranteed interest rate.

On consumer CD's on which the interest rate was guaranteed by the bank for more than 12 months, not all banks reported usable information on maximum maturity. But for

TABLE 4

AVERAGE OF MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1969

Per cent per annum

Bank location and size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)	All time and savings deposits	Savings and consumer-type time deposits	Savings	Consumer-type time deposits			Business-type time deposits in denominations of—		
							Less than $100,000[1]	$100,000 or more	
				Total	CD's	Time, open account (passbook or statement form)		Negotiable CD's	Other
All banks:									
All size groups	4.51	4.36	3.95	4.99	5.00	4.99	4.96	6.05	5.95
Less than 10	4.54	4.51	3.85	4.99	4.99	4.89	4.97	5.82	5.62
10–50	4.47	4.40	3.92	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.97	6.05	5.81
50–100	4.49	4.36	3.95	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	6.08	5.82
100–500	4.46	4.28	3.94	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	6.11	5.95
500 and over	4.57	4.32	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.91	6.02	6.03
Banks in—									
Selected large SMSA's[2]:									
All size groups	4.52	4.31	3.98	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.96	6.05	6.00
Less than 10	4.41	4.35	3.95	4.98	4.99	4.92	4.95	5.90	5.86
10–50	4.41	4.31	3.95	4.99	4.99	5.00	4.98	6.10	5.90
50–100	4.47	4.33	3.96	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	6.10	5.94
100–500	4.48	4.28	3.95	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	6.12	5.99
500 and over	4.57	4.32	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.91	6.02	6.02
All other SMSA's:									
All size groups	4.46	4.34	3.91	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	6.08	5.92
Less than 10	4.39	4.35	3.81	4.99	4.99	5.00	4.94	5.94	5.71
10–50	4.46	4.37	3.91	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97	6.00	5.77
50–100	4.51	4.39	3.94	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97	6.06	5.90
100–500	4.43	4.29	3.89	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.99	6.09	5.88
500 and over	4.52	4.34	3.96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.22	6.24
Banks outside SMSA's:									
All size groups	4.53	4.48	3.89	4.99	4.99	4.98	4.97	6.01	5.66
Less than 10	4.59	4.56	3.83	4.99	4.99	4.85	4.97	5.69	5.58
10–50	4.51	4.46	3.90	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.96	6.01	5.73
50–100	4.47	4.36	3.95	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.98	6.11	5.54
100–500	4.40	4.31	3.97	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	6.07	5.68
500 and over	4.58	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	....	6.25

[1] Includes CD's and small-denomination time deposits, open account, other than those in passbook or statement form.

[2] The selected large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget and arranged by size of population in the 1960 census, are as follows:

New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Philadelphia
Detroit
San Francisco-Oakland
Boston
Pittsburgh
St. Louis
Washington, D.C.
Cleveland
Baltimore
Newark
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Buffalo
Houston
Milwaukee
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic
Seattle
Dallas
Cincinnati
Kansas City
San Diego
Atlanta
Miami
Denver
New Orleans
Portland, Ore.
SanBernardino-Riverside
Tampa-St. Petersburg
Louisville
Indianapolis
Dayton
San Antonio
Columbus
Phoenix
Albany-Schenectady-Troy
San Jose
Birmingham
Memphis
Jersey City
Rochester
Norfolk-Portsmouth
Gary-Hammond-E. Chicago
Ft. Worth
Syracuse
Hartford
Akron
Oklahoma City
Youngstown-Warren
Sacramento
Honolulu
Omaha
Jacksonville
Tulsa
Richmond
Nashville
Salt Lake City
Flint
Wichita
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood
Orlando
Charlotte
Des Moines
Ft. Wayne
Baton Rouge
West Palm Beach
Rockford
Jackson, Miss.

NOTE.—The average rates were calculated by weighting the most common rate reported on each type of deposit at each bank by the amount of that type of deposit outstanding. Christmas savings and other special funds, for which no rate information was collected, were excluded.

those that did, four-fifths stated that the longest maturity offered was 5 years or less. Most of these banks were paying the 5 per cent ceiling rate. Nevertheless, as many as 80 banks with $1.5 billion of such deposits offered a maximum maturity of more than 5 years, with 29 of these banks (holding $500 million of deposits) offering a maximum maturity of more than 10 years. In this latter group a substantial proportion of the deposits were in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District where the instrument used was generally a savings bond with a 14-year maturity.

Some easing of non-rate terms offered by banks on consumer-type time deposits occurred in the year ending October 1969. With nearly all member banks paying the 5 per cent maximum rate permitted by regulation and unable to compete further on a rate basis, a number of banks reduced their minimum denomination requirements on these instruments. This was particularly noticeable on open account deposits in passbook or statement form that showed a continued rapid rate of expansion during 1969. In October 1968 more than half of the banks offering this instrument had a minimum denomination requirement of over $500; a year later only about one-third of the banks had a requirement as high as this. Some relaxation of these requirements was also evident for other types of small-denomination instruments.

AVERAGE INTEREST RATES

Weighted average interest rates paid on the major forms of time and savings deposits as of October 31, 1969, are shown in Table 4. In the 3 months ending October 1969, the average rate on all forms of time and savings deposits declined slightly from 4.53 to 4.51 per cent—reflecting in large part the sizable reduction in large-denomination time deposits on which the highest rates are paid.

On consumer- and business-type small-denomination time deposits, average rates were at or near the regulatory ceiling—as they had been in other recent surveys—regardless of bank size or whether the bank was located in or outside a standard metropolitan statistical area. On regular savings accounts and on large-denomination time deposits, however, the smaller banks continued to offer somewhat lower rates than the larger banks. □

NOTES TO APPENDIX TABLES 1–9:

[1] Less than $500,000.

[2] Omitted to avoid individual bank disclosure.

[3] Includes all CD's in denominations of less than $100,000 of which, in the judgment of the issuing bank, 50 per cent or more of the total amount outstanding on the survey date was issued to nonbusiness (consumer) holders.

[4] Includes all CD's in denominations of less than $100,000 of which, in the judgment of the reporting bank, 50 per cent or more of the total amount outstanding on the survey date was issued to businesses.

[5] Includes all time deposits, open account, in denominations of less than $100,000 except those in passbook or statement form used as direct alternatives for savings deposits, shown separately in Appendix Table 3.

NOTE.—Data were compiled from information reported by all member banks and by a probability sample of all insured nonmember banks. The latter were expanded to provide universe estimates.

Figures exclude banks that reported no interest rate paid and that held no deposits on the survey dates, and they also exclude a few banks that had discontinued issuing these instruments but still had some deposits outstanding on the survey date. Time deposits, open account, exclude Christmas savings and other special accounts. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1—SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)			Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)		
		3.00 or less	3.50	4.00		3.00 or less	3.50	4.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS				MILLIONS OF DOLLARS			
All banks	**12,622**	**1,827**	**610**	**10,185**	**91,529**	**3,007**	**2,630**	**85,892**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):								
Less than 10	7,542	1,406	401	5,735	7,393	754	323	6,317
10–50	4,114	385	174	3,555	21,559	1,293	819	19,447
50–100	481	19	19	443	8,740	235	330	8,175
100–500	383	16	15	352	20,410	686	1,052	18,672
500 and over	102	1	1	100	33,426	(2)	(2)	33,281
Federal Reserve district:								
Boston	343	8	....	335	3,836	51	....	3,785
New York	443	11	6	426	15,281	443	254	14,584
Philadelphia	460	92	88	280	5,672	514	1,298	3,859
Cleveland	782	114	18	650	8,960	212	106	8,642
Richmond	837	45	15	777	7,051	76	142	6,834
Atlanta	1,438	98	69	1,271	6,010	67	262	5,681
Chicago	2,443	484	119	1,840	16,482	788	380	15,314
St. Louis	1,158	181	17	960	2,759	312	27	2,420
Minneapolis	1,304	544	197	563	1,699	446	123	1,130
Kansas City	1,839	238	30	1,571	3,204	77	26	3,101
Dallas	1,210	12	51	1,147	3,333	21	10	3,303
San Francisco	365	....	....	365	17,240	....	....	17,240

APPENDIX TABLE 2—CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN $100,000—ISSUED MAINLY TO CONSUMERS [3]

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks	**12,375**	**21**	**149**	**191**	**5**	**12,009**	**46,269**	**13**	**105**	**206**	**3**	**45,943**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	7,515	14	105	123	3	7,270	9,823	2	34	81	1	9,704
10–50	3,938	6	39	65	2	3,826	15,641	10	64	87	(2)	15,478
50–100	465	....	2	1	....	462	4,026	....	(2)	(2)	....	4,010
100–500	359	1	3	2	....	353	6,936	(2)	(1)	(2)	....	6,907
500 and over	98	....	....	....	....	98	9,844	....	....	....	....	9,844
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	249	....	4	7	....	238	249	....	1	(1)	....	248
New York	364	2	9	6	1	346	2,113	(2)	3	3	(2)	2,104
Philadelphia	433	1	8	18	....	406	3,428	(2)	8	59	....	3,361
Cleveland	755	1	33	33	3	685	3,257	(2)	18	19	1	3,219
Richmond	727	3	11	8	....	705	2,667	(1)	15	9	....	2,643
Atlanta	1,423	....	37	7	....	1,379	3,957	....	4	6	....	3,947
Chicago	2,428	5	14	13	....	2,396	10,153	4	17	30	....	10,102
St. Louis	1,279	2	12	13	....	1,252	4,145	(2)	17	29	....	4,099
Minneapolis	1,248	1	3	5	....	1,239	4,250	(2)	14	8	....	4,226
Kansas City	1,839	4	11	68	1	1,755	3,715	(1)	4	32	(2)	3,677
Dallas	1,280	....	6	13	....	1,261	3,205	....	4	10	....	3,191
San Francisco	350	2	1	....	....	347	5,132	(2)	(2)	....	....	5,125

For notes to Appendix Tables 1–9, see p. 217.

APPENDIX TABLE 3—TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT, IPC—CONSUMER-TYPE IN PASSBOOK OR STATEMENT FORM

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks	**2,289**	**39**	**157**	**8**	....	**2,085**	**13,506**	**1**	**102**	**4**	....	**13,398**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	717	27	98	5	....	587	321	1	35	1	....	285
10–50	1,060	10	49	1	....	1,000	2,331	1	17	(2)	....	2,313
50–100	243	2	3	1	....	237	1,567	(2)	4	(2)	....	1,563
100–500	197	....	6	1	....	190	2,896	....	9	(2)	....	2,883
500 and over	72	....	1	....	....	71	6,391	....	(2)	....	....	6,354
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	212	....	2	1	....	209	1,124	....	(2)	(2)	....	1,114
New York	164	1	9	1	....	153	2,038	(2)	38	(2)	....	1,999
Philadelphia	82	7	29	2	....	44	316	1	1	(2)	....	315
Cleveland	171	....	4	2	....	165	1,159	....	4	(2)	....	1,154
Richmond	295	1	33	....	....	261	1,276	(2)	1	....	....	1,275
Atlanta	433	3	30	....	....	400	996	1	35	....	....	961
Chicago	474	1	10	2	....	461	4,055	(2)	10	(2)	....	4,042
St. Louis	112	26	27	....	....	59	204	(1)	(1)	....	....	203
Minneapolis	35	....	....	....	....	35	93	....	....	....	....	93
Kansas City	68	....	6	....	....	62	125	....	(1)	....	....	125
Dallas	155	....	3	....	....	152	312	....	1	....	....	311
San Francisco	88	....	4	....	....	84	1,807	....	1	....	....	1,806

APPENDIX TABLE 4—CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN $100,000—ISSUED MAINLY TO BUSINESSES[4]

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks	**6,401**	**13**	**62**	**107**	**3**	**6,216**	**3,027**	**(1)**	**7**	**23**	**2**	**2,995**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	3,261	7	34	58	3	3,159	478	(1)	3	12	2	461
10–50	2,476	4	22	44	....	2,406	965	(1)	2	7	....	956
50–100	323	1	3	2	....	317	329	(2)	(1)	(2)	....	327
100–500	267	1	3	3	....	260	629	(2)	1	3	....	625
500 and over	74	....	....	....	....	74	627	....	....	....	....	627
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	218	1	1	4	....	212	81	(2)	(2)	(1)	....	80
New York	283	1	8	6	....	268	318	(2)	1	2	....	315
Philadelphia	177	2	3	3	1	168	124	(2)	(1)	1	(2)	120
Cleveland	375	....	8	28	2	337	142	....	1	1	(2)	141
Richmond	478	1	4	2	....	471	332	(2)	1	(2)	....	328
Atlanta	713	....	9	6	....	698	312	....	1	4	....	308
Chicago	1,401	5	11	8	....	1,377	387	(1)	1	2	....	384
St. Louis	574	2	7	7	....	558	214	(2)	2	....	....	211
Minneapolis	327	....	....	1	....	326	98	....	(1)	(2)	....	98
Kansas City	834	1	7	34	....	792	292	(2)	(1)	9	....	284
Dallas	757	....	2	6	....	749	307	....	(2)	(1)	....	306
San Francisco	264	....	2	2	....	260	420	....	(2)	(2)	....	419

For notes to Appendix Tables 1–9, see p. 217.

APPENDIX TABLE 5—TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT, IPC, IN DENOMINATONS OF LESS THAN $100,000—BUSINESS TYPE [5]

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks	**1,679**	**64**	**566**	**74**	**2**	**973**	**1,473**	**20**	**72**	**15**	**(2)**	**1,366**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	568	19	202	22	1	324	126	1	9	4	(2)	112
10–50	767	23	287	38	1	418	494	1	35	8	(2)	450
50–100	132	8	35	7	....	82	213	(1)	10	2	....	200
100–500	146	11	27	6	....	102	449	2	8	1	....	439
500 and over	66	3	15	1	....	47	191	16	11	(2)	....	164
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	94	....	32	10	....	52	43	....	4	2	....	37
New York	206	9	57	17	....	123	281	5	6	2	....	267
Philadelphia	187	26	67	15	....	79	187	2	9	5	....	171
Cleveland	158	8	116	1	....	33	72	(1)	19	(2)	....	52
Richmond	223	3	119	9	....	92	170	(1)	24	2	....	143
Atlanta	253	4	63	1	....	185	91	(1)	2	(2)	....	89
Chicago	162	2	44	8	....	108	291	(2)	3	1	....	287
St. Louis	102	2	16	3	....	81	45	(2)	1	(1)	....	43
Minneapolis	39	2	2	....	....	35	34	(2)	(2)	....	....	34
Kansas City	67	4	33	2	....	28	28	(1)	2	(2)	....	26
Dallas	103	1	12	3	1	86	92	(2)	1	(1)	(2)	91
San Francisco	85	3	5	5	1	71	139	12	(1)	1	(2)	126

APPENDIX TABLE 6—NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100,000 OR MORE

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)								Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)							
		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25
	NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS								
All banks	**1,627**	**16**	**1**	**303**	**15**	**88**	**33**	**323**	**848**	**7,685**	**104**	**(2)**	**157**	**14**	**669**	**91**	**1,815**	**4,834**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10	316	6	.....	123	3	13	10	38	123	66	3	.....	15	1	3	3	9	33
10–50	795	6	1	136	11	34	14	164	429	567	1	(2)	48	9	20	8	104	376
50–100	189	2	.....	28	.....	12	2	45	100	515	(2)	.....	33	.....	14	(2)	116	347
100–500	234	1	.....	15	1	18	3	48	148	1,939	(2)	.....	59	(2)	114	11	402	1,348
500 and over	93	1	.....	1	.....	11	4	28	48	4,597	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	518	65	1,184	2,731
Federal Reserve district:																		
Boston	121	.....	.....	6	.....	5	3	40	67	366	.....	.....	3	.....	22	9	50	281
New York	162	3	.....	19	.....	14	5	39	82	1,403	(1)	.....	8	.....	66	45	574	709
Philadelphia	35	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	7	10	175	.....	.....	4	.....	62	.....	51	59
Cleveland	81	.....	.....	37	1	4	1	11	27	383	.....	.....	6	(2)	54	(2)	229	93
Richmond	102	2	.....	24	1	5	1	14	55	308	(2)	.....	18	(2)	8	(2)	41	240
Atlanta	226	2	.....	69	.....	6	3	52	94	426	(2)	.....	15	.....	3	16	63	327
Chicago	175	.....	.....	39	.....	16	4	35	81	829	.....	.....	37	.....	41	4	172	575
St. Louis	67	1	.....	18	.....	3	4	12	29	206	(2)	.....	23	.....	61	5	10	108
Minneapolis	71	1	.....	13	.....	3	4	19	31	139	(2)	.....	3	.....	23	10	54	49
Kansas City	147	4	.....	29	1	8	1	26	78	355	3	.....	19	(2)	7	(2)	89	232
Dallas	320	2	.....	29	12	12	6	33	226	1,292	(2)	.....	15	8	16	1	281	872
San Francisco	120	1	1	8	.....	6	1	35	68	1,803	(2)	(2)	5	.....	305	(2)	200	1,290

For notes to Appendix Tables 1–9, see p. 217.

APPENDIX TABLE 7—NONNEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100,000 OR MORE

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)								Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)							
		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25
	NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS								
All banks	**2,564**	**31**	**3**	**800**	**20**	**202**	**32**	**372**	**1,104**	**4,723**	**12**	**7**	**610**	**18**	**250**	**38**	**685**	**3,104**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10	666	6	1	271	4	52	4	87	241	215	1	(2)	105	1	14	(1)	18	76
10–50	1,303	21	1	354	12	104	16	196	599	779	7	(2)	165	6	62	8	124	408
50–100	301	2	.....	97	2	24	5	47	124	532	(2)	.....	132	(2)	34	6	88	269
100–500	221	2	1	58	2	18	5	29	106	910	(2)	(2)	70	(2)	82	11	91	636
500 and over	73	.....	.....	20	.....	4	2	13	34	2,287	.....	.....	138	.....	57	(2)	365	1,715
Federal Reserve district:																		
Boston	68	.....	.....	19	.....	8	.....	18	23	45	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	12	23
New York	146	3	.....	36	2	18	3	35	49	806	(1)	.....	22	(2)	66	6	362	349
Philadelphia	119	1	.....	62	3	15	4	14	20	141	(2)	.....	40	1	17	4	9	69
Cleveland	141	5	.....	57	1	11	1	16	50	163	3	.....	26	(2)	9	(2)	17	104
Richmond	251	4	.....	61	1	44	3	26	112	418	1	.....	108	(2)	26	2	33	246
Atlanta	382	2	.....	141	3	19	5	37	175	562	(2)	.....	102	12	37	11	32	366
Chicago	446	3	1	161	4	53	4	76	144	610	1	(2)	78	1	35	2	77	416
St. Louis	182	4	2	43	3	8	1	26	95	164	(1)	(2)	25	1	24	(2)	31	74
Minneapolis	120	1	.....	61	1	3	3	12	39	86	(2)	.....	32	(2)	1	1	31	21
Kansas City	254	5	.....	63	1	9	6	61	109	168	3	.....	23	(2)	4	2	36	100
Dallas	325	3	.....	78	1	12	.....	33	198	353	1	.....	52	(2)	8	.....	27	264
San Francisco	130	.....	.....	18	.....	2	2	18	90	1,207	.....	.....	98	.....	(2)	(2)	17	1,071

APPENDIX TABLE 8—TIME DEPOSITS, OPEN ACCOUNT, IPC, IN DENOMINATONS OF $100,000 OR MORE

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)								Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)							
		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25
	NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS								
All banks	**485**	**125**	**2**	**130**	**3**	**25**	**6**	**40**	**154**	**1,501**	**46**	**(2)**	**227**	**1**	**234**	**5**	**289**	**698**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10	141	45	.....	8	.....	4	1	4	79	49	7	.....	1	.....	1	(2)	2	38
10–50	135	34	.....	49	2	8	3	14	25	45	7	.....	18	(2)	5	2	6	8
50–100	62	15	1	20	.....	1	.....	7	18	38	5	(2)	10	.....	(2)	.....	5	17
100–500	88	24	1	28	1	8	2	8	16	125	19	(2)	13	(2)	18	(2)	11	60
500 and over	59	7	.....	25	.....	4	.....	7	16	1,242	7	.....	185	.....	210	.....	264	575
Federal Reserve district:																		
Boston	21	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4	23	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	(2)	16
New York	79	18	.....	28	.....	4	.....	11	18	981	10	.....	22	.....	207	.....	263	478
Philadelphia	39	16	1	8	.....	3	2	7	2	103	4	(2)	80	.....	6	(2)	12	(2)
Cleveland	31	11	.....	11	1	1	.....	3	4	27	9	.....	13	(2)	(2)	.....	3	2
Richmond	26	4	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	4	4	15	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Atlanta	87	2	.....	12	1	5	.....	7	60	51	(2)	.....	5	(2)	1	.....	4	39
Chicago	39	3	.....	15	1	2	2	2	14	22	(1)	.....	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8
St. Louis	83	43	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	27	36	11	.....	3	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	22
Minneapolis	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)
Kansas City	16	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	27	3	1	11	.....	1	1	2	8	40	2	(2)	15	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	14
San Francisco	35	3	.....	11	.....	7	.....	2	12	198	2	.....	69	.....	10	.....	(2)	117

For notes to Appendix Tables 1–9, see p. 217.

APPENDIX TABLE 9—CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN $100,000—ISSUED MAINLY TO CONSUMERS BY MEMBER BANKS [3]

Most common interest rates paid on new deposits on October 31, 1969

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00
	NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
	Consumer-type CD's—with rate guaranteed over 12 months											
All banks	**853**	**9**	**33**	**66**	**10**	**735**	**5,295**	**4**	**18**	**72**	**3**	**5,198**
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	268	3	14	20	3	228	261	(1)	8	8	(1)	244
10–50	374	3	18	31	6	316	844	3	7	18	3	812
50–100	66	....	....	7	....	59	311	....	....	3	....	308
100–500	90	3	1	5	1	80	923	1	(2)	35	(2)	885
500 and over	55	....	....	3	....	52	2,957	....	....	8	....	2,949
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	36	....	....	1	1	34	118	....	....	(2)	(2)	118
New York	63	2	3	5	....	53	858	(2)	(1)	2	....	855
Philadelphia	106	1	5	8	1	91	1,036	(2)	5	37	(2)	995
Cleveland	98	....	10	7	....	81	518	....	8	11	....	500
Richmond	61	1	2	6	....	52	338	(2)	(2)	4	....	333
Atlanta	140	....	6	4	5	125	769	....	4	1	3	761
Chicago	72	1	....	9	....	62	216	(2)	....	10	....	206
St. Louis	54	....	4	5	....	45	193	....	(1)	2	....	191
Minneapolis	31	....	....	3	....	28	72	....	....	2	....	70
Kansas City	59	2	2	9	3	43	70	(2)	(2)	2	(1)	68
Dallas	101	....	1	8	....	92	307	....	(2)	1	....	306
San Francisco	32	2	....	1	....	29	799	(2)	....	(2)	....	796
	Consumer-type CD's—all other											
All banks	**5,004**	**18**	**95**	**98**	**5**	**4,788**	**26,264**	**11**	**84**	**132**	**4**	**26,033**
Size of bank (total deposits in *millions of dollars):*												
Less than 10	2,242	14	57	59	1	2,111	3,319	2	23	57	(2)	3,236
10–50	2,105	3	33	36	3	2,030	8,782	6	55	64	3	8,655
50–100	298	....	2	2	....	294	2,717	....	(2)	(2)	....	2,704
100–500	275	1	2	1	....	271	4,745	(2)	(2)	(2)	....	4,738
500 and over	84	....	1	....	1	82	6,701	....	(2)	....	(2)	6,700
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	116	....	4	1	....	111	85	....	(1)	(2)	....	84
New York	274	2	6	5	2	259	999	(2)	2	2	(2)	990
Philadelphia	243	....	5	16	....	222	1,545	....	3	22	....	1,520
Cleveland	378	2	18	5	1	352	1,945	(2)	10	11	(2)	1,923
Richmond	302	2	12	9	....	279	1,379	(2)	14	6	....	1,359
Atlanta	432	....	7	6	1	418	1,701	....	1	4	(2)	1,695
Chicago	904	4	16	13	....	871	6,098	4	18	27	....	6,049
St. Louis	414	2	7	13	....	392	1,985	(2)	14	28	....	1,942
Minneapolis	465	1	3	5	....	456	2,849	(2)	14	8	....	2,825
Kansas City	800	4	11	15	1	769	2,355	(1)	4	15	(2)	2,336
Dallas	517	....	5	10	....	502	1,602	....	3	10	....	1,589
San Francisco	159	1	1	....	....	157	3,722	(2)	(2)	....	....	3,720

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-9, see p. 217.

APPENDIX TABLE 10—INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS CHANGING THE MOST COMMON RATE PAID ON NEW TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, BETWEEN JULY 31 AND OCTOBER 31, 1969

Group	Savings				Consumer-type time				Business-type time							
									Instruments of less than $100,000				Instruments of $100,000 or more			
	All bank sizes	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)			All bank sizes	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)			All bank sizes	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)			All bank sizes	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		
		Less than 10	10–100	100 and over		Less than 10	10–100	100 and over		Less than 10	10–100	100 and over		Less than 10	10–100	100 and over
Number of issuing banks Oct. 31, 1969	12,622	7,542	4,595	485	12,541	7,584	4,480	477	6,979	3,544	3,035	400	4,069	1,080	2,522	467
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BANKS IN GROUP *															
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change in rate, July 31–Oct. 31, 1969	97.5	96.2	99.4	99.4	96.0	95.1	97.3	97.3	88.0	88.0	87.2	95.1	60.8	57.9	61.5	64.6
Banks raising rate	1.7	2.6	.4	.2	1.1	1.3	.8	.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.7	17.0	14.9	17.2	20.6
New most common rate[1] (per cent)																
3.50 or less	1.2	2.0	.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3.51–4.00	.5	.6	.3	.2	......	......	......	......	(2)	......	.1	......	......	......	......	......
4.01–4.50					.2	.3	......	......	(2)	......	.1	......	(2)	......	(2)	......
4.51–4.75					......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4.76–5.00					.9	1.0	.8	.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.7	.1	......	.2	......
5.01–5.25													(2)	......	.1	......
5.26–5.50													.3	......	.4	.6
5.51–5.75													.2	.2	.1	.8
5.76–6.00													3.6	2.0	4.2	3.4
6.01–6.25													12.7	12.8	12.1	15.8
Banks reducing rate	.3	.3	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.1	.2	.7	.7	.6	1.0	6.3	4.1	6.0	13.8
New most common rate[1] (per cent)																
3.50 or less	.3	.3	.2	.2	(2)	......	(2)	......	.1	.1	(2)	.2	.1	......	(2)	.4
3.51–4.00					.5	.8	(2)	......	.4	.6	.3	.2	.2	.5	.1	......
4.01–4.50					.2	.3	......	.2	.2	......	.3	.5	.1	......	.1	......
4.51–4.75					......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	(2)	......	......	.2
4.76–5.00													2.8	2.7	3.1	1.5
5.01–5.25													.1	.2	(2)	.2
5.26–5.50													1.0	......	.7	5.0
5.51–5.75													.2	......	.1	1.3
5.76–6.00													1.8	.6	1.7	5.2
Banks introducing new instrument	.5	.9	......	.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	8.5	8.5	9.2	2.2	15.9	23.1	15.3	1.0
Most common rate[1] (per cent)																
4.00 or less	.5	.9	......	.2	.2	.3	(2)	......	.6	.9	.3	.2	.3	.7	.2	......
4.01–4.50					......	......	......	......	(2)	.1	......	......	......	......	......	......
4.51–4.75					......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4.76–5.00					2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	7.9	7.6	8.9	2.0	6.8	12.4	5.3	.6
5.01–5.25													.5	......	.8	......
5.26–5.50													1.1	......	1.8	......
5.51–5.75													.2	.3	.1	......
5.76–6.00													3.9	7.4	3.0	.2
6.01–6.25													3.2	2.4	4.0	.2

* Shaded areas indicate that rates shown in the stub are higher than the maximum permissible rate on the various instruments.

[1] For description of most common rate, see NOTE to Table 3, p. 215.

[2] Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—This table was compiled by comparing rates as reported by the sample banks that had these types of deposits outstanding on October 31, 1969, with the rates reported by the same banks on July 31, 1969. The table excludes banks that issued these types of deposits on July 31, but no longer issued them on October 31. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

For a description of consumer-type time deposits and business-type time deposits, see Table 1, p. 212.

APPENDIX TABLE 11—MINIMUM DENOMINATION AND LONGEST AND SHORTEST MATURITY ON WHICH MOST COMMON RATE WAS PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN $100,000 ON OCTOBER 31, 1969, BY MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Number of banks

Minimum denomination (in dollars)	All maturities	Longest maturity (in months)								All maturities	Shortest maturity (in months)					
		6 or less	7–12	13–24	25–48	49–60	61–120	121–168	169 and over		3 or less	4–6	7–12	13–24	25–60	Over 60
	Consumer-type CD's—excluding CD's with rate guaranteed over 12 mos.															
All denominations	5,003	1,093	3,664	66	71	92	10	3	4	5,003	2,786	1,312	892	6	6	1
100 and less	1,262	271	921	15	17	30	4	1	3	1,262	741	291	225	......	4	1
101–500	1,333	289	969	13	34	26	1	1	......	1,333	742	375	211	3	2	......
501–1,000	1,906	409	1,414	28	16	32	5	1	1	1,906	1,073	479	354	......	......	......
1,001–5,000	437	110	312	7	4	4	......	......	......	437	188	155	91	3	......	......
5,001–25,000	61	14	44	3	......	......	......	......	......	61	40	10	11	......	......	......
Over 25,000	4	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	2	2	......	......	......	......
	Consumer-type CD's—with rate guaranteed over 12 mos.[1]															
All denominations	441	......	......	57	61	243	51	12	17	850	386	92	238	28	103	3
100 and less	206	......	......	9	24	135	20	10	8	331	179	23	72	6	49	2
101–500	77	......	......	20	12	35	7	1	2	173	73	24	56	8	12	......
501–1,000	131	......	......	24	18	60	22	1	6	271	114	36	78	9	33	1
1,001–5,000	20	......	......	2	7	10	1	......	......	62	16	8	28	3	7	......
5,001–25,000	6	......	......	2	......	3	1	......	......	11	3	1	3	2	2	......
Over 25,000	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	1	......	1	......	......	......
	Small-denomination CD's—*issued mainly to businesses*															
All denominations	2,610	538	1,908	54	52	52	5	......	1	2,610	1,730	537	334	3	6	......
100 and less	493	104	345	12	18	12	1	......	1	493	313	104	73	......	3	......
101–500	629	115	472	9	19	14	......	......	......	629	410	139	78	1	1	......
501–1,000	1,100	221	818	24	12	21	4	......	......	1,100	746	216	134	2	2	......
1,001–5,000	306	73	218	8	3	4	......	......	......	306	193	70	43	......	......	......
5,001–25,000	70	22	46	1	......	1	......	......	......	70	58	6	6	......	......	......
Over 25,000	12	3	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	10	2	......	......	......	......
	Time deposits, open account, in passbook or statement form															
All denominations	1,130	837	212	8	7	30	13	1	22	1,130	1,072	38	15	3	2	......
100 and less	311	223	56	4	1	15	6	......	6	311	293	12	5	1	......	......
101–500	418	309	80	2	2	7	6	......	12	418	404	8	4	1	1	......
501–1,000	365	277	70	2	2	8	1	1	4	365	344	15	4	1	1	......
1,001–5,000	33	26	5	......	2	......	......	......	......	33	29	2	2	......	......	......
5,001–25,000	3	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2	1	......	......	......	......
Over 25,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	All other time deposits, open account, less than $100,000															
All denominations	903	553	311	10	3	14	4	1	7	903	715	136	50	2	......	......
100 and less	384	290	84	1	......	4	1	1	3	384	298	72	14	......	......	......
101–500	144	68	64	3	1	4	1	......	3	144	126	10	8	......	......	......
501–1,000	244	124	108	3	1	5	2	......	1	244	194	32	17	1	......	......
1,001–5,000	75	42	30	1	1	1	......	......	......	75	54	12	9	......	......	......
5,001–25,000	50	26	22	2	......	......	......	......	......	50	38	9	2	1	......	......
Over 25,000	6	3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	5	1	......	......	......	......

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[1] A sizable number of banks that issued these instruments did not report usable information on longest maturity, and a few banks failed to report information on shortest maturity.

NOTE.—Insured nonmember banks did not report this information.

Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations

This 16th joint interim report reflects the Treasury–Federal Reserve policy of making available additional information on foreign exchange operations from time to time. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York acts as agent for both the Treasury and the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System in the conduct of foreign exchange operations.

This report was prepared by Charles A. Coombs, Senior Vice President in charge of the Foreign Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Special Manager, System Open Market Account. It covers the period September 1969 to March 1970. Previous reports were published in the March and September BULLETINS *of each year beginning with September 1962.*

The recurrent speculative storms that had swept across the foreign exchanges during the first 9 months of 1969 were succeeded during the fall and winter months by a general clearing-away of market fears and tensions. Earlier apprehension that the acute disequilibria in the French and German payments positions might trigger a world financial crisis was relieved by the successive devaluation of the French franc in August and revaluation of the mark in October. The vigorous recovery of sterling from earlier deficits to a position of sustained surplus finally overcame bearish market sentiment toward the pound and encouraged the rebuilding of foreign balances normally held in London. More generally, the activation of the special drawing rights (SDR's) agreement, together with the abrupt decline in the free market price of gold, contributed to a strong revival of confidence in the continuing viability of the international financial system.

In this relaxed atmosphere, hedging and speculative positions taken earlier in the year were steadily unwound, most strikingly evidenced in net outflows from Germany of $5 billion during the final quarter of the year. While the United States and the Euro-dollar markets were major beneficiaries of these outflows from Germany, many other currencies that had suffered from earlier hedging on the mark also reacted buoyantly to the unwinding of speculative positions. The swing of the pendulum in the exchange markets was accompanied by a similar swing of creditor and debtor positions in the Federal Reserve swap network and related facilities. (See Tables 2 and 3.)

Particularly noteworthy was the remarkable shift in the Bank of England's use of its $2 billion swap line with the Federal Reserve. From a peak commitment of $1,415 million in May 1969, that Bank's debt to the Federal Reserve declined to $815 million as of the end of July and, after rising to $1,145 million during August and September, was progressively reduced to $650 million at the year-end and finally was completely liquidated by February 11, 1970. During this period the Bank of England also effected heavy repayments to other creditors.

As of the end of August 1969, the National Bank of Belgium and the Netherlands Bank were indebted to the System under the swap lines to the extent of $224 million and $109.7 million, respectively.

In these two instances the pendulum swung back well beyond center as both the Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder became regarded by the market as possible candidates for revaluation along with the German mark. The resultant influx of funds into Brussels and Amsterdam not only enabled both the Belgian and the Dutch central banks to repay all outstanding debt due to the Federal Reserve, but shortly thereafter necessitated System borrowing under the two swap lines to absorb a heavy volume of surplus dollars acquired by each central bank. In the case of the swap line with the National Bank of Belgium, Federal Reserve drawings rose by February 10 to a level of $85 million equivalent, all of which remained outstanding as of March 10, 1970. The flow of funds to the Netherlands was considerably heavier, necessitating not only drawings totaling $300 million equivalent by the Federal Reserve in October 1969, but also a concurrent special swap of $200 million by the U.S. Treasury. As soon as the Dutch Government formally rejected any revaluation of the guilder, the flow of speculative funds reversed itself, enabling the Treasury to liquidate its swap within a week's time. The Federal Reserve swap debt was subsequently reduced by $170 million to $130 million equivalent, which remained outstanding as of March 10.

TABLE 1
FEDERAL RESERVE RECIPROCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS

In millions of dollars

Institution	Amount of facility, Mar. 10, 1970
Austrian National Bank	200
National Bank of Belgium	500
Bank of Canada	1,000
National Bank of Denmark	200
Bank of England	2,000
Bank of France	1,000
German Federal Bank	1,000
Bank of Italy	1,000
Bank of Japan	1,000
Bank of Mexico	130
Netherlands Bank	300
Bank of Norway	200
Bank of Sweden	250
Swiss National Bank	600
Bank for International Settlements:	
Swiss francs/dollars	600
Other authorized European currencies/dollars	1,000
Total	10,980

Although the Swiss franc had remained relatively unaffected by speculation on the mark during the summer months of 1969, a general tightening of liquidity in Switzerland toward the end of September brought an influx of dollars, most of which were absorbed by a $200 million drawing by the Federal Reserve on its swap line with the Swiss National Bank. This debt was paid down by $25 million in November and a further $30 million in December as Swiss francs became available through the market. The remaining balance of $145 million equivalent was liquidated during February 1970 through two transactions effected directly with the Swiss National Bank.

The French franc benefited considerably during the fourth quarter of 1969 from the return flow of funds from Germany and has remained strong since the turn of the year, enabling the Bank of France to make further sizable payments of short-term central bank credits. In connection with these repayments the Bank of France activated its swap line with the Federal Reserve on January 8, drawing $100 million as interim financing of a debt repayment due to Germany; the French drawing on the System swap line was repaid on February 2, and the $1 billion facility reverted to a standby basis. As of March 10, 1970, earlier credits of $200 million extended by the U.S. Treasury to the Bank of France had been paid down to $95 million.

The Italian lira became subject to pressure in September 1969 with the approach of the German elections and, to cover market losses, the Bank of Italy activated its $1 billion swap line with the Federal Re-

TABLE 2

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM SWAP ACTIVITY UNDER ITS RECIPROCAL SWAP LINES

In millions of dollars equivalent

Transactions with—	System swap drawings, Jan. 1, 1969	Drawings, or repayments (–)					System swap drawings, Mar. 10, 1970
		1969				1970 Jan. 1–Mar. 10	
		I	II	III	IV		
National Bank of Belgium	....	....	....	....	55.0	30.0	85.0
German Federal Bank	112.1	–112.1	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands Bank	....	40.0	.... –40.0	....	300.0 –170.0	....	130.0
Swiss National Bank	320.0	.... –280.0	100.0 –45.0	.... –95.0	200.0 –55.0	.... –145.0	....
Total	432.1	40.0 –392.1	100.0 –85.0	.... –95.0	555.0 –225.0	30.0 –145.0	215.0

serve on September 23 by drawing $300 million. Following the mark revaluation, the lira recovered as a return flow of funds from Germany got under way, and by November 14 the Bank of Italy was able to repay the $300 million drawn from the Federal Reserve. Later in December the lira once again came under pressure, reflecting the impact of widespread strikes in November, domestic political uncertainties, and the pull of higher interest rates abroad. As a result, the Bank of Italy reactivated its swap line with the Federal Reserve on January 23, 1970, drawing $200 million on that day and making additional drawings in February.

Drawings on the swap lines by the Federal Reserve and its foreign central bank partners amounted to $3.1 billion in 1969. The total of such drawings from the inception of the swap network in March 1962 through the end of 1969 came to $20.5 billion. Over the same period, other credits provided by foreign central banks and the U.S. Treasury on an *ad hoc* basis totaled more than $11.5 billion. Gold transactions between the U.S. Treasury and the foreign central banks in the swap network came to $9.0 billion, while drawings on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the governments of the same countries amounted to $9.5 billion.

The Federal Reserve swap network was further enlarged in October 1969 by increases from $100 million to $200 million each in the Federal Reserve swap facilities with the Austrian National Bank, the National Bank of Denmark, and the Bank of Norway. The System's over-all swap network was thereby raised to $10,980 million (see Table 1).

Since the last report in this series, no new operations in the forward markets have been undertaken by either the Federal Reserve or the Treasury. Technical forward commitments in lire assumed by the U.S. Treasury in earlier years were fully liquidated by the end of November 1969.

From time to time beginning in May 1969 the Federal Reserve bought foreign currencies on a 3-month swap basis from the Treasury's Exchange Stabilization Fund in order to free some of the Fund's resources for current operations, primarily gold purchases from foreign countries. These swaps reached a peak of $1 billion early in January, but were fully reversed later that month after the U.S. Treasury had monetized $1 billion of gold previously held by the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

During the period under review, the U.S. Treasury redeemed foreign currency securities valued at a total of $850.6 million equivalent. In October the Austrian National Bank encashed prior to maturity the remaining $25.1 million equivalent note denominated in schillings (see Table 4). In November the German Federal Bank encashed prior to maturity four mark-denominated notes valued at $199.6 million equivalent and, in January, four notes valued at $500.5 million equivalent issued to it under the 1967 and 1968 agreements to neutralize the balance of payments costs of U.S. military expenditures in Germany. In January 1970, the Treasury redeemed at maturity a lira-denominated note for $125.4 million equivalent held by the Bank of Italy. As a result of these transactions, and taking into account certain valuation changes following the German mark's revaluation, total U.S. Treasury foreign currency-denominated securities outstanding declined from $2.2 billion to $1.4 billion equivalent during the period.

GERMAN MARK

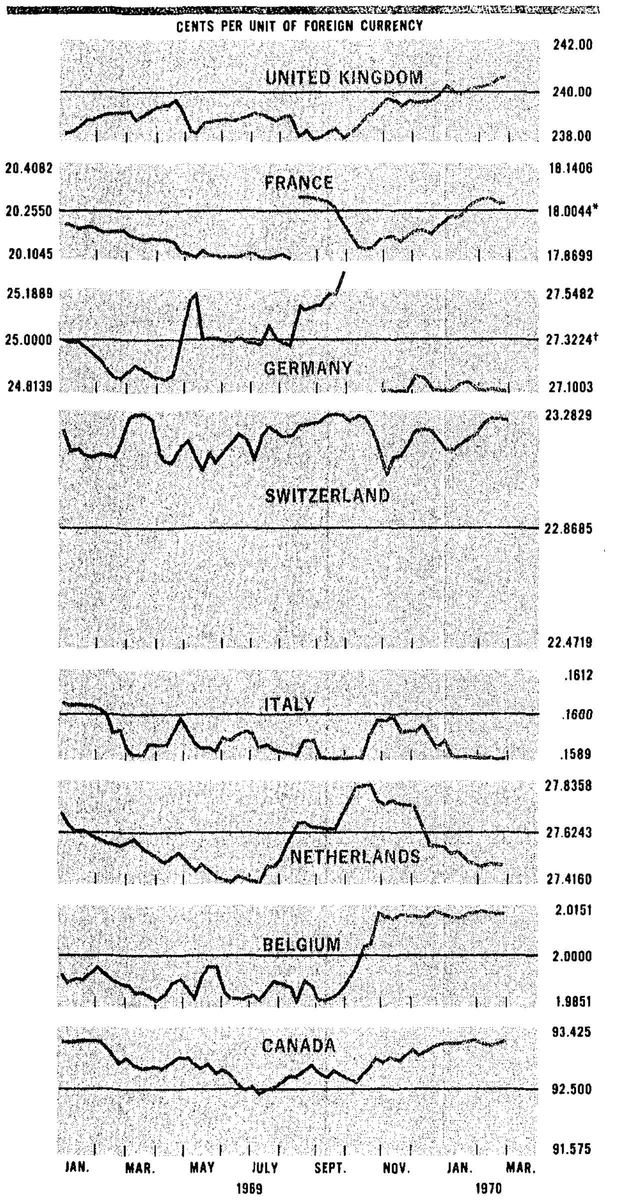
During 1968 there were recurrent rumors of imminent revaluation of the mark as Germany continued to show a very large surplus in its balance of payments on current account. Although the current-account surplus was offset by an even larger outflow of long-term capital, the markets remained apprehensive that the outflow could not be sustained and that German competitive strength eventually would force a mark revaluation. These fears culminated in a huge rush of funds into Germany in November 1968, but speculation receded in the face of the determined refusal by the German Government to revalue the mark. Reversal of the massive influx of funds took some time, but by early 1969 German monetary reserves were back to their pre-November 1968 level and the volume of outstanding market swap commitments of the German Federal Bank had been significantly reduced.

During the first quarter of 1969 the outflow of funds from Germany continued unabated, as the authorities pursued a policy of monetary ease at a time when Euro-dollar rates were rising sharply. In addition to the substantial flow into the short-term Euro-dollar market, long-term capital exports rose to record levels, as foreign borrowers flooded the German capital market with loan demands and securities issues in response to the relatively low borrowing costs in Germany.

By early April, however, congestion in the capital market was becoming severe and the West German Capital Market Committee acted to space out issuance of securities by foreign borrowers. With capital outflows dropping sharply, the steady decline in German reserves came to an end. Moreover, the gradual shift in official policy toward restraint aroused concern that reliance on monetary means to curb inflationary pressures might result in reflows of funds to Germany and consequent renewed buying pressure on the mark. The 1 percentage point jump to 4 per cent in the Federal Bank's discount rate on April 18 pointed up this potential dilemma inherent in official efforts to avert domestic inflation while avoiding internationally disruptive shifts of funds into Germany. Late in April, demand for marks rose sharply with the approach of the referendum on which General de Gaulle had staked his presidency. (See Chart 1.) The German Federal Bank immediately resumed mark swap operations, however, and thereby succeeded in rechanneling to the international money markets most of the $500 million taken in during this period.

The market atmosphere changed dramatically overnight, however, following reports that German official circles might be willing to consider a mark revaluation as part of a multilateral realignment of parities. Demand for marks soared as firms with commitments in marks rushed to hedge them, commercial payments leads and lags began to swing heavily in favor of the mark, and outright speculation began again. Between April 30 and Friday, May 2, the Federal Bank purchased over $850 million.

1 EXCHANGE RATES: Jan. 1969 to Mar. 1970
N.Y. noon offered rates



Black rule indicates par value of currency.

Weekly averages of daily rates. Upper and lower boundaries of panels represent official buying and selling rates of dollars against the various currencies. However, the Bank of Canada has informed the market that its intervention points in transactions with banks are $0.9324 (upper limit) and $0.9174 (lower limit).

* indicates change as of August 10, 1969.

† indicates change as of October 26, 1969.

Speculative pressures built up on an even more massive scale during the following week. Frenzied speculation induced huge shifts of funds to Germany, exerting strong pressure on the Euro-dollar market and dangerously straining the international reserves of some of Germany's trading partners. The speculation did not halt until the German Government announced late on May 9 that it would not revalue the mark and that supporting measures would be announced in a few days. By then the exchange markets had witnessed the heaviest flow in international financial history. The speculative onslaught between the end of April and May 9 increased German monetary reserves by some $4.1 billion—including $2.5 billion on May 8 and 9 alone—to a record level of $12.4 billion.

The exchange markets began returning to normal following the German Government's decision, which was backed up by an official communiqué from Basle declaring that agreement had been reached among the central banks on steps to recycle the speculative flows. Thereafter, there was a large outflow of funds from Germany that continued through early June, as Euro-dollar rates moved higher and as the Federal Bank resumed swap operations. A tightening of liquidity conditions in Germany around the mid-June tax date temporarily checked the outflow, which resumed toward the month-end and continued into early July. By then nearly $3 billion had returned to the international markets.

The devaluation of the French franc on August 8 introduced new uncertainties and triggered a fresh rush of demand for marks. The Federal Bank once again purchased dollars, but the buying pressures were not

TABLE 3

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS ON FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM BY ITS SWAP PARTNERS

In millions of dollars

Banks drawing on System	Drawings on System, Jan. 1, 1969	Drawings, or repayments (−)				Drawings on System, Dec. 31, 1969
		1969				
		I	II	III	IV	
Austrian National Bank	....	....	−50.0	50.0	....	....
National Bank of Belgium	7.5	74.0	195.0	244.0	....	....
		−58.5	−104.0	−154.0	−204.0	
National Bank of Denmark	....	25.0	100.0	465.0	....	....
		−25.0	−100.0	....	....	
Bank of England	1,150.0	....	465.0	330.0	....	650.0
		−50.0	−540.0	−255.0	−450.0	
Bank of France	430.0	225.0	....	65.0	....	....
		−194.0	−461.0	−65.0	....	
Bank of Italy	....	....	....	300.0	−300.0	....
Netherlands Bank	....	....	82.2	109.7	....	....
		....	....	−82.2	−109.7	
Bank for International Settlements (against German marks)	80.0	51.0	25.0	4.0	62.0	....
		−131.0	−25.0	−4.0	−62.0	
Total	1,667.5	375.0	917.2	1,052.7	62.0	650.0
		−458.5	−1,230.0	−610.2	−1,125.7	

sustained and the authorities were able to swap back to the market a substantial part of the inflow.

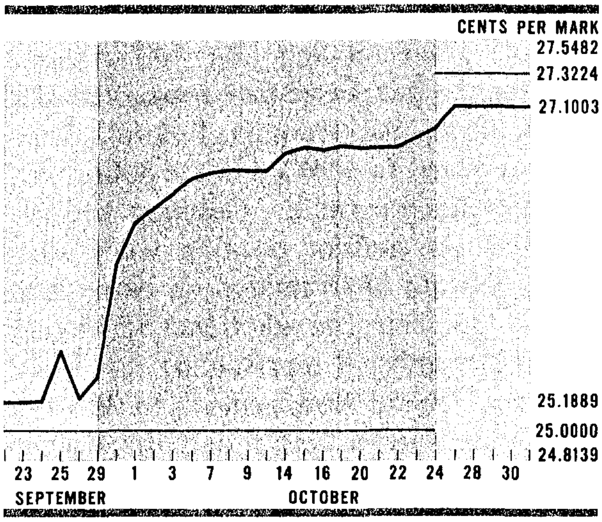
The market then remained quiet for a few weeks but, as the date of the German elections approached, there was sizable covering of foreign currency positions by Germans as well as mark hedging by foreigners, and the German Federal Bank purchased increasing amounts of dollars during the course of September. The Federal Bank was simultaneously selling dollars on a swap basis, but on September 18, after such sales had reached $0.7 billion over a 10-day period, the Federal Bank raised its swap rate, thus bringing to a virtual halt the covered movements of German funds into the Euro-dollar market. Although anxious to encourage a reflow of funds, the authorities felt that the market swaps were again beginning to be used to finance speculative purchases of marks. The spot inflow continued unabated, however, and by September 24, the Wednesday before the election weekend, the Federal Bank had purchasd $1.5 billion in an increasingly active market.

After the close of the Frankfurt market on that day, the German authorities, at the suggestion of the Federal Bank, announced their decision to suspend official foreign exchange dealings until after the elections, thereby forestalling an influx of funds into Germany that might well have approached the massive proportions of the two preceding crises—in November 1968 and May 1969. The mark continued to be traded that afternoon in New York and on Thursday and Friday in all international exchanges, but activity was limited. With no official intervention and with conflicting rumors swaying the market, the rate moved above its ceiling of $0.2518⅞ to as high as $0.2570 on Thursday, September 25 (Chart 2).

The election returns, which came in Sunday night, showed that no party had won a parliamentary majority. Negotiations were promptly undertaken, however, by the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties to form a coalition government, which would presumably favor revaluation. Against this political background, the Federal Bank reentered the market on Monday morning, September 29, and was immediately flooded with $245 million in the first hour and a half of trading. At that point the German Government accepted a recommendation by the Federal Bank that the mark be permitted to "float" temporarily—by suspension of intervention at the ceiling.

The mark immediately rose above the ceiling and within a week—by early October—had reached a premium of about 6¾ per cent; it advanced more slowly thereafter to a premium of some 7¼ per cent by mid-month and then fluctuated narrowly around that level. Despite continuing nervousness, the market adapted to the changed circumstances satisfactorily as two factors combined to ensure orderly conditions during the transition period.

2 | GERMAN MARK: Sept. 29 to Oct. 24, 1969



Black rule indicates par value of currency. New York noon offered rates.

First, by October 2 it had become reasonably clear that a Social Democratic–Free Democratic coalition government would take office when the Bundestag reconvened on October 21 and would revalue the mark shortly thereafter. Thus, the main question in the market became the size, rather than the possibility, of a parity change. And even on this score there was little diversity of views in the market, with traders widely expecting the new parity to be set at $0.27027 (DM 3.70).

Second, the German Federal Bank exerted a strongly stabilizing influence by standing ready each day to buy marks at rates slightly below those prevailing in the market, thereby in effect placing a floor just below each successive advance of the rate. Since the mark was technically weak at the time because of the withdrawal of foreign funds that was already under way, there could have been wide fluctuations in the spot rate and repeated departures from the longer-term equilibrium rate had the Federal Bank not stood ready to prevent disorderly fluctuations. The Federal Bank's dollar sales in these operations varied widely from day to day, but amounted to $1 billion by the time the new parity was fixed.

On Friday, October 24, the German Government revalued the mark by 9.3 per cent to $0.2732¼. As had been expected, it also eliminated the special border-tax adjustments that had been introduced in November 1968 to make exports more expensive and imports cheaper and that had been temporarily suspended on October 11, 1969. The revaluation was larger than had generally been anticipated, thus decisively removing the mark from the realm of speculation while setting into action economic forces that should tend to foster both internal and external equilibrium. The move was well received by the market, which quickly became convinced that a period of much greater calm would ensue.

The German mark traded at its new floor of $0.2710 when the market opened on Monday, October 27, and, apart from a short-lived rally in early December, remained there through the end of the year while the substantial positions built up in September and during earlier periods were being unwound. Moreover, with interest rates lower in Germany than abroad, foreign firms made large drawings on credit lines established with German banks earlier in the year. Consequently, there were extremely heavy dollar sales by the Federal Bank. By the year-end, such sales totaled more than $6½ billion—including the $1 billion sold during the period when the mark was permitted to float—but were partly offset by about $1½ billion in maturing forward contracts. The net outflow of $5 billion created both internal and external problems. Domestically, the authorities were not averse to having some additional pressure exerted on liquidity, since this reinforced their policy of monetary restraint, but they were anxious to avoid the development of too severe or abrupt a squeeze. From an international point of view, a considerable reflow of capital was desirable, since it would help rebuild the reserves of other countries, but the actual size of the reflow was of such a magnitude as to reduce sharply the Federal Bank's holdings of liquid dollars.

To provide some relief to German commercial banks from the liquidity-tightening effects of the outflow, effective November 1 the Federal Bank reduced minimum reserve requirements by 10 per cent for resident deposits and 30 per cent for nonresident deposits. The bank also eliminated the special 100 per cent marginal reserve requirement that had been imposed earlier on foreign deposits; reserve requirements against nonresident liabilities were thus again brought into line with those applying to domestic liabilities. Credit conditions continued to tighten, however, as the outflow persisted, and commercial banks were forced to borrow heavily from the Federal Bank. When year-end stringencies began to add to the pressure, the Federal Bank announced on December 4 that reserve requirements would be lowered by another 10 per cent, but for the month of December only. At the same time, to discourage both domestic credit expansion and capital outflows, the Federal Bank raised its "Lombard" rate on secured advances by 1½ percentage points to 9 per cent, thus widening the spread between that rate and the discount rate (which had been raised to 6 per cent on September 11) to 3 percentage points, an unusually large amount. Furthermore, in mid-December, the authorities eliminated the prohibition against payment of interest by German banks on foreign-owned deposits, which had been designed to discourage inflows of short-term funds.

On the external side, in financing the huge outflow of funds, the Federal Bank had used up most of its liquid dollar holdings by mid-November, although total official reserves remained very large. As a consequence, the German authorities encashed in advance of maturity four mark-denominated U.S. Treasury notes totaling DM 800 million. The Treasury purchased the necessary marks directly from the German Federal Bank against dollars. In addition to the dollars acquired in this transaction, Germany had recourse to its creditor position within the IMF—drawing $540 million on November 26, and mobilizing an additional $550 million on December 9 representing its claims under the General Arrangements to Borrow. There were further heavy outflows during the second half of December, and Germany sold $500 million of gold to the U.S. Treasury on December 29. In the first half of January, furthermore, the Federal Bank encashed in advance of maturity four 4½-year mark-denominated U.S. Treasury securities totaling DM 2 billion that had been issued to it under the 1967 and 1968 agreements to neutralize the balance of payments costs to the United States of maintaining military forces in Germany. The Treasury again acquired the marks through direct purchases from the Federal Bank, which used the dollars to build up its liquid balances.

Germany's reserve losses were very heavy in December, as U.S. and European corporations, which had transferred funds to Germany earlier in 1969 for investment in instruments maturing prior to the end of the year, repatriated those funds in order to meet balance of payments targets or year-end needs. Moreover, there were exceptionally large takedowns of long-term credits from German banks. After such year-end positioning had been completed and with the sharp decline in Euro-dollar rates, the outflows from Germany came to an abrupt halt. The mark then firmed and generally traded above its floor in January, although it eased slightly in February, moving close to the floor by the month-end. During this period the Federal Reserve built up its mark balances. In early March, the mark strengthened on anticipation of a further tightening of German monetary policy. The spot rate then jumped sharply on March 6 when the Federal Bank announced a 1½ percentage point rise in its discount rate to 7½ per cent and a one-half percentage point rise in its " Lombard" rate to 9½ per cent.

STERLING

In 1969 the United Kingdom's balance of payments on current and long-term capital accounts at last turned from deficit to surplus. It was not until late autumn that this improvement was reflected in market sentiment, however, since the underlying demand for sterling that set in early in the year was repeatedly swamped by bouts of heavy selling during the periods of speculative activity in the German mark and French franc.

Although the United Kingdom's basic balance of payments remained in small deficit during the first quarter, seasonal strength in the exports of the overseas sterling area enabled the Bank of England to make substantial market gains. The British authorities used the dollar inflow to meet repayment obligations to the IMF and to begin repaying outstanding shorter-term indebtedness. By early April, the Bank of England had reduced its drawings from the Federal Reserve from $1,150 million to $950 million. Later in April, sterling weakened as the French constitutional referendum approached, but there was no large-scale selling and official support costs were modest.

Just as the market was beginning to regain its equilibrium, a new wave of speculation on possible parity realignments was unleashed by reports of German official willingness to consider revaluing the mark as part of a broader readjustment of parities. As funds flowed from virtually every major center into Germany at the beginning of May, sterling was particularly hard hit, with the familiar build-up of selling pressure in advance of the weekends. Over 10 days of hectic speculation, Bank of England support costs in the spot market were very large, while forward sterling discounts widened sharply.

This episode, of course, interrupted the progress the U.K. authorities had been making in reducing their external indebtedness, and the Bank of England had to draw on the swap line with the Federal Reserve to help cover market losses. At their peak, swap drawings reached $1,415 million, but sterling had been very heavily oversold and rebounded sharply following the German Government's rejection of a revaluation of the mark on May 9. During the remainder of May and through July the Bank of England was able to make sizable reserve gains despite the upsurge of interest rates in the Euro-dollar market.

The reserve gains once again were used to make repayments of debt under various international credit lines. By the end of July the Bank of England had succeeded in reducing its outstanding drawings from the Federal Reserve to $815 million. In addition, during May and June the United Kingdom made a large scheduled repayment to the IMF and liquidated the bulk of the credit still outstanding under the 1968 sterling balances arrangement. On the other hand, the Bank of England obtained new credit from the German Federal Bank, under a recycling arrangement designed to neutralize part of the speculative flow from the United Kingdom into Germany, and drew $500 million from the IMF under a new standby facility.

The market remained nervous, however, and there were a few selling flurries during the summer months. In these circumstances, the devaluation of the French franc on August 8 brought renewed speculation that abruptly halted the Bank of England's gains. Both spot and forward sterling rates fell sharply, and pressures became substantial on August 13, with the release of figures showing an enlarged British trade deficit. Heavy support of the spot rate was required for a few days, and the Bank of England drew $160 million on its swap line with the Federal Reserve. But more sterling had been sold than the market could deliver, and once again the Bank of England quickly recouped a significant part of its losses. Nevertheless, the underlying tone of the market remained pessimistic and, once the cash squeeze had ended, sterling again drifted down close to its floor and required modest support. At the end of August, drawings on the swap line stood at $975 million.

This atmosphere persisted into early September, and on September 2 and 3, the Bank of England again drew on its swap line with the System. Thereafter, however, sterling recovered strongly, particularly following the release of data indicating that the United Kingdom's underlying balance of payments had been in substantial surplus during the second quarter. The approach of the German elections brought sterling under modest pressure, but the Bank of England had to make only a small additional drawing on its Federal Reserve swap line, bringing the total outstanding to $1,145 million. When the German mark was allowed to appreciate, sterling moved up smartly and the Bank of England resumed its dollar purchases. The bank then made repayments on the swap line, reducing drawings outstanding to $1,100 million at the end of September.

The recovery continued throughout October, sustained by oil company purchases of sterling for tax and royalty payments, by the announcement of the second consecutive monthly trade surplus, for September, and by the rise in the market value of the German mark—which made further speculation in marks unattractive and induced some profit-taking. The sterling spot rate reached the $2.39 level by mid-October, for the first time since early August; it rose further in the second half of the month and fluctuated just below parity during most of the remaining 2 months of the year. At the same time forward sterling discounts narrowed sharply, the 3-month rate moving down to under 1 per cent per annum from a range of 6 to 9 per cent in August-September. The much improved tone of the market reflected a new confidence in the basic soundness of Britain's balance of payments position, a belief that was bolstered by continued monthly trade surpluses and reserve gains as well as by the announcement that, in the third quarter, the United Kingdom had achieved a second consecutive quarterly surplus in its basic balance. The renewed confidence led to a strong reversal of the unfavorable shift in commercial leads and lags that had occurred in late summer, and enabled sterling to remain firm even toward the year-end, when the very high levels to which Euro-dollar interest rates had advanced were exerting a considerable pull.

Euro-dollar rates dropped sharply in the last 2 days of December, and sterling moved above par for the first time since April 1968. The spot rate dipped slightly in early January, when the market became worried by a wave of very large wage demands, but rose above par again as short positions were being covered and funds began to move into the London money market. During the second half of January and throughout February and early March, a period of seasonal strength, sterling advanced further in widespread and sustained demand, reaching a high of $2.4086 on March 4.

With this strong undertone in the market, the Bank of England was able to purchase dollars throughout the fourth quarter of 1969 and in the first 2 months of this year. Although the United Kingdom's reserves were allowed to increase moderately, the bulk of the reserve gain was used to repay debts. Thus, during the fourth quarter the Bank of England reduced its swap drawings on the Federal Reserve by $200 million each in October and November and by an additional $50 million in December, bringing outstanding drawings down to $650 million at the end of 1969. These drawings were fully liquidated in early 1970 through repayments of $300 million in January and of $350 million in February, thereby restoring the $2 billion swap line to a fully available standby basis for the first time since July 1968. Certain other short-term credits extended to the Bank of England by the U.S. Treasury still remain outstanding. During this period the Federal Reserve and the Treasury received scheduled repayments totaling $156 million of British borrowings associated with the first sterling-balances arrangement of June 1966. Very substantial debt repayments were also made to other creditors. In view of the exceptionally strong performance of sterling during recent months, the Bank of England on March 5 cut its discount rate by one-half of a percentage point to 7½ per cent.

FRENCH FRANC

The 11.1 per cent devaluation of the French franc on last August 8 was greeted with relief in the foreign exchange markets, which had been repeatedly rocked by speculation against the franc since the events of May 1968. During the earlier months of 1969 the franc had been under heavy pressure, as lack of confidence in the franc and excess demand in the economy led to a rapidly rising trade deficit as well as to a smaller but continuing outflow of capital. The situation was aggravated, moreover, by political uncertainties and labor unrest. A much calmer atmosphere had set in early in the summer, as the political crisis was resolved and the labor difficulties were held in abeyance over the vacation period; but the market remained pessimistic about France's underlying payments position, and the franc stayed close to its floor.

The devaluation, which was to be backed up by a further tightening of economic policy, was therefore welcomed as attacking the payments problem at its root. More generally, the size of the devaluation was judged —by the market as well as by the authorities of other countries—to be within the limits that could be accommodated by the existing framework of exchange rates. Moreover, at the end of August the French Government announced that it had $1.6 billion of international credits available and was applying to the IMF for a facility of $985 million. In early September the authorities strengthened their austerity program with further curbs on consumer credit, measures to encourage savings, and substantial cuts in public spending. Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing declared that the new measures were designed to bring the French trade balance into equilibrium by July 1, 1970.

These measures at first met with a rather lukewarm reception in the exchange market, since even more severe action had been expected, and the French franc tended to weaken early in September in both spot and forward markets. It came under increasing pressure later that month as several major strikes and renewed labor militancy added to the uncertainties generated by the approaching German elections, and by mid-September the spot rate had declined below par. The franc remained under pressure through mid-October—even though the German mark had been allowed to appreciate considerably above its old ceiling—because the market remained disturbed by France's large current-account deficit and by the labor situation. As a consequence, the Bank of France had to provide substantial support to the spot market throughout this period. On September 25 the Bank of France reactivated its swap line with the Federal Reserve, drawing $65 million to help cover recent market losses. This credit was repaid the following day with part of the initial $500 million takedown on France's standby agreement with the IMF.

A clear improvement got under way after mid-October. By the end of the month the spot franc was firmer and—although forward discounts remained relatively wide—the Bank of France was purchasing dollars almost every day. While reflows of funds from Germany provided the initial strength, it is now clear that the firming of the spot franc reflected the improved underlying situation as well as both tight domestic credit conditions and a change in market sentiment. Several measures underscored the French authorities' resolve to slow the growth of domestic demand. The Bank of France on October 8 raised its discount rates by 1 percentage point to exceptionally high levels—8 per cent for the basic rate and 10½ per cent for the penalty rate—thus signaling even firmer monetary restraint. Also early in October, the Government approved a very tight budget for 1970, providing for virtually no increase in expenditures in real terms and for a shift from a sizable deficit in 1969 to a small surplus in 1970. On November 5 the National Credit Council extended the ceiling on bank credit to the end of June 1970 and placed ceilings on medium-term and mortgage credits.

This significant stiffening of French economic policy was well received by the market and the atmosphere was also improved by Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing's reaffirmation of his confidence that France's trade deficit would be eliminated by mid-1970. The release of trade figures that showed considerable progress in October, November, and December reinforced that forecast.

Benefiting from the shift in sentiment, as well as from the very taut credit conditions in France, the spot franc remained firm in November and the first half of December, while forward rates strengthened markedly. The franc rose sharply toward the close of the year, bolstered by corporate purchases for year-end needs. In November and December the Bank of France more than recouped its losses of the two previous months and used the major portion of these gains to repay short-term international debts and maturing foreign exchange deposits of French commercial banks.

The upswing in the spot rate continued into the new year, as the pull of the Euro-dollar market lessened, domestic credit conditions were kept tight, and commercial demand continued strong. Even though the franc had exhibited sustained strength for some time, the authorities maintained their policy of domestic restraint. The franc reached parity in January and traded above that level through the end of the period under review.

The Bank of France continued to purchase dollars in January and February, and again used the bulk of these market gains to reduce foreign official indebtedness and foreign exchange deposits of French commercial banks. In connection with these repayments, the Bank of France activated its swap line with the Federal Reserve on January 8, drawing $100 million as interim financing of a debt repayment due to Germany. Additional repayments of foreign official assistance were made with the proceeds of the final drawing of $485 million on February 2 under France's standby arrangement with the IMF. The French drawing on the System line was repaid, and the $1 billion facility reverted to a standby basis. Included also was a repayment of $70 million to the U.S. Treasury, reducing the commitment to $130 million. In early March, a further $35 million repayment brought the debt down to $95 million. Thus, partly on the basis of the IMF drawings but also because of the improved performance of the franc in recent months, France has been able to liquidate a substantial volume of short-term debt in foreign exchange. Moreover, the Bank of France added to its official reserves, bringing them to $3,957 million at the end of February, some $365 million above the low point last July prior to the devaluation.

ITALIAN LIRA

After 5 years of surplus, the Italian balance of payments moved into deficit in 1969. The deficit stemmed from a sharp rise in capital outflows rather than from a deterioration of Italy's competitive position in world markets. Net capital outflows reached $2.8 billion in 1969, fully two-thirds of which moved abroad through the export of Italian bank notes. Political uncertainties and labor unrest, especially in the second half of the year, spurred withdrawals of foreign and domestic funds; the upward surge of interest rates in the Euro-dollar and Euro-bond markets resulted in heavy outflows of funds from Italy; and as in earlier years, Italian savings were attracted by the broad range of financial instruments available in foreign money and capital markets, as well as by the anonymity which foreign placements provide. In addition, the Italian lira—like many other currencies—was subjected to heavy selling during each bout of speculation on the German mark.

To curtail the outflow of funds and protect official reserves, the Italian authorities took a number of steps during the first half of the year. Italian banks were asked to repatriate funds by midyear, long-term investment abroad was restricted, and the authorities moved to reduce excess domestic liquidity and to align Italian interest rates more closely with those abroad.

The cumulative impact of these measures brought the lira rate above par by late April, and the Bank of Italy purchased some dollars. The recovery ended, however, with the new eruption of mark revaluation fears. Italian residents joined the speculative rush for marks and also sold lire in order to cover the commitments in German marks, and to some extent in Swiss francs, that they had undertaken because of relatively low interest rates in Germany and Switzerland. As the spot rate dropped, the Bank of Italy provided substantial support through May 9.

Once the speculation in marks subsided the lira market improved, and during late spring and early summer there was some reflow from German marks. This reflow, combined with repatriations of funds by Italian banks acting under the official request, more than offset the further outflow of Italian capital via export of Italian currency. Effective July 1, the Bank of Italy reinforced its defensive measures by imposing a penalty rate of 1½ points above its discount rate of 3½ per cent for banks making excessive use of central bank borrowing.

New uncertainties unsettled the lira market with the fall of the Italian Government in early July. Despite the subsequent formation of a new government, a strong undercurrent of apprehension persisted. When the French franc was devalued, the spot rate dropped to its floor, and during the next few days of exchange market uncertainties lire were offered in heavy volume, with the Bank of Italy extending sizable support. On August 14 the Bank of Italy raised its discount rate to 4 per cent, and as the speculative pressures subsided the lira firmed. It held well above the floor through the end of August.

At the beginning of September, however, the lira came under renewed pressure as sporadic strikes presaged difficult wage negotiations and possible inflationary settlements late in the year, when large labor contracts were due to expire. Moreover, with the German elections approaching, Italian residents who had commitments outstanding in German marks and Swiss francs moved quickly to cover themselves by buying these currencies. The lira dropped back to its floor, and the Italian authorities had to provide substantial support. To cover market losses, the Bank of Italy activated its $1 billion swap line with the Federal Reserve on September 23, drawing $300 million. Under these circumstances, the U.S. and Italian authorities agreed that it was appropriate to terminate the U.S. Treasury's remaining technical forward lira commitments which had arisen in connection with dollar/lira swaps extended by the Italian Exchange Office to its commercial banks. Consequently, these commitments were reduced progressively during the autumn, and by the end of November they had been fully liquidated.

Although the lira remained at the floor in early October, pressures eased considerably as soon as the German mark was permitted to appreciate. By midmonth a much firmer tone had set in as the unwinding of mark positions got under way. With repatriations from Germany continuing and the exchange markets more relaxed, the lira moved up close to its parity by the middle of November. During this period the Bank of Italy was able to absorb dollars from the market and, on November 14, it repaid its outstanding $300 million swap commitment to the Federal Reserve.

The lira held just below par in the first half of December but, as the impact of No-

TABLE 4

U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES, FOREIGN CURRENCY SERIES

In millions of dollars equivalent.

Issued to—	Out-standing, Jan. 1, 1969	Issues, or redemptions (−)					Out-standing, Mar. 10, 1970
		1969				1970 Jan. 1–Mar. 10	
		I	II	III	IV		
Austrian National Bank	50.3			−25.2	−25.1		
German Federal Bank	1,176.3	 [1]−50.0	124.3 −49.9		−199.6	−500.5	[2]519.6
German banks	125.1						125.1
Bank of Italy	225.6			[3]−100.2		−125.4	
Swiss National Bank	444.7	25.4	39.5	30.0			540.6
Bank for International Settlements[4]	207.7	49.7		−53.2			204.4
Total	2,229.7	25.2	113.8	−148.6	−224.7	−625.9	[2]1,389.7

[1] In addition, on January 16, 1969, the U.S. Treasury issued a medium-term security in place of a certificate of indebtedness purchased by the German Federal Bank on December 27, 1968.

[2] Reflects new transactions, inclusive of revaluation adjustments.

[3] Security issued in favor of Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi.

[4] Denominated in Swiss francs.

NOTE.—Discrepancies in totals are due to valuation adjustments and to rounding.

vember's strikes began to be felt in reduced exports and higher imports, it began to weaken and by early January had reached its floor again. This deterioration in the current account—which is seasonally weak in the winter months in any case—was accompanied by further pressures on the capital side and, therefore, the lira remained under persistent selling pressure through January and February. The outflow of funds through bank-note exports continued heavy. The Italian commercial banks, moreover, were highly liquid and, because interest rates were higher abroad, were placing their excess funds in very short-term Euro-dollar investments. In addition, they were lending to Italian corporations that wanted to repay foreign loans and to foreigners who began to borrow in Italy. As a result, the Bank of Italy had to extend sizable support and to cover market losses reactivated its swap line with the Federal Reserve on January 23, drawing $200 million on that day and making additional drawings in February.

In mid-February the Bank of Italy took steps designed to curtail the capital outflow. First, it reminded the Italian commercial banks that, under the exchange regulations, lending to nonresidents required official approval. Second, it modified the regulations pertaining to the handling of Italian bank notes purchased by foreign banks and presented for conversion. Previously, Italian banks had paid the foreign banks on the basis of a telephoned notification that Italian bank notes were being shipped for conversion. Under the new regulations the Bank of Italy makes the payment directly or transfers the lire to the external account of the foreign bank with an Italian correspondent and only after it has physically received and counted the notes at the head office in Rome. The new procedure, by lengthening the period during which foreign banks have to bear—or otherwise find cover for—an exchange risk on the notes they buy, naturally brought about a drop in the prices offered for Italian bank notes abroad. Finally, the authorities moved to reduce the possibility of large shifts in commercial leads and lags: prepayments of imports were limited to no more than 30 days in advance of delivery and repatriations of export earnings were required within 120 days of shipment, compared with 1 year in each case under the earlier regulations. Furthermore, on March 6, the Bank of Italy announced that it was increasing its discount rate from 4 to 5½ per cent.

DUTCH GUILDER

The guilder was under selling pressure early in 1969, with the high and rising interest rates available abroad attracting funds out of the Netherlands at a time when the current account was seasonally weak. In the spring and early summer, monetary policy was tightened substantially as the authorities moved against the strong inflationary pressures set off by the continuing vigorous economic expansion. To help finance these sizable outflows, the Federal Reserve's outstanding swap drawing of $40 million equivalent on the Netherlands Bank was repaid, and later the Dutch central bank in turn drew on the swap line, for a total of $192 million by the end of July. Further tightening measures in July and August—and the onset of seasonal balance of payments strength—gave rise to a demand for guilders, and the spot rate soon moved above par. The Netherlands Bank began adding to its reserves and, late in August, repaid $82.2 million of its swap indebtedness to the System.

In the latter part of September, the widespread nervousness in the exchange markets over the outcome of the German elections and its implications for the mark parity became a major influence in the guilder market. The market viewed the guilder as a leading candidate to follow a possible mark revaluation, and hedging and speculative inflows into the Netherlands brought heavy demand for guilders. After the German Federal Bank suspended its intervention at the mark ceiling and the mark rate rose sharply, buying of guilders intensified and inflows into the Netherlands became increasingly heavy through October. The Netherlands Bank at first held the spot rate just below the ceiling, but later allowed the rate to move up to that level. By October 24, the inflow into Dutch reserves during the period of the "floating" mark had reached $785 million. Part of these gains had been used to liquidate by October 8 the Netherlands Bank's outstanding drawings of $109.7 million under the Federal Reserve swap line. In order to provide cover for some of the Netherlands Bank's additional dollar intake, the System in turn subsequently reactivated the swap arrangement, drawing the full $300 million equivalent of guilders available under that line, and sold guilder balances to absorb a further $5 million. In addition, on October 29, the U.S. Treasury covered $200 million through a special 1-week swap with the Netherlands Bank.

On the same weekend that the mark was formally revalued, the Dutch Government made known its decision not to revalue the guilder. The spot rate then quickly backed away from the ceiling as speculative positions were unwound. By November 5 the Netherlands Bank had sold slightly more than one-third of the dollars it had purchased in October. Consequently, the U.S. Treasury had no difficulty in repaying its swap and the Federal Reserve repaid $70 million equivalent of its indebtedness on November 6, thereby reducing its outstanding swap commitments in guilders to $230 million.

More normal trading activity prevailed throughout November, with the spot rate remaining fairly strong as the Dutch money market tightened and local interest rates tended to rise. With trading in guilders generally balanced, the Federal Reserve was able to repay a further $30 million equivalent on its swap debt, as the Netherlands Bank reduced its dollar position by converting into dollars the guilders which Germany had obtained as part of an IMF drawing at the end of the month.

In December, Dutch funds moved to the Euro-dollar market where interest rates were rising rapidly. As a result, the spot guilder began to weaken and the Netherlands Bank provided support to ease the decline of the rate. The dollar losses by the Netherlands Bank enabled the System to repay a further $70 million equivalent of its swap debt, reducing its outstanding commitments in guilders to $130 million by the year-end.

Demand for guilders softened further in January and early February, reflecting the seasonal weakness of the Netherlands' current account in the early months of the year and some easing of domestic credit conditions. Despite the decline in the spot rate, however, the Dutch authorities did not have to intervene, and as of March 10 the Federal Reserve swap drawings in Dutch guilders remained at $130 million equivalent.

SWISS FRANC

As the movement of funds from Switzerland to the Euro-dollar market lessened after midyear, the Swiss franc firmed, reflecting the continuing large current-account surplus. Throughout 1969, Swiss exports had pursued their strong expansion, accelerating the pace of domestic economic activity and leading to a build-up of inflationary forces. Imports soared as a consequence, but the current-account surplus, also bolstered by rising earnings on foreign investments, remained very substantial. Although there was a considerable churning of funds into and out of Switzerland, the Swiss franc remained relatively free of the speculative fluctuations besetting the other major European currencies.

In view of the increasing pressures on the labor supply, industrial capacity, and prices, the Swiss authorities began to tighten domestic policy late in August. Moreover, in mid-September, in response to rising interest rates at home and abroad, the Swiss National Bank raised its discount rate by ¾ percentage point to 3¾ per cent and its "Lombard" rate on secured advances by a full percentage point to 4¾ per cent. The Swiss National Bank also advised the commercial banks that it would undertake no September quarter-end swaps and that discount facilities would be limited. Accordingly, it requested the banks to repatriate funds from abroad to meet their liquidity needs.

With domestic credit conditions thus beginning to tighten, the Swiss banks met their quarterly requirements at the end of September in large part through the repatriation of funds. This demand helped push the franc rate to its ceiling, and the Swiss National Bank took in a substantial amount of dollars. The Federal Reserve consequently reactivated its $600 million swap facility with the Swiss National Bank on October 10, drawing $200 million equivalent in order to absorb most of that bank's dollar gains. After the quarter-end, however, the pull of high Euro-dollar interest rates began to draw funds out of Switzerland and the franc soon began to weaken, reaching an 18-month low on November 6. During this period the Federal Reserve acquired small amounts of Swiss francs in the New York market and from a correspondent, and on November 10 it repaid $25 million equivalent of its swap debt to the Swiss National Bank.

Although there had been considerable press and market discussion of the possibility of a Swiss franc revaluation linked to a large revaluation of the German mark, there was no speculative rush into francs when the mark parity was changed. In mid-November a flurry did occur, however, and the spot rate advanced sharply, but the rumors were quickly dispelled by a reaffirmation of the Swiss Government's decision not to revalue the franc.

The franc began to firm again in the second half of November, largely reflecting the usual year-end demand. As in previous years, to help the commercial banks cover their year-end liquidity requirements the Swiss National Bank offered market swaps of Swiss francs against dollars. These swaps, the first of which were contracted in early December, totaled $793 million by the end of the month—a record amount—and helped keep the spot rate for the franc below its ceiling. As in the past, the Swiss National Bank returned the dollars thus acquired to the Euro-dollar market in order to neutralize the effects of the year-end withdrawals on that market.

On December 30 the Federal Reserve reduced its swap indebtedness to the Swiss National Bank by $30 million equivalent to $145 million, mainly using francs purchased in the market in the latter part of November and early in December. The Swiss franc began to ease toward the end of December, as year-end positioning proceeded smoothly with the National Bank's help, and declined further in early January when, with year-end demand out of the way, Swiss banks were temporarily in a very liquid position in francs. The decline, however, was smaller and shorter than in previous years, and the spot franc soon firmed, as repayments of swaps with the National Bank tightened the commercial banks' Swiss franc liquidity positions.

In the meantime, the Swiss authorities

were moving further to combat the inflationary pressures generated by the export-led boom. Late in December the Government announced it had decided to complete by April 1 the tariff cuts it had agreed to undertake in 1971 and 1972 under the Kennedy-round negotiations. In January the National Bank and the Swiss commercial banks reached an understanding whereby the banks would more closely limit their credit expansion during the first half of 1970.

Early in February the Federal Reserve repaid $20 million of its swap indebtedness to the Swiss National Bank, purchasing the francs from that bank. Later in the month, the Federal Reserve and the Swiss National Bank decided that, with relative calm in the markets, the time had come to clear up the System's remaining swap debt, which had been outstanding since last October. Consequently, the National Bank sold $120.7 million equivalent of francs to the System. The Federal Reserve used these francs and some from balances to repay the swap drawing, thereby restoring the swap arrangement to a fully available standby basis.

BELGIAN FRANC

The Belgian franc strengthened during July, following official measures to tighten domestic credit conditions and to insulate the Belgian money market from credit pressures abroad. In early August, however, this firming was brought to an abrupt halt by the devaluation of the French franc, which was followed by widespread market rumors that the Belgian franc also would be devalued. The spot rate quickly dropped to its floor under heavy selling pressure, and in the first week following the French move the National Bank of Belgium suffered substantial reserve losses. To cover the drain, the National Bank reactivated its swap line with the Federal Reserve, drawing a total of $244 million out of the $300 million then available. A calmer atmosphere soon emerged, however, as the market came to appreciate the strength of Belgium's underlying balance of payments position. The franc strengthened and the authorities began to recoup some of their reserve loss. In late August the National Bank repaid $20 million of the outstanding drawings, reducing the total to $224 million. Meanwhile, negotiations had been completed for an increase in the reciprocal credit facility with the Federal Reserve by $200 million to $500 million and this increase was put into effect on September 2. The National Bank of Belgium simultaneously obtained a new $100 million equivalent credit facility from the German Federal Bank.

The Belgian franc began rising sharply in September despite growing speculation in German marks. The improved tone of the franc was especially pronounced after mid-month when the Belgian authorities announced a number of anti-inflationary measures: the introduction of the value-added tax, scheduled for January 1, 1970, was postponed for another year in order to avoid further increases in domestic prices, while the National Bank raised its discount rate another one-half of a percentage point to 7½ per cent, effective September 18, and tightened quantitative credit restrictions. Supported by these domestic measures and the increased availability of foreign official credit, the franc firmed toward the end of September. As the rate strengthened, the National Bank purchased dollars in the market, enabling it to repay $20 million of outstanding drawings on its swap line with the Federal Reserve by the end of the month.

As soon as the German mark was allowed to rise above its ceiling, the exchange markets again demonstrated their capacity for abrupt changes; the Belgian franc suddenly was seen as a candidate for revaluation along with the mark only 2 months after it had been subjected to heavy speculative selling. The spot rate moved to parity early in October and rose to its ceiling later that month, while the National Bank made increasingly large market gains. The speculation reached its climax on Monday, October 27, the first business day after the German revaluation. The next day the Belgian Government stated firmly that the franc would not be revalued, and the speculation died down. By that time the National Bank had acquired an amount of dollars more than sufficient to repay in full during the course of October its remaining $204 million swap indebtedness to the Federal Reserve.

Even after the speculative outburst had ended, however, the demand for francs remained very strong. Commercial leads and lags, which had moved sharply against Belgium in August and September, were being reversed in subsequent months. Credit conditions, moreover, remained very tight, causing short-term funds to flow in. With the spot rate not far from its ceiling, the National Bank took in dollars from time to time throughout the rest of 1969 and into early 1970. In order to provide cover for some of these dollars, the Federal Reserve reactivated its swap line with the National Bank, drawing a total of $55 million equivalent in November and December. Additional drawings of $30 million in February raised the System's commitment to $85 million.

CANADIAN DOLLAR

During the first half of 1969 the Canadian dollar felt the effects of rapidly rising interest rates abroad. While monetary conditions were also becoming progressively tighter in Canada—partly in response to the authorities' anti-inflationary policies—the attraction of substantially higher returns on U.S. dollar instruments not subject to Regulation Q ceilings led to a large short-term capital outflow, primarily through the channel of "swapped" deposits. (In these transactions, Canadian dollar funds are converted into U.S. dollars on a covered basis and the U.S. dollars placed on deposit with Canadian banks; the latter in turn invest such funds in U.S. dollar instruments.) The persistent outflow of short-term funds at a time of seasonal weakness in Canada's current-account balance led to a steady softening of the spot rate despite continued heavy long-term capital inflows.

To curtail the outflow of short-term funds, the Bank of Canada raised its discount rate in two steps of one-half of a percentage point each in mid-June and mid-July, to 8 per cent, and it asked the Canadian banks to regard their July 15 level of swapped deposits as a temporary ceiling. As the Canadian banks complied with this request, and with the domestic money market tightening in response to heavy credit demands and the discount rate increases, the outflow was substantially reduced and the spot rate immediately moved above par. Seasonal strength in the current account and an increased volume of long-term capital inflows further added to the demand for Canadian dollars, and the spot rate firmed through the end of August.

The rolling-over of a large amount of maturing swapped deposits temporarily depressed the spot rate in September and early October. However, the rate was soon pushed up sharply again by strong commercial demand. Furthermore, because the Canadian-chartered banks had previously built up positions in U.S. dollars, they were able to accommodate the usual year-end demand for U.S. dollars without having much recourse to the spot market. This, along with tight monetary conditions in Canada, helped push the Canadian dollar to its effective ceiling ($0.9324) by the year-end, and it traded at or just below that rate throughout January. Toward the end of that month the

Bank of Canada also moved to halt the practice of splitting swapped deposit transactions —a practice whereby swaps were done with one bank and the U.S. dollars placed on deposit with another. This move tended further to strengthen the spot rate, and the Bank of Canada made some moderate reserve gains. The demand for Canadian dollar balances began to ease early in February, however, and the spot rate moved slightly away from its effective ceiling.

Continuing tight money in Canada, coupled with large month-end corporate demands, resulted in a strengthening of the Canadian dollar late in February and, in the closing days of the month, the Bank of Canada made fairly sizable purchases of dollars when the rate reached the intervention level.

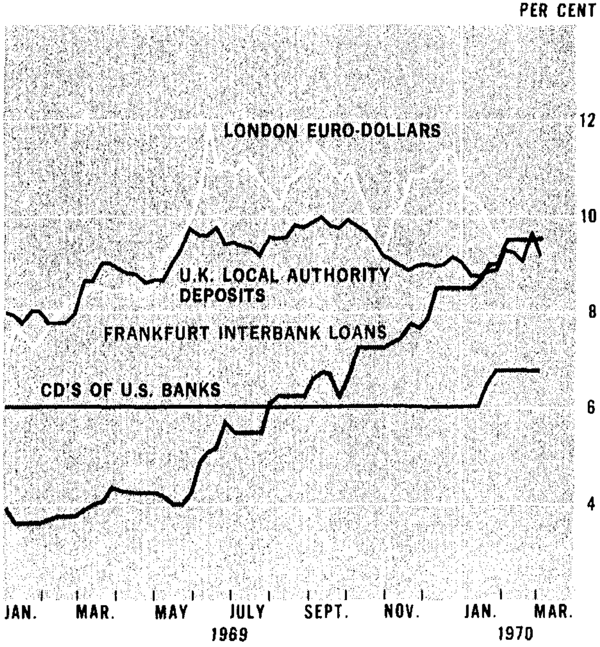
EURO-DOLLAR MARKET

During late summer the Euro-dollar borrowings of U.S. banks through their foreign branches had tended to stabilize at around $14½ billion—a level $7 billion higher than the 1968 peak—and interest rates had started to recede from their mid-June record highs (Charts 3 and 4). This tendency was reinforced by several measures taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in order to prevent a resurgence of the flow of Euro-dollars to U.S. banks. First, the Board amended Regulation D (which governs reserves of member banks) in order to eliminate a technical loophole that had led banks to increase their use of overnight borrowing of Euro-dollars. Subsequently, it amended Regulation M (which governs the foreign activities of member banks) by placing a reserve requirement of 10 per cent on member bank liabilities to foreign branches in excess of the levels outstanding in a base period and on U.S. assets acquired by foreign branches from their home offices. Also, Regulation D was further amended to place reserve requirements against borrowings from nonaffiliated foreign banks.

These measures reduced the incentive for U.S. banks to seek Euro-dollar funds and encouraged them to look for other sources of funds. One alternative that many banks found attractive was the commercial paper market and, as Euro-dollar liabilities stabilized, commercial paper borrowings rose sharply during the summer months. In September, U.S. banks' liabilities to their foreign branches declined slightly, thus helping to bring about some easing of Euro-dollar rates for the shorter maturities: the 3-month rate declined to less than 11 per cent per annum by September 17. After a sharp but brief recovery around the time of the German elections, the rates resumed their decline and, under the pressure of the heavy reflux of funds from Germany in October, they dropped below 9 per cent.

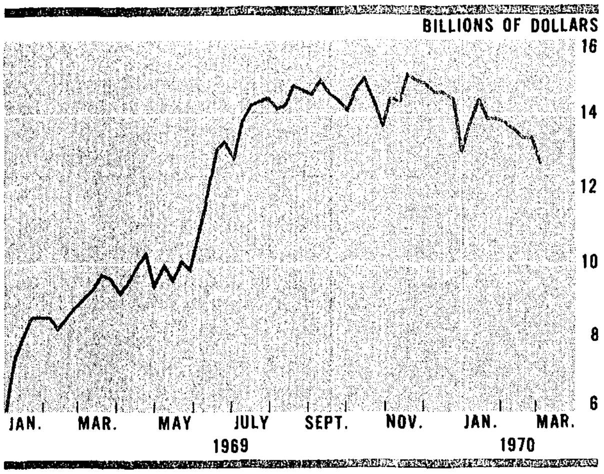
As the use of the commercial paper market by banks through the intermediary of bank-affiliated holding companies or subsidiaries grew, the Board of Governors be-

3 | YIELD COMPARISONS: 3-month maturities



Weekly averages of daily rates.

4 LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO FOREIGN BRANCHES



Data as of Wednesday of each week.

came concerned that such borrowing might reduce the impact of monetary restraint. Consequently, the Board announced on October 29 that it was considering an amendment to Regulation Q that would subject all such bank-related commercial paper to the interest rate ceilings that apply to large CD's. Moreover, in a separate but related action, the Board ruled that commercial paper issued by subsidiaries of member banks already is covered by existing provisions of Regulations Q and D.

The prospect of closer regulation of member banks' use of the commercial paper market was swiftly reflected in the Euro-dollar market and, combined with the expectation of continuing tight credit conditions in the United States, contributed to a surge in interest rates from late October to mid-November. In December the short-term rates moved even higher, as banks attempted to maintain their Euro-dollar borrowings in the face of year-end repatriations of funds by U.S. corporations and foreign banks. By December 18, call money was at 11 per cent, the rate for 1-month deposits had reached 12¾ per cent, and that for 3-month funds 11⁹⁄₁₆ per cent. After allowance for the 10 per cent marginal reserve requirement, the effective cost of 1-month Euro-dollars for U.S. banks that were above the ceiling of their base period reached at times 14 per cent, exceeding the record levels attained in June. However, during the last 2 weeks of December, as repatriations of funds by U.S. corporations preparing to meet their balance of payments guidelines reached yet a new year-end high, U.S. banks' takings of Euro-dollar funds fell by some $1.6 billion, bringing the level of their liabilities to their foreign branches to $13.0 billion.

As soon as the pressures of year-end demand disappeared, Euro-dollar rates dropped. They continued to recede in January, but the movement stopped toward the month-end. The increase of Regulation Q ceilings on January 21 had no immediate effect on rates, since permissible CD rates were still well below Euro-dollar quotations, but it probably contributed to market expectations that rates were likely to decline somewhat in coming months.

Euro-dollar rates fluctuated within very narrow margins in February. Tightening monetary conditions in a number of continental European countries, as well as the flows into the United Kingdom, tended to draw short-term funds from the Euro-dollar market; on the other hand, U.S. banks' takings from their foreign branches, which had risen by $1.3 billion after the year-end, began to decline in mid-January, reaching $12.8 billion by March 4, while outflows from Italy increased the supply of Euro-dollars. By early March, Euro-dollar rates for most maturities were between 9 and 9¾ per cent per annum. □

Statements to Congress

Statement by Arthur F. Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Economic Committee, February 18, 1970.

I am glad to have the opportunity to present to this committee the views of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on the state of the economy.

I would like to begin by reviewing the progress made during 1969 in combating the inflation that has been so damaging to our economy and to our international balance of payments during recent years.

PROGRESS IN 1969

A year ago the prevailing view of the public—and especially of the business and financial community—was that the administration and the Congress lacked the will to pursue fiscal restraint with sufficient vigor to accomplish lasting results. The income tax surcharge, it was assumed, would not be extended beyond mid-1969. More importantly, perhaps, it was widely believed that when fiscal 1970 began the gates would be opened to a new flood of Federal spending that might engulf the economy once more.

In the monetary field, we faced a similar problem. The financial community was inclined to assume that monetary restraints of any real significance would last only a few months—that the Federal Reserve would lose courage and begin to back off at the first signs that financial restraints were beginning to bite.

These expectations of an early resumption of inflationary policies, however, were not fulfilled. On the contrary, the Congress, the administration, and the Federal Reserve demonstrated by their actions during the past year that they were willing to apply the restraints needed to bring inflation under control. The administration asked for, and ultimately obtained, extension of the income tax surcharge at 10 per cent through the end of the year and also a repeal of the investment tax credit effective April 21. The growth of Federal expenditures was kept down. Between the fourth quarter of 1968 and the fourth quarter of 1969, total Federal spending, as recorded in the national income accounts, increased only half as much as it had in the previous four quarters. As a result of these measures, we were still enjoying a surplus in the Federal budget at an annual rate of about $7 billion during the latter half of last year.

In the field of monetary policy, the view that financial restraints would last only a few months also proved to be wrong. Monetary restraint intensified during the year, as the Federal Reserve modified its open market policies and regulations, thereby limiting the growth of the money supply and the provision of credit through the banking system. By the latter half of 1969, growth of the money supply had virtually ceased. And the growth of bank credit—even including all of the funds that the banks were able to obtain from such nondepositary sources as borrowing in the commercial paper market and in the Euro-dollar market—had slowed to an annual rate of less than 3 per cent.

Thus, great strides were made in 1969 towards demonstrating the Government's determination to follow an effective economic stabilization policy. But we accomplished more than this, too. As the year unfolded, evidence accumulated that the growth of total spending was finally slowing down. By the second quarter of 1969, a new mood of caution gripped consumers, and retail sales began to show signs of weakness. In the durable goods area, particularly, sales declined in the late summer and autumn to the point where substantial cuts in production of autos, appliances, and other consumer durables became necessary. Output of defense equipment began to drift off in the spring months and to decline sharply in the summer, when total Federal employment also began to contract. The availability of mortgage credit declined substantially, despite massive funds poured into the mortgage market by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal home loan banks, and housing starts fell to an annual rate of 1.3 million by the fourth quarter—one-fifth below the year-earlier level. Many State and local governments, meanwhile, found credit so difficult to obtain and so costly that they were forced to curtail their planned capital outlays.

The effects of monetary restraint last year—though uneven—were not, however, confined to housing and to State and local construction. Many businesses, including even some very large firms, were unable to raise the funds on which they had counted. Furthermore, the protracted decline in the bond and stock markets strongly affected expectations as well as asset values, and may well have been an important factor in the conservative spending patterns of consumers.

The results of our monetary and fiscal restraints showed up most clearly in the moderating pace of the major indicators of aggregate economic activity. Industrial production began to decline last August and has continued to fall since then. The markets for labor likewise began to ease in the summer, and by the late fall and early winter months the more sensitive measures of labor market conditions were pointing to reduced demand pressures. By the fourth quarter of last year, the expansion in our Nation's total output of goods and services apparently came to a halt, and this January the unemployment rate again approached 4 per cent.

Regrettably, these evidences of cooling in the economy have not yet been reflected in a moderation of prices. I hope, however, that disappointment about the recent performance of wholesale and consumer prices will not distort our judgment. We need to bear in mind that the response of costs and prices to changes in the underlying balance between demands and supplies entails a process that takes a considerable period of time. Businesses continue to be faced with rising costs as economic growth slows, since productivity gains typically are depressed while wage increases remain large for a time. The response of business firms in these circumstances is often to test their product markets by passing on rising costs in the form of higher prices, but then to back away from list prices when the volume of sales begins to decline. Such discounts from list prices are not fully reflected in our price indexes, which may, in the early stages of disinflation, continue to register unusually large increases, as they have recently. Eventually, however, list prices, too, will begin to give way under the pressure of increased competition; and as the easing in prices at the wholesale level carries through to the consumer level, the prospects for more moderate wage settlements are enhanced.

The lags involved in this process are long, and they are likely to be longer the more deeply entrenched are the inflationary expectations. We are paying the price now for letting inflationary developments build up a head of steam over the past 5 years. By the end of 1969, however, we had succeeded in eliminating the excess demand for goods and services that has been at the root of the inflationary problem. We must now have the patience to wait for the improvement in price performance that will eventually result.

In the international field, we also began to make some progress last year toward improving our fragile trade balance. Once the effects of the dock strike were over, exports responded to rising demand abroad, while the dampening of excess demand in the United States slowed the rate of increase of our imports. Nevertheless, our over-all balance of payments registered a heavy deficit on the liquidity basis—as other components of the accounts worsened, especially the outflow of U.S. private capital. Financing of the deficit was mainly accomplished by enormous borrowings in the Euro-dollar market by U.S. banks. I should add, and if time permitted I would give emphasis to the fact, that a very significant improvement in the stability of the international monetary system occurred last year, as some necessary exchange-rate adjustments were made, as the issuance of Special Drawing Rights was agreed to, and as the status of gold was stabilized.

While we can take some satisfaction from the changes in our international accounts and in international financial arrangements during 1969, we need to recognize that the condition of our balance of payments still remains very unsatisfactory. The need to restore a reasonable surplus in our trade with other countries reinforces the domestic reasons for making sure that inflation subsides.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1970

Let us turn now to the year ahead. What can we reasonably expect and hope for in the fight against inflation during 1970? We must, of course, be realistic. The battle against inflation is not over, and further adjustments must be made to regain a path of sustainable noninflationary growth. There is now room for substantial optimism on this score, given the progress already made.

We must also be realistic about our ability to forecast economic developments. The uncertainties are especially large in a period of transition such as we are now experiencing. On the one hand, there is still the possibility that the cooling-off process will be cut short, and that longer-run inflationary expectations will thereby be reinforced and intensified. But there is also the possibility that the recent weakening tendencies in the economy will persist and intensify, delaying the time when a satisfactory rate of growth will be resumed.

In a situation such as the present, we must therefore be especially alert to new and unexpected developments. With this reservation, it seems to me that the projection of the gross national product for 1970 presented by the Council of Economic Advisers is a reasonable one, in terms of what is both achievable and desirable. The Council has projected a period of little economic growth early this year, followed by moderate expansion thereafter. The Board of Governors also expects to see a resumption of growth in total real output and in industrial production before too long. But no one should be surprised if the sluggish pace of total spending that developed in the fall and winter months of 1969 continues for a while.

In the homebuilding industry, some further decline in housing starts appears likely, in view of the current state of the mortgage market and the lag with which changes in this market affect construction. For State and local governments, also, funds have been exceptionally scarce and expensive in recent months, and the postponements and stretch-outs of projects that have already occurred will continue to affect activity in the months ahead. We may also see some retrenchment in the rate of inventory investment early this year. At present, stocks of durable goods are rather high in relation to sales, and efforts to bring stock/sales ratios down, already under way, could well continue. Defense spending, furthermore, is moving downward, and substantial additional cutbacks are scheduled for 1970, reflecting both reduced purchases of defense goods and a decline in the size of the Armed Forces.

Prospective weaknesses in these areas, however, will tend to be offset by elements of strength in other sectors of the economy. Business investment in plant and equipment has been growing at a rapid pace, and various surveys point to substantial further increases in the near term. Furthermore, the demand for consumer goods is likely to be shored up by the rise in disposable income that will accompany the phasing out of the surcharge by midyear and the second-quarter increase in social security benefits.

If events develop along these lines, we would be setting the stage for the resumption of sustained economic expansion later this year. Furthermore, that expansion would, I believe, display a better distribution of output in two respects. First, over this past half year, retail sales—in real terms—have actually declined, while businesses have continued to add substantial amounts to plant capacity. If this imbalance continued through 1970, it would be a matter of real concern. However, as the year progresses, retail sales are likely to pick up, while the expansion of business investment in new plant and equipment tapers off in response to the cost-price squeeze in which business is now caught. Second, if economic developments proceed as outlined above, we would have both the real and the financial resources later this year for the resumption of growth in homebuilding, which is so vital to the welfare of our society.

There has been considerable concern in some quarters that the economy during the second half of this year is likely to experience such a vigorous rebound as to destroy our chances of getting inflation under control. With the release early this month of the administration's budget, some of the fears expressed earlier have been quieted. We are all aware, of course, that budget expectations and budget results are often at variance. However, if the degree of fiscal stringency called for in the administration's budget is realized, the resumption of economic growth we are looking forward to later this year will not, I believe, be excessively rapid. Instead, we should find that the pace of economic expansion stays well within the bounds of our resource capabilities, and that a gradual process of disinflation continues throughout the year.

I wish I could assure this committee that the disconcerting advance of the consumer price level will soon come to an end. Unfortunately, such optimism is not warranted. This year there will be wage-contract negotiations in a number of major industries. Workers will be striving to obtain wage increases large enough to permit some improvement in their standard of living besides making up for the erosion in real earnings caused by inflation during recent years. These negotiations will take place in an atmosphere in which product markets are more competitive and business profits are being squeezed. Employer resistance to inflationary wage contracts will therefore be larger than in recent years. Nevertheless, it seems evident that negotiated contracts will provide for wage increases exceeding the growth rate of productivity, so that unit labor costs will still be rising. We should not, consequently, expect an end to inflation this year, but we can look forward to a progressive moderation in the rate of price advance.

Such a course of economic developments

in 1970 would provide an opportunity for improvement in our balance of international trade. The readjustments of the economy in the first half of the year should help to hold down the rise in imports. On the other hand, with strong expansion continuing in Europe and Japan, our exports should fare reasonably well. Our trade balance would thus be showing a gain over the depressed level of the past 2 years, but there would still be ample room for future improvement.

Unfortunately, these gains in our trade account could be cancelled by adverse flows of capital, so that our balance of payments would continue to suffer. Larger outflows of U.S. capital may occur if credit conditions in our country become markedly easier than in other industrial countries. Moreover, U.S. companies appear to be planning larger outlays for foreign plant and equipment this year. Our balance of payments accounts on the official settlements basis will also be affected adversely if—as now seems likely—the large inflow of Euro-dollars to U.S. banks that occurred last year is reversed or even reduced.

IMPLICATIONS FOR MONETARY POLICY

Let me now turn to monetary policy and its role in assuring that the gradual diminution of inflationary pressures anticipated for 1970 becomes a reality.

Monetary policy moved progressively, in the course of the past year, to a posture of severe restraint—virtually halting the growth of the money supply and putting an extremely tight rein on the ability of banks and other financial intermediaries to finance the Nation's economic needs. From the perspective of history, we know that a policy of such severity could not and should not be continued indefinitely. Quite apart from the cumulative effects of such a policy on aggregate demand, its uneven impact on key sectors of the economy would become intolerable. The continuation of such intense monetary restraint for any extended period would threaten marked further declines in homebuilding and in State and local government activities, and would increasingly dry up the sources of finance for small and medium-size businesses that are not able to tap the public capital markets.

As we all recognize, monetary policy must stand ready to adapt quickly to unanticipated developments in the economy and in financial markets. At the present stage of our battle against inflation, this principle has particular force. The Board cannot overlook the possibility that the present slowdown in economic activity, which is a healthy development, may yet be followed by a recession. Monetary policy might have to change quickly if that risk should become larger. There is also the possibility, however, that the inflationary processes with which we are dealing may prove more stubborn than we realize. If too vigorous a rebound in the total demand for goods and services were to occur later this year, as was the case in late 1967 and early 1968, we could lose the battle against inflation that the combined forces of our Government have so courageously fought.

For some time this year, our monetary and credit policies are therefore likely to tread a narrow path between too much restraint and too much ease, as we go through the transition from an overheated economy to a path of noninflationary growth. As I indicated in my testimony to the House Banking and Currency Committee earlier this month, a tight rein on Federal expenditures, as called for in the administration's budget for fiscal 1971, would lay the basis for moderation in over-all credit conditions. I may add here that if the economy follows the course that I have outlined and a diminution of inflationary pressures is realized, monetary policy could well move as the year progresses toward a posture more nearly in keeping with our economy's long-run needs for money and credit. And as inflationary expectations abate, we should see a significant reduction in the over-all tensions in credit markets, one aspect of which would be a downward movement of interest rates toward historically more normal levels.

I trust that the committee will understand why it would be difficult, if not improper, for me to present a more precise projection of the monetary outlook. Despite centuries of disinterested thought and inquiry, the role of monetary variables in economic activity and in prices is still subject to troublesome margins of uncertainty. I can perhaps best illustrate this point by reference to the projections of GNP and financial flows that were presented by the Board's staff to this committee a year ago. Looking back at those estimates, you will find that the actual growth of the dollar value of our Nation's total output in 1969 proved to be in excess of the amount projected. So also was the level of private borrowing. On the other hand, the actual rates of growth of bank reserves, the money supply, commercial bank time deposits, and bank credit during 1969 were all below the lower limits of the projected ranges. For example, the Board's staff a year ago projected a growth rate of the money supply in the range of 3 to 6 per cent. The actual increase was 2½ per cent. Time deposits at commercial banks were projected to increase within a range of 1 to 5 per cent. In fact, these deposits declined by 5 per cent.

I do not cite these statistics by way of criticism of the Board's staff, which I hold in the highest regard. The nub of the matter is that the financial restraint needed to keep inflation from getting out of hand last year proved to be much greater than almost anyone had anticipated, and the monetary authorities therefore found it necessary to follow a highly restrictive course.

The release of those projections a year ago helped to foster the mistaken judgments, which I mentioned earlier, that the Federal Reserve planned only a brief period of monetary restraint. As a result, commercial banks and other lenders were more willing to make loan commitments to businesses, and the effects of monetary restraint on business spending were delayed. Our effort to get inflation under control was therefore hampered. I do not think this committee would like to see such a misadventure repeated.

The Board is watching very closely developments in the economy during this difficult period of transition. I assure this committee that the Federal Reserve will do everything in its power to prevent a recession. Large backlogs of demand have been built up in important sectors of the economy, so that total spending can be expected to respond with speed and vigor to monetary stimulus. But I also want this committee to know that the Board is determined not to forsake the present opportunity to obtain control over inflationary pressures.

A LONGER-RANGE VIEW OF STABILIZATION POLICIES

Before closing, let us look ahead briefly to the challenges and the opportunities of the decade just beginning. Our recent overriding problem, of course, has been to deal with inflation. In longer-range planning, our national attention has tended to shift from a focus on economic growth to a concentration on re-evaluating our national priorities for resource use. This shift in emphasis in longer-range planning was badly needed. But we cannot overlook the fact that the economic and social problems of this country will be more readily resolved if our resources are utilized in ways that maximize the long-run potential for economic expansion.

The potential for economic growth and prosperity over the next decade is, it seems to me, enormous. In just the last 5 years, over $100 billion has been spent for research and development carried out in the private sector. Surely, this is the very foundation of economic growth—the new ideas, the new products, and the new processes that innovations, embodied in a growing stock of machines and industrial plants, make possible.

Demographic factors will be working in our favor during this decade. Projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggest that growth in the labor force will be even more rapid in the 1970's than in the 1960's. The composition of the increase in labor force will also be favorable to economic growth, since the proportion of adult males in the total expansion is expected to rise appreciably. Steady increases in the number of young adults in the labor force should provide employers with a pool of more highly trained and dependable workers. Productivity increases should quicken, because these additional workers will be better educated than their predecessors and will be provided with more machinery and equipment in handling their jobs than previously.

There is little reason to expect that deficiencies in demand will keep us from enjoying the fruits of our enhanced capacity to produce. Growth in demand for goods and services will continue to be supported by an ever-increasing population, even if birth rates continue the downtrend of recent years. In addition, the age distribution of our population assures a substantial increase in the number of new households, with accompanying large needs for housing, for schools, and for a wide variety of services requiring massive capital expenditures by State and local governments. Indeed, outlays on housing must rise substantially just to make up the deficiency that has accumulated in recent years.

There is no automatic assurance that we will enjoy all of the potential benefits that these opportunities present. The challenge that faces us now, in the area of stabilization policy, is to see whether we can learn from the experience of recent years—whether we can devise the means to avoid inflation and to maintain the rapid economic growth that our resources make possible.

On the fiscal side, the most obvious and pressing need is to avoid the disruptive changes in the level of Federal expenditures that give rise to huge budgetary deficits, to inflation, and to misallocation of resources. If sharp increases in high priority outlays are required, as may happen, other Federal expenditures must be curtailed through a reordering of priorities, or offsetting adjustments in taxes must be considered immediately. Discipline will also have to be maintained to avoid wasteful use of resources in outmoded programs. We must, I believe, anticipate that the resources utilized for new Federal programs—of which there are likely to be many in the years ahead—will have to come principally from discarding old programs or from the revenue increases that normally accompany economic growth.

In our search for fiscal stability and efficient use of resources at the Federal level, we cannot concentrate simply on activities that register their effects in the budget totals. It will be necessary to maintain a watchful eye on the lending and borrowing programs of Government-sponsored agencies, and also on the growing volume of Government-guaranteed credits—both of which go on outside of the budget. The programs of these agencies have a legitimate and important role to play in a competitive economy. They improve the functioning of our financial markets by absorbing risks that private markets do not now assume. They facilitate credit flows to sectors of high social priority that for one reason or another cannot adequately compete in private financial markets. They help to buffer the effects of financial restraint on the housing market. Nonetheless, these programs, too, must be carefully scrutinized because of their impact on resource utilization and aggregate demand.

In the monetary area, one of the important considerations for future policy will be to determine the appropriate range of variation in the major monetary and credit aggregates. This committee has expressed its concern repeatedly that monetary policy has permitted excessively wide variations in the growth rates of money and bank credit. Let me assure you that the Board shares your concern on this matter. We have lived through a period in which the disadvantages of marked changes in the degree of monetary restraint or ease have been all too evident. We are well aware that monetary policy works in complex ways, with lagged effects that are difficult to predict as to timing, magnitude, and sectoral impact. Certainly, if fiscal policy makes a more positive contribution to economic stability in the years ahead, wide variations in the posture of monetary policy would be less appropriate.

If monetary policy is to make a better contribution in the future to economic stability and a proper distribution of resources, we must do more than merely adjust our policies in ways that alter the growth rates of the monetary aggregates. We must find the means to reduce the uneven impact of monetary restraint on such sectors as housing and State and local governments. I do not come here today with solutions to offer, but I can assure you that the problem will be under intensive study in the Federal Reserve.

Finally, it seems to me that our policies will need to be directed towards promoting a greater adaptability of all of our financial institutions to changes in financial markets and in the needs of the economy. Our financial institutions have shown an extraordinary ability to innovate and adapt, but more recent developments have suggested that more still remains to be done in this regard. We will need to reconsider our regulatory devices and procedures in light of the way financial flows have been affected in recent years.

The decade just closed might well go down in history as marking the renaissance of central banking. We rediscovered how terribly important monetary policy is to the health of our economy, and the need for a proper balance of monetary and fiscal actions to promote our national economic objectives. We also learned that we knew less about the workings of these policies than we had supposed. We must now move forward rapidly to begin closing the wide gaps in our knowledge if we are to fulfill the promise of the years ahead.

Statement by Sherman J. Maisel, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the U.S. Senate, March 2, 1970.

I welcome your invitation to present the views of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on three bills pending before this Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs.

At the outset, let me say that improvements in the primary and secondary mortgage market, above and beyond the numerous steps already taken, are clearly needed. We need to make residential mortgages more competitive so that they can attract a larger share of the total pool of available money and credit. At the same time, a more efficient mortgage market would help to promote a more efficient allocation of resources in general.

S. 2958

S. 2958 would permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to buy, sell, and hold conventional residential mortgages in addition to its present authority to handle Government-underwritten loans. Some difficult policy and technical questions would be posed if FNMA's ability to deal in mortgages were broadened to include authority to purchase, service, sell, lend on the security of, or otherwise deal in conventional residential loans, as S. 2958 would permit. To date, FNMA's activities have been confined to residential mortgages that adhere to public policies and safeguards as expressed in the underwriting of loans by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration. Conventional mortgages, on the other hand, are not standardized as to quality of construction, borrower characteristics, loan terms, and origination practices generally.

Both FNMA's costs and risks would be increased if FNMA were authorized to deal in conventional mortgages that lack the protective features of Government-underwritten loans. Conventional mortgages, by definition, lack any assurance available from a Federal agency, backed by the U.S. Treasury, against loss of principal and interest. Hence, additions of conventional mortgages to FNMA's assets would broaden FNMA's exposure to potential losses considerably beyond present minimal limits. FNMA might well have to expand its capital base in order to shore up the volume of its resources available to meet its liabilities.

To allow FNMA to deal in conventional mortgages would also raise questions about the liquidity of the portfolio that FNMA might come to hold, and therefore about FNMA's ability to finance itself by issuing debt in the private market. To the extent that FNMA debt became a less attractive instrument, FNMA's ability to raise funds and to sustain Federal housing credit programs would be impaired.

Only a part of FNMA's increased risk exposure could be offset by the provisions of S. 2958 that would limit FNMA's conventional loan acquisitions to mortgages bearing loan-to-value ratios no higher than 80 per cent or those for which, to quote the language of the bill, ". . . that portion of the unpaid principal balance which is in excess of such 80 per centum is guaranteed or insured by an institution, and under a contract, determined by the corporation [FNMA] to be generally acceptable to other institutional mortgage investors."

The problem of much secondary mortgage lending is that of "adverse selection" against the secondary lender. Given the imprecise art of real estate appraisal and the declines that could occur from time to time in prices of individual houses or even of groups of dwellings, a margin of one-fifth between the price of the collateral and the amount of the loan would provide no assurance of investment liquidity or of capital safety comparable to that inherent in federally underwritten mortgages.

Even conventional loans bearing private insurance can offer no certain guarantee to the lender of liquidity or against loss in case of default and foreclosure. Most contracts of private insurance reserve to the insurer the option of meeting his limited liability by paying either a stated percentage (often 20 per cent) of the outstanding debt or 80 per cent of the total loss ultimately experienced after the lender has disposed of the property, whichever amount is the lesser. In this connection, nearly two out of every three claims settled by one large private mortgage insurance company during a recent period were based on the 20 per cent option. That is, they represented claims involving net losses in excess of one-fifth.

Other serious questions arise as to whether entry by the housing agencies into the conventional mortgage markets might not occur largely at the cost of lessened support available for the Federal housing credit programs. These programs are charged with a special public interest in part because they have helped facilitate mortgage borrowing by low- and middle-income groups under regulations that provide various forms of protection to the home buyer.

FNMA's capacity to support the residential mortgage market ultimately rests on its ability to finance its mortgage acquisitions by borrowing in the market for Federal agency issues. Use of Government agencies to raise funds in the market can channel some money to housing away from other users. The total credit available in the economy is, however, limited. Thus, attempts to overload the tasks of the agency markets will increase the rates the agencies must pay. Each additional sum raised will increase the cost mortgage borrowers pay. At the same time, a larger and larger share of the money flowing through the agencies will be attracted from lenders who would otherwise, directly or indirectly, have put their funds into mortgages.

Related to this issue of which portions of the mortgage market should have priority for FNMA support is the question of the efficiency with which aid can be allocated. The various Federal housing credit programs are specifically designed to assist low- and moderate-income consumers. On the average, these households require less financing assistance than do borrowers who rely on conventional mortgages that typically finance more expensive homes. To the degree that FNMA purchased conventional mortgages rather than federally underwritten loans, any given amount of FNMA's funds would support fewer dwellings than would otherwise be the case.

All these considerations aside, it may be argued that enactment of S. 2958 would eventually hasten efforts to standardize the conventional residential mortgage—a desirable step in itself. Conventional mortgages do now lack the degree of homogeneity required for active trading in the secondary market. But many measures can and should be taken to standardize the conventional mortgage independently of granting FNMA authority to deal in this type of instrument. Drafting a uniform mortgage code for adoption by the States, for example, need not—and should not—await the creation of a Federal secondary market facility for conventional mortgages. Nor should we delay efforts to bring greater uniformity in the laws governing mortgage investment standards, as noted below.

S. 3503

S. 3503 would authorize advances by the Federal home loan banks to lenders who will use the proceeds to make mortgage loans for families with incomes of $10,000 or less. The Federal home loan banks would obtain funds for this purpose by borrowing from the Federal Reserve System, which would be required to discount the FHLB obligations at a maximum interest rate of 6 per cent. The sum of such borrowing is unspecified except that it would be limited to $3 billion the first year plus $3 billion for each additional year the act is in force.

Thus the bill would authorize a lending program of $3 billion annually outside the budget. The Board believes, however, that whatever subsidies the Congress determines to be necessary and justified in order to aid housing should be included in the budget, so that the Congress may weigh them against other Federal outlays, and then reduce other outlays that have a lower priority, or increase revenues to cover their cost.

This is the approach the administration proposes to use in increasing flows of funds from the Federal home loan banks to their member institutions for mortgage loans. The administration would authorize appropriations to cover part of the cost of borrowing by the Federal home loan banks in the market, so that they may make advances at reduced rates to their member institutions. If the rates on advances to members are not reduced, the members might discontinue mortgage lending in order to repay the amounts they have borrowed from the Federal home loan banks. The Board supports this proposal as a more efficient procedure. Congress will, of course, have to consider whether subsidies for middle-income families are needed in addition to, or in place of, this general housing subsidy. But the Board believes that whatever subsidies are authorized should be identified and subjected to the appropriations process.

If, as provided in S. 3503, the Federal Reserve were directed to increase its holdings of Federal home loan bank obligations by up to $3 billion a year, credit markets would have to absorb a corresponding amount of Treasury obligations over and above what would otherwise be marketed. In order to keep control of the reserve base, the Federal Reserve would have to offset its loans on Federal home loan bank obligations with sales of Treasury securities—or forego purchases of Treasury securities it would otherwise have made. Sales of $3 billion additional Treasury obligations in the capital markets would, of course, attract funds away from other uses, including credit that would otherwise finance housing as well as other capital improvements.

Moreover, the Board opposes tapping Federal Reserve credit for special-purpose lending, no matter how worthy, because it could frustrate the objectives of monetary policy. A $3 billion a year program to help middle-income families buy homes could soon lead to proposals for other types of special lending. There are, of course, other purposes—perhaps equally worthy—for which funds are urgently needed. Hearings have just been completed in the House of Representatives on legislation that would authorize use of Federal Reserve credit to rehabilitate urban and rural pockets of poverty. State and local governments generally are having difficulty borrowing for schools and hospitals; they, too, could use 6 per cent loans from the Federal Reserve. To compel the Federal Reserve to meet credit needs of these magnitudes would lead at first to a weakened market position for Treasury securities—as the System made offsetting sales of Treasury issues—and ultimately to inflation, as it became impossible in practice to offset the expansion of Federal Reserve credit in that fashion.

S. 3442

S. 3442 would implement certain recommendations of the Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates, as set forth in its report of August 1969. The Board supports the proposed experimental dual-market system of setting contract interest rates on new FHA and VA mortgages, as authorized by Section 1 of the bill. The trial period to last until January 1, 1972—during which contract interest rates could be established either by regulation, as at present, or by the market—will offer the opportunity for determining how far it is appropriate to move toward more flexible rates. Whatever greater flexibility can be achieved, of course, will allow standardized FHA and VA mortgages to compete more readily with conventional mortgages as well as with other capital market instruments. And it will broaden the potential scope of the secondary market for Government-underwritten mortgages.

The Board of Governors is also in accord with the principles of Section 2 of S. 3442, which would explore ways and means of reducing and, where possible, standardizing charges for attorneys' fees, property surveys, title insurance, and other settlement costs on FHA and VA mortgages. Appropriate guidelines in this area could help to lessen the costs of transactions and thereby improve the efficiency with which the real estate market operates.

The Special Advisory Commission on Housing authorized by Section 3 of the bill would be required to submit broad recommendations about the next fiscal year's housing output, Federal costs of meeting this goal, needed legislative and administrative actions, and ". . . the fiscal and monetary policies, both long- and short-range, which are necessary to achieve recommended levels of housing production. . . ."

In this connection, it should be pointed out that the Commission's annual report would have to be submitted well before the administration's proposed budget has been completed for the next fiscal year; according to the bill, the report should be submitted by November 1. While one purpose of the Commission's report is to help guide prospective fiscal as well as monetary actions, fiscal and monetary policies must take account of the broadest aspects of the economy, with housing being only one—though an important one—of many competing demands for the Nation's resources. There is the danger, therefore, that the Commission's early recommendations may not be consistent with, or attainable within, the general framework of public economic policy as it ultimately evolves.

Incidentally, the limit established by Section 3(d)(2) of the bill on the rate that the Commission could pay for temporary and intermittent services in seeking guidance about its recommendations appears low. A $50-a-day ceiling on consultant fees for individuals would hardly seem likely to strengthen the Commission's hands in obtaining the most qualified sources of advice.

Sections 4 and 5 of S. 3442 would liberalize certain restrictions on the mortgage lending powers of Federal savings and loan associations and national banks, and would permit a Federal savings and loan association to act as a trustee for certain trusts. With respect to mortgages, there is a pressing need to standardize, as far as possible, the authority of all types of financial institutions to invest in these assets.

Section 5 of S. 3442 would liberalize the authority of national banks to make real estate loans. For conventional mortgage loans, the loan-to-value limit would be raised from 80 to 90 per cent, and the maximum maturity from 25 to 30 years; for loans on construction projects, the maximum maturity would be extended from 3 years to 5 years. The Board continues to support this change as a means of stimulating increased mortgage lending by banks.

The bill does re-emphasize the need for broad and equitable standards that would be applicable to investment in mortgages by all federally chartered financial institutions. Moving toward greater uniformity in mortgage investment standards at the Federal level would then provide a basis for similar action among the more numerous and heterogeneous State-chartered lenders. Such standardization, in turn, would promote a more effective primary and secondary market for all the different types of lenders that place funds in the mortgage instrument.

Legislation is needed to improve the working of the mortgage market. Similarly the burden of monetary restraint on the mortgage market should be lightened, and the Board is studying ways and means to accomplish this without impairing the use of monetary policy in achieving national economic objectives. But it should be kept in mind that the problems of the housing industry are not related solely to credit. Rising costs of construction and land have been major impediments.

However efficient the mortgage market becomes, and however successful the Federal

Reserve is in achieving a more uniform impact of monetary restraint, another step is needed to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to reach the national housing goals. We must enlarge the total pool of credit. We probably cannot achieve our Nation's housing goals merely by enabling housing to attract a larger share of the available pool of capital. It seems to me that the most feasible way to expand the pool of housing credit is to reduce the demands that the Federal Government is making on the private capital markets. This is a major reason that we must examine with caution proposals that increase rather than diminish the total credit demands of the Government and its agencies.

Statement by Arthur F. Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the U.S. Senate, March 18, 1970.

I am pleased to be here today, representing the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to discuss with this committee the current condition of our national economy.

I shall begin by reviewing recent economic trends, then report on progress in our governmental efforts to regain a path of noninflationary growth, and close by noting the tasks that lie ahead for monetary and fiscal policy.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

As this committee knows, our Nation has been wrestling for several years with a very serious—indeed, a dangerous—problem of inflation. Measures of fiscal restraint were needed and were finally taken in a series of actions that began with passage of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. These measures were later supplemented by stern monetary actions, and they have together served to retard the growth of total spending.

In the early stages of our restrictive policy, adjustments in the pace of activity were confined to a relatively few industries—principally, construction and defense production. Last summer, however, consumer spending on durable goods weakened and output in the affected industries soon began to decline. In the autumn many firms that supply equipment or materials to the construction industry, to producers of defense goods, and to manufacturers of consumer durable goods found their orders and sales falling below their earlier pace, and they too began to cut back their production.

As is usual in periods of economic slowdown, retrenchment in the industrial sector has been substantially greater than in the economy as a whole. Total output of goods and services continued to rise in the third quarter of 1969 and then flattened out in the fourth. Industrial production, on the other hand, began to decline in August and in the fourth quarter averaged about 1.5 per cent below the third quarter level. In the first 2 months of this year, declines in industrial production continued and became somewhat more general. Cutbacks of production spread to nondurable goods, the length of the workweek in manufacturing declined sharply, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.2 per cent.

In short, a number of important economic indicators have been pointing downward recently, thereby giving rise to concern that the corrective measures taken by the Government may go too far and perhaps lead to a business recession. At the Board, every piece of incoming information is constantly reviewed and weighed with care. Based on our analysis of ongoing and prospective developments in key sectors of the economy, it is still our view that the current economic adjustment lacks the pervasive and cumulative characteristics of a recession, and that in any event the economy will resume its upward course later this year.

Defense expenditures. Let me begin by considering the role of defense expenditures in the adjustment currently in process. Large increases in outlays for defense from mid-1965 until the latter part of 1968, when the Federal budget was badly out of balance, were one of the major sources of inflation during recent years. More recently, with better fiscal management and gradual de-escalation of the Vietnam conflict, the defense budget has ceased to be a stimulating factor in the economy.

New orders from the U.S. Government to the aerospace industries began to taper off early in 1968. Later that year, output of defense equipment began to decline, and it has continued to fall since then. During 1970 total defense expenditures will average about 6 per cent below the 1969 level, if the administration's budget is realized.

The turnaround of these expenditures has played a vital role in helping to slow the growth of aggregate demand for goods and services. Our hopes for getting inflation under control, and for making resources available to meet other national objectives of high priority, have been appreciably enhanced thereby.

In the near term, defense expenditures will be exerting a further downward influence on the economy. However, other Federal expenditures are scheduled to rise, and they will more than offset the decrease in defense spending.

Consumer durable goods. Though we should expect the decline in defense production to continue, there is reason to think that the adjustments that got under way last summer in another major sector of our economy—the consumer durable goods trade—may already be in large part behind us. The volume of consumer purchases of durable goods began to diminish in the late spring of 1969, and the rate of retail inventory accumulation began to rise rapidly during the late summer months. Producers reacted promptly to avoid a build-up of undesired inventories. Between July 1969 and January 1970, the output of automobiles declined about 25 per cent, and production of durable household goods fell nearly 10 per cent—in the latter case, partly because of strikes in the electrical equipment industry. Last month, further reductions occurred in the production of automobiles and some other consumer durables.

The recent decline in the output of consumer durable goods has exceeded by a considerable margin the decline in consumer purchases. As a consequence, we have already seen evidence that excess inventories are being worked off. Retail inventories of autos, after seasonal adjustment, declined in December and retail inventories of other durables stopped rising. Preliminary figures indicate that retail inventories declined during January in both of these categories.

The reestablishment of balance between production and sales has thus been proceeding smoothly for consumer durables. Furthermore, the prospects seem favorable for an early pick-up in buying, since consumer incomes will be bolstered by a rise in social security benefits beginning in the second quarter and by the removal of the remaining income tax surcharge at midyear.

The consumer durable goods sector is now exercising less drag on the economy than in the recent past, and it could well become a source of stimulus. Auto production schedules already have been increased moderately this month, and we may also see a resumption of somewhat higher production rates for other durable goods in the second quarter.

Residential construction. I wish it were possible to be equally optimistic for the near term about homebuilding. The February upturn in housing starts, while encouraging, is of doubtful significance. Recent trends in building permits and in the volume of outstanding mortgage commitments of private financial institutions suggest that housing starts may decline somewhat further in the months immediately ahead.

There are grounds for believing, however, that some improvement in the trend of homebuilding will begin this summer. Underlying demands for housing space are intense, and a resurgence of starts and construction will take place when mortgage funds become more readily available. Conditions in the credit market are now moving in that direction. Yields on short-term market securities have declined substantially from earlier peaks, and banks and other depositary institutions now may pay higher interest rates on time and savings deposits. Consequently, we may soon see a notably larger flow of savings to banks and thrift institutions. In recent weeks a renewed inflow of time and savings deposits has already begun to develop at the Nation's commercial banks. Preliminary data suggest, moreover, that outflows from savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks have ended, and that there was a small inflow of deposits to these institutions in February.

Financial institutions must commit funds to builders well in advance to ensure full participation in the financing later on of a housing recovery. Mortgage lenders are aware of this, and some are already reevaluating their commitment policies in light of their expectation of renewed strength in home construction later this year. Others will be following their example.

Business capital outlays. Another major sector of private expenditures that will play a key role in economic developments this year is business spending for new plant and equipment. These outlays continued to rise at a rather rapid pace in the second half of last year, and a further increase is in prospect for 1970. However, the magnitude of the increase may be overstated by recent surveys of business plans.

The most recent governmental survey of capital outlays suggests that since late last fall there has been some strengthening in the expenditures planned by business firms—especially, the expenditures planned for the second half of this year. Private surveys have been pointing in the same direction. But we know from past experience that downward revisions in capital expenditure plans often occur when the economy is in process of transition, as it is now. In each of the past three periods of economic sluggishness—in 1967, 1960, and 1958—actual expenditures for plant and equipment fell short of the anticipations reported early in the year.

Moreover, some indicators of plant and equipment spending are even now pointing downward. New orders for machinery and equipment fell significantly in December and January, and new capital appropriations by large manufacturing firms declined in the fourth quarter of last year.

As I interpret the somewhat contradictory indicators of activity in this sector, further large increases in outlays for plant and equipment seem likely during the first half of this year. Order backlogs for capital goods are still sizable, and a significant part of the increase in planned outlays for early 1970 is in the public utilities and communications industries, where pressures on available capacity are being felt. In these industries capital spending programs are not likely to be revised downward. As the year progresses, however, further narrowing of profit margins and a rise in idle capacity are likely to convince an increasing number of manufacturing firms that stretchouts or postponements of capital expenditure programs are in order. Business capital investment will nevertheless remain at a very high level throughout this year.

IMPLICATIONS FOR 1970

Let us now consider how developments in the several sectors on which I have focused may interact to shape the course of over-all economic activity during the remainder of 1970. Although the state of our knowledge does not permit precise forecasts, I think some tentative conclusions can be drawn from the interplay of economic forces presently at work.

We must be prepared, it seems to me, for some relatively unfavorable economic news in the weeks ahead. Housing starts may fall further. In some durable goods lines, efforts now under way to bring inventories into better balance with sales and orders could lead to a further decline in manufacturing output. Defense expenditures will be declining. State and local construction outlays may show little growth until later this year, since the near-term trend in these expenditures will continue to be affected by the extremely tight conditions that prevailed until quite recently in the market for State and local government securities.

The adjustment now under way, however, does not seem to have the pervasive or cumulative characteristics that mark a business recession. A basic feature of historical recessions has always been a decline in expenditures on business plant and equipment; in the months ahead, however, these expenditures will almost certainly be rising. Besides, production of consumer durable goods may start increasing fairly soon—if, as seems likely, there is some pick up in consumer buying this spring. Consequently, while a sluggish pace of economic activity may continue a while longer, it seems reasonable to expect a resumption of economic growth in the relatively near future.

If this judgment is correct, the adjustment we are now experiencing will prove to be a healthy one. It will set the stage for a more balanced economic expansion beginning later in the year—an expansion in which housing, State and local construction, and consumer buying will all participate. And most importantly, the adjustment will have established the necessary conditions for a moderation of the rise in wholesale and consumer prices.

Prices. There is no longer any doubt that, taking economic activity in the aggregate, excess demand has been eliminated. So far, however, there has been very little hard evidence that price pressures are easing. Indeed, the rate of price increases late last year seemed to be accelerating while the pace of economic activity was weakening. Consumer prices rose this January as much as in December, and the rise in wholesale prices was even larger than in December.

Very recently, however, price developments have offered just the faintest glimmer of hope that the rate of price increase may be in process of decelerating. Wholesale prices in February showed the smallest increase in several months. Prices of farm products rose at about half the rate of the final quarter of 1969, and there is now reason for hope that supplies of some basic farm products will be more ample this year. Especially heartening was the reduced rate of advance that occurred in February in the wholesale prices of industrial commodities.

While these developments are encouraging, we obviously cannot conclude from the evidence of a single month that a significant further reduction in the rate of price advance is just around the corner. The process of unwinding from the intense inflationary pressures that have developed over the past 5 years is bound to take time. Pressures on costs intensified greatly last year, as the growth of productivity was slowed materially by the overheated condition of the economy during much of the year. The rate of increase in productivity is likely to remain below the long-term trend until economic expansion is resumed. Inflation, meanwhile, has eroded the real earnings of workers, and they will be striving in contract negotiations during 1970 to obtain wage gains large enough to raise their living standards. Unit costs of production, therefore, seem certain to remain under substantial pressure in the next few months.

While there is little basis for expecting an end to inflation this year, there is reason to expect substantial progress in slowing the rate of price increase. Wholesale price trends in February are illustrative of developments that should become more common as the year goes on. Product markets are much more competitive now, because idle capacity has begun to increase and inventories of unsold goods have become more abundant. Markets are likely to remain more competitive all this year. Many businesses will probably find that they cannot pass on cost increases to their customers so readily as before, and selective price cutting will develop as competing firms fight for a larger share of the market. Profit margins will be squeezed further, and employer resistance to large wage gains will intensify. And as economic growth resumes later this year, the rate of increase in productivity should improve, and this too will temper the rise in unit costs of production.

Past history assures us that market forces will slow the rate of price advance, provided we avoid a renewed outbreak of excess demand for goods and services. I would hope that businessmen and labor leaders will consider very carefully the prospects for labor and product markets as wage and price policies are made this year. The President has requested a postponement of the pay raise for Federal employees from mid-1970 until the beginning of 1971. This courageous proposal for moderation in Federal wage scales is sound in present circumstances, and I urge the Congress to support it. If wage and price decisions in the private sector are made with equal concern for getting inflation under control, the return to a path of noninflationary growth will be greatly hastened.

Balance of payments. Our concern for reducing upward pressures on prices and costs stems principally from recognition of the damaging effects of inflation on the domestic economy. But inflation also has an important impact on our position in international markets, and this too must be taken into account.

Some observers have been lulled into believing that international aspects of our economy can safely be ignored. They point to the paradoxical situation last year, when the strength of the dollar was unquestioned, despite a record liquidity deficit. But when the structure of our balance of payments and the role of the dollar as a world currency are considered carefully, it becomes entirely clear that there are no grounds for satisfaction with our performance.

The principal features of our balance of payments in recent years are well known. The trade balance has deteriorated. Military expenditures abroad have continued to be a heavy burden. The outflow of private capital has been held in check by governmental restrictions and relatively tight U.S. credit markets. A major and unexpected source of support has come from foreign purchases of U.S. corporate securities and a huge inflow to our banks of foreign liquid funds.

The task of restoring a reasonable trade surplus will not be easy, nor will our military responsibilities abroad quickly diminish. At this time, our credit markets are not tightening relative to those abroad; on the contrary, recent trends have been in the other direction, so that private capital movements may become less favorable to our balance of payments. In particular, we must be prepared for the possibility of a substantial reduction in the debt of U.S. banks to their branches abroad, accompanied by a rise in foreign official dollar holdings.

There are many positive aspects of recent changes in the world's monetary system—the creation of Special Drawing Rights, the correction of exchange rates that had gotten out of line, the defeat of gold speculation, and the continuing evidence of a cooperative spirit among monetary authorities. But if large U.S. deficits continue, they will put increasing strains on an international financial system that has served us well during the past quarter century. Definite movement toward the objective of noninflationary growth is essential to improve our balance of payments position.

Unemployment. The battle that the Executive Branch, the Congress, and the Federal Reserve have been waging against inflation has not been costless. An economic slowdown means loss of output that otherwise would have been available to help meet private or public needs. It also means jobs lost, and rising unemployment. In the first 2 months of this year the unemployment rate rose to the highest level since October 1965. It will probably rise somewhat further before beginning to decline. This is a matter of deep concern to all of us. As I interpret the statistics, however, the nature of current unemployment is sufficiently different from earlier periods of adjustment to warrant notice.

For example, if we go back about a dozen years, we find that the unemployment rate in 1957 averaged 4.3 per cent—close to the February 1970 level. Almost 54 per cent of the unemployed in 1957 were adult males—that is, men who ordinarily have family responsibilities. In February of this year, only 38 per cent of the unemployed were adult males. In 1957, 17 per cent of the unemployed were teenagers; today the figure is 29 per cent. These differences reflect the changing structure of our labor force in recent times. Women and teenagers, who are far more likely than men to be intermittent or part-time workers, now constitute a much larger fraction of the labor force—and an even greater fraction of the unemployed—than in earlier years. The unemployment rate for nonwhite workers, moreover, is not so high now as it was in 1957, though it is still much higher than the rate for white workers.

Much of the recent increase in joblessness has resulted from production cutbacks in manufacturing and has been concentrated in the auto industry—where, as I noted previously, production schedules for March have been raised somewhat from the low level in February. Many of those who lost jobs have been workers with sufficient time on the job to receive unemployment insurance benefits. In the auto industry, moreover, many of those who have been laid off qualify for supplemental unemployment benefits.

Thus, the social and economic significance of present unemployment has been influenced materially by the changes in the structure of our labor force and by the nature of the economic adjustment process we are now passing through. I do not wish to minimize the hardships that unemployment brings to many families and, in some cases, to whole communities. A strengthening of our unemployment insurance system along the lines proposed by the administration would help to reduce these hardships, and so, too, would rapid expansion of training programs and computerized job banks. By these devices both the amount and the burden of unemployment can be kept down.

And surely, if we succeed in limiting the extent of the current economic adjustment and lay the groundwork for a prolonged rise in economic activity with stable prices, the costs that are being paid to rid ourselves of the menace of inflation will be more than justified.

MONETARY POLICY

Let me turn now to the basic tasks of monetary and fiscal policy that lie immediately ahead.

The administration's budget calls for tight control over expenditures to keep excess demand for goods and services from reemerging. Apart from a temporary rise in the second quarter, when checks will be sent out to cover the retroactive portion of the increase in social security benefits, the path of total Federal expenditures scheduled for calendar 1970 rises very little. This is the kind of policy we ought to pursue now, and I would urge the Congress to take the necessary action to ensure realization of the degree of stringency called for in the budget.

I noted in my testimony before the Joint Economic Committee a month ago that the task of monetary policy in the year ahead will be to tread the narrow path that lies between too much restraint and too much ease. Monetary policy must do what it can to ensure that the retrenchment in industrial production, which has been in process since last July, does not go on much longer or threaten to become more widespread. We must be careful, however, to avoid stimulus to later spending on a scale that could jeopardize the progress we have made in our battle against inflation.

I also stated a month ago that the Board realizes that monetary policies as severe as those pursued in the latter half of 1969 could not continue indefinitely. In this regard, the questions the Federal Reserve has had to face—and is facing now—relate to the timing and the degree of relaxation of its control over the growth of bank reserves, bank credit, and the money supply. Unhappily, a central banker cannot discuss such issues freely without running the risk of rocking financial markets. I must avoid such an indiscretion. I would like, however, to review briefly for the committee some of the salient developments in financial markets during recent weeks.

Of greatest significance to borrowers is the marked decline that has taken place in interest rates. Yields on 3-month Treasury bills, for example, have dropped from over 8 per cent in late December to well below 7 per cent recently. Yields on short-term securities of Federal agencies have shown a similar decline. Commercial paper rates have fallen from over 9 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Long-term security markets also have witnessed appreciable interest rate declines, though during the last week or so long-term yields have moved up again. Such temporary reversals are not uncommon, representing as they do the swings that occur in market psychology and short-term changes in the supply of new securities.

The downward interest rate adjustments that have taken place reflect primarily a recognition by market participants that the economy is slowing, that inflationary expectations are beginning to be replaced by more sober judgments about the outlook for prices, and that some easing in monetary policy might soon take place. Whatever their source, these adjustments have given rise to a considerable, and very healthy, lessening of tensions in credit markets.

In the early weeks of this year, the decline in interest rates occurred while most monetary aggregates were contracting. In recent weeks, however, these aggregates have shown a stronger tendency. With market interest rates declining and ceiling rates on time and savings deposits higher since late

January, banks have been able to attract funds that otherwise would have gone into market securities. Since the week of February 4, total time deposits of commercial banks—which last year declined by 5 per cent—have been increasing at an average rate of about $400 million to $500 million per week. The money supply too has grown moderately in recent weeks. And weekly statistics suggest that total bank credit—that is, loans and investments—has also begun to rise again.

I would not wish to make too much of the magnitude of changes in these variables, since erratic movements often take place in the short run. The important point is that the direction of these financial quantities has changed; their trend is no longer downward, as it was earlier.

As 1970 progresses, the Federal Reserve will stand ready to adapt monetary policy to actual and prospective economic developments. Although uncertainties as to the course of economic development are considerable, we do not propose to stand idly by and watch the current adjustment degenerate into a recession. Neither do we intend to let excess demand for goods and services burst out anew later this year—fueled either by excessively high rates of business capital spending or by other sources.

Perhaps I am overly optimistic, but I think we stand a reasonable chance of avoiding both extremes. I would hope to see economic conditions emerge in 1970 that will be conducive to early renewal of sustained economic growth and to further reductions in the level of interest rates. By any standard except that of the very recent past, the cost of credit in this country is exceptionally high. Interest rates are still at levels that would have seemed unthinkable just a few years ago. If the rate of advance of the general price level gradually abates in 1970, as I believe it will, borrowing at today's interest rates will appear extremely unattractive to businesses and other borrowers.

The tranquilization of inflationary pressures we so urgently need, and for which all of us in Government have been working so hard, is within our grasp this year. We have succeeded, with our monetary and fiscal policies, in slowing the growth of total spending to the point where excess demand for goods and services has been eliminated. In due course, the benefits of this slowdown will be evident in a moderation of price advances.

Progress toward this end will be enhanced if businesses and labor leaders exercise moderation in their wage and price policies this year. The principal responsibility for economic stabilization, however, rests on the shoulders of the Government. The task ahead is a formidable one. We must firmly establish this year the basis for lasting growth without inflation. But we must also avoid a recession. The role of both monetary and fiscal policies in achieving these objectives is of critical importance. We cannot afford to err in the direction either of too much restraint or of too much stimulus. The stakes are much too high. I assure you that the Federal Reserve will do its very best to avoid both extremes. ☐

Record of Policy Actions

of the Federal Open Market Committee

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

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

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

Records of policy actions for the meetings held during 1967 and 1968 were published in the BULLETIN beginning with the July 1967 issue and were subsequently published in the Board's Annual Reports for 1967 and 1968.

Records for the meetings held in 1969 through October 28 were published in the BULLETINS for April, pages 345–52; May, pages 433–39; June, pages 508–18; July, pages 596–603; August, pages 647–54; September, pages 727–35; October, pages 823–38; November, pages 879–87; December, pages 928–37; January 1970, pages 23–34; and February, pages 131–36. The records for the meetings held on November 25, and December 16, 1969, follow:

MEETING HELD ON NOVEMBER 25, 1969

1. Authority to effect transactions in System Account.

According to reports at this meeting, growth in real GNP apparently was slowing further in the fourth quarter from the 2 per cent annual rate of the second and third quarters. Prices and costs were continuing to rise at a rapid pace. Staff projections suggested that there might be no growth in real GNP in the first half of 1970, and that the rate of price advance might moderate somewhat as a result of reduced demand pressures.

Data for October were generally consistent with the view that the economic expansion was weakening. Industrial production edged down for the third successive month. Although total nonfarm employment increased, the unemployment rate, at 3.9 per cent, was little changed from the 4.0 per cent level to which it had risen in September. In manufacturing, both the number employed and the average length of the work-week declined. As in September, personal income increased much less than it had earlier in the year. In addition, two important series that had risen sharply in September—new orders for durable goods and housing starts—declined in October.

Average prices of industrial commodities increased considerably further from mid-September to mid-October, and the over-all wholesale price index advanced substantially even though prices of farm products and foods changed little. The consumer price index continued upward at a rapid pace despite a seasonal decline in food prices.

In contrast to most broad categories of final demand, both recent and prospective business outlays on plant and equipment now appeared to be stronger than they had earlier. In revising the GNP figures for the third quarter, the Commerce Department had raised its estimates of the increase in business capital spending while reducing its estimates of growth in spending by consumers and State and local governments. Similarly, in staff projections for the fourth quarter and for the first half of 1970, growth rates for business capital outlays had been revised upward somewhat, partly on the basis of the results of a recent private survey of business spending plans. But despite these revisions, it was expected that growth in capital outlays would slow progressively through mid-1970—particularly if, as assumed, the investment tax credit were repealed.

In other respects, the broad outlines of the staff projections were essentially unchanged. It was still anticipated that Federal purchases of goods and services would decline through mid-1970, mainly because of reductions in defense outlays, and that inventory accumulation would slow in the first half of the new year. The expansion of final demands in the private sector was expected to remain moderate even if, as assumed, the income tax surcharge were reduced to 5 per cent at the end of 1969 and social security benefits were increased by 10 per cent on April 1.

A small surplus re-emerged in the U.S. foreign trade balance in the third quarter, following three quarters of deficit. With respect to the over-all balance of payments, the deficit on the liquidity basis was again very large, although smaller than in the second quarter. The official settlements balance, after having been in surplus for more than a year, shifted into deficit in the third quarter as a result of a marked slackening of the rise in Euro-dollar borrowings of U.S. banks. Tentative estimates suggested that there had been considerable improvement in the liquidity balance in October and early November—apparently in large part because of a reversal of earlier speculative flows into German marks.

Since the revaluation of the German mark on October 27, that currency had been under fairly persistent selling pressure in foreign exchange markets. Demand had been strong for sterling and had firmed for the lira and the French franc. In the Euro-dollar market interest rates had declined until late October, but they then advanced sharply and steadily—in part as a result of renewed bidding for Euro-dollars by U.S. banks. The price of gold in the London market had declined sharply in recent weeks—from about $40 to a little more than $35, the lowest level since the "two-tier" arrangement had been put into effect in March 1968.

On November 21 the Treasury auctioned $2.5 billion of tax-anticipation bills, of which $1 billion were due in April 1970 and $1.5 billion in June. This financing, together with the addition of $100 million to each of the weekly bill auctions, was expected to cover the Treasury's cash requirements through early 1970.

System open market operations since the October 28 meeting of the Committee had been directed at maintaining prevailing firm conditions in money and short-term credit markets. Operations were complicated by heavy reserve drains, stemming in part from repayments by foreign central banks of swap drawings on the Federal Reserve. To offset the resulting tendencies toward tighter money market conditions, the System supplied an unusually large volume of reserves, making net purchases of about $2.6 billion of U.S. Government securities. During the period the effective rate on Federal funds averaged slightly more than 9 per cent, little changed from the preceding interval. Member bank borrowings averaged about $1.2 billion in the 4 weeks ending November 19, compared with about $1.1 billion in the preceding 3 weeks.

Interest rates on most short- and long-term securities had declined during much of October, but in the latter part of that month such rates began to rise sharply and by the time of this meeting they had reached levels close to or above earlier peaks. To a large extent the upturn in rates reflected a reversal of earlier expectations that pressures in financial markets would soon abate. Recently, market participants had come increasingly to the view that monetary restraints were not likely to be relaxed soon, as a result of both a growing belief that fiscal policy would be eased significantly and fading hopes for a near-term settlement in Vietnam. In the judgment of many financial observers, that view was supported by the announcement of the Board of Governors on October 29 that it (1) was considering an amendment to Regulation Q under which the rules regarding the payment of interest on deposits would apply to funds received by member banks from the issuance of commercial paper or similar obligations by bank affiliates and (2) had determined that such obligations of subsidiaries of member banks were subject to Regulations D and Q.

Also contributing to the recent advance in interest rates was the continuing heavy demand for funds reflected in the large current and prospective volume of security issues by corporations, State and local governments, and Federal agencies. Upward pressures on Treasury bill rates were augmented by the substantial supply of new bill issues and by large sales of bills by the German Federal Bank following the revaluation of the mark. On the day before this meeting the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills was at a record 7.42 per cent, more than 40 basis points above its level of 4 weeks earlier.

Average interest rates on home mortgages rose to new highs in October in both the primary market for conventional loans and the secondary market for FHA-insured loans. New mortgage commitments appeared to have declined somewhat at savings and loan associations during October, and the backlog of outstanding commitments edged lower for the sixth consecutive month. There were unusually large net outflows of savings funds at such associations following quarterly interest crediting at the end of September.

Commercial banks also experienced net outflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits during October. The run-off of large-denomination CD's at banks continued, but at a much slower rate than earlier in the year because increases in foreign official deposits largely offset further reductions in holdings of domestic depositors. Private demand deposits and the money stock changed little from September to October —the former declined slightly, but the latter edged up as a result of an increase in currency outstanding. U.S. Government deposits fell considerably on the average.

Daily-average member bank deposits—the bank credit proxy—declined at an annual rate of about 9 per cent from September to October. Euro-dollar borrowings of U.S. banks changed little on the average, and there were further reductions in funds obtained by sales of loans to nonbank customers under repurchase agreements. However, the outstanding total volume of funds obtained by banks from "nondeposit" sources increased as a result of a substantial rise in funds obtained through sales of commercial paper by bank affiliates. After adjustment for these developments, the proxy series declined at an annual rate of 7.5 per cent.

Staff estimates suggested that the bank credit proxy would probably rise at an annual rate of 9 to 12 per cent from October to November, and that the advance would be even more rapid—perhaps at a 12 to 15 per cent rate—after adjustment for an increase in the outstanding volume of funds obtained from nondeposit sources. Whereas the expansion in the proxy series was attributable in large part to a rise in the average level of U.S. Government deposits, the estimates suggested relatively rapid increases also in private demand deposits and the money stock—for the latter, the increase was estimated at a rate in a 4 to 7 per cent range.

Much slower growth in the bank credit proxy appeared to be in prospect for December. Staff projections suggested that if prevailing conditions were maintained in money and short-term credit markets, the proxy series would rise from November to December at an annual rate in the range of 0 to 3 per cent, and in a 1 to 4 per cent range after adjustment for an expected further increase in funds from non-deposit sources. It seemed likely that the money stock would decline slightly on the average in December.

In its discussion of policy the Committee took account of the indications that the economic expansion was slowing further and of the evidences of strain in financial markets. The members agreed, however, that a relaxation of monetary restraint would not be appropriate at this time in view of the continuing strength of inflationary pressures and expectations. The uncertainties with respect to fiscal policy, particularly the possibility of significant easing of fiscal restraint in 1970, were also cited in this connection.

The Committee concluded that open market operations should be directed at maintaining the prevailing firm conditions in money and short-term credit markets, subject to the proviso that operations should be modified if bank credit appeared to be deviating significantly from current projections. It was also agreed that operations should be modified if pressures arose in connection with regulatory action by the Board of Governors in the area of bank-related commercial paper. A number of members expressed the view that operations should not be undertaken to resist tendencies toward lower interest rates should they develop as a result of market forces.

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

> The information reviewed at this meeting indicates that real economic activity has expanded only moderately in recent quarters and that a further slowing of growth appears to be in process. Prices and costs, however, are continuing to rise at a rapid pace. Most market interest rates have again been advancing in recent weeks, in many cases reaching new highs as a result of demand pressures, including heavy Treasury and foreign official bill sales, and a reversal of earlier

market expectations partly stemming from growing concern about the outlook for fiscal policy. In October bank credit declined on average and the money supply changed little, but both appear to be increasing relatively rapidly in November. Recently the net contraction of outstanding large-denomination CD's has slowed markedly, apparently reflecting mainly an increase in foreign official time deposits. However, flows of consumer-type time and savings funds at banks and nonbank thrift institutions have remained weak. In the third quarter a small surplus in U.S. foreign trade re-emerged, but there was another very large deficit in the over-all balance of payments on the liquidity basis and the official settlements balance, which had been in surplus earlier, was also in deficit. More recently, return flows out of the German mark have apparently contributed to some short-run improvement in the U.S. payments position. In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to the reduction of inflationary pressures, with a view to encouraging sustainable economic growth and attaining reasonable equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining the prevailing firm conditions in money and short-term credit markets; provided, however, that operations shall be modified if bank credit appears to be deviating significantly from current projections or if pressures arise in connection with possible bank regulatory changes.

Votes for this action. Messrs. Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, Coldwell, Daane, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, and Sherrill. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Maisel.

2. Actions with respect to continuing authority directive.

At this meeting the Committee ratified an action taken by members on November 14, 1969, effective on that date, amending paragraph 1(a) of the continuing authority directive to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York regarding domestic open market operations. The effect of the amendment was to raise from $2 billion to $3 billion the limit on changes in holdings of U.S. Government securities in the System Open

Market Account between meetings of the Committee. With this amendment, paragraph 1(a) read as follows:

> To buy or sell U.S. Government securities in the open market, from or to Government securities dealers and foreign and international accounts maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on a cash, regular, or deferred delivery basis, for the System Open Market Account at market prices and, for such Account, to exchange maturing U.S. Government securities with the Treasury or allow them to mature without replacement; provided that the aggregate amount of such securities held in such Account at the close of business on the day of a meeting of the Committee at which action is taken with respect to a current economic policy directive shall not be increased or decreased by more than $3.0 billion during the period commencing with the opening of business on the day following such meeting and ending with the close of business on the day of the next such meeting.

Votes for ratification of this action: Messrs. Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, Coldwell, Daane, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, and Sherrill. Votes against ratification of this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Maisel.

Later in the course of this meeting the Committee amended paragraph 1(a) of the continuing authority directive to restore the $2 billion limit in effect prior to November 14.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, Coldwell, Daane, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, and Sherrill. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Maisel.

The action of November 14 was taken after the Account Manager advised that a temporary increase in the "leeway" was needed to accommodate the large reserve-supplying operations found necessary in implementing the current economic policy directive then in effect. The paragraph was restored to its previously existing form on recommendation of the Manager, who advised that the temporary need for the larger leeway had passed.

MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 16, 1969

Authority to effect transactions in System Account.

Reports at this meeting suggested that growth in real GNP, which had been only moderate earlier in the year, was slowing further and perhaps coming to a halt in the fourth quarter. Prices and costs were continuing to rise rapidly. Staff projections suggested that there would be little or no expansion in real GNP in the first half of 1970 and some slowing in the rate of increase in prices.

With few exceptions, data for November supported the view of a weakening in economic expansion. Industrial production declined for the fourth consecutive month. Although the unemployment rate fell sharply—to 3.4 per cent from 3.9 per cent in October—other measures suggested some further easing of labor market conditions; in particular, total nonfarm employment did not increase, employment and overtime hours in manufacturing fell, and claims for unemployment compensation rose further. Retail sales declined in November and, after adjustment for price increases, remained below the level of a year earlier.

The wholesale price index advanced considerably further from mid-October to mid-November, partly because of an exceptionally large rise in average prices of farm products and foods. Average prices of industrial products also increased substantially.

The latest Commerce–SEC survey of business plans, taken in November, suggested that outlays on new plant and equipment would rise sharply in the first half of 1970. As a result, staff projections of fixed investment spending by business in that period had again been revised upward. However, the strengthening of the outlook in this sector did not appear sufficient to change materially the prospect for little or no growth in real GNP in the first half. On the other hand, it was noted that legislation now under consideration in Congress relating to Federal taxes and social security benefits, if enacted, would result in a considerably greater relaxation of fiscal restraint than had been assumed in the projections.

The U.S. balance of payments appeared to be improving in the fourth quarter; in November the deficit on the liquidity basis had diminished further and the official settlements balance had reverted to surplus. However, the improvement seemed to reflect such relatively volatile elements as return flows from the German mark and a sharp increase in November in outstanding Euro-dollar borrowings of U.S. banks. In recent weeks interest rates in the Euro-dollar market had remained under upward pressure, in part as a result of actions by the German monetary authorities to encourage German banks to reduce their net foreign assets.

Interest rates on most types of domestic market securities had risen considerably further in recent weeks. Yields on long-term Treasury and municipal bonds currently were at new highs, and yields on new corporate bonds were close to peaks that had been reached in early December. On the day before this meeting the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills was at a record level of 7.92 per cent, 50 basis points above its level of 3 weeks earlier.

These rate advances had occurred against the background of continued heavy demands for funds, and—in the Treasury bill market—large dealer inventories and sustained high financing costs. To an important extent, however, they appeared to reflect expectational factors, including market concern about the possibility that fiscal restraint would be relaxed significantly and the related prospect that the period of severe monetary restraint would be prolonged.

System open market operations since the preceding meeting of the Committee had been directed at maintaining prevailing firm conditions in the money market while taking account of strains in the Treasury bill market as bill rates adjusted sharply upward. The effective rate on Federal funds continued to fluctuate mostly in a range of 8½ to 9½ per cent. Member bank borrowings averaged $1.2 billion in the 3 weeks ending December 10, unchanged from their average in the preceding 4 weeks.

At nonbank thrift institutions there were net outflows of savings funds in October, after quarterly interest crediting, and the inflows in November and early December were at a rate well below that usually expected for the season. Moreover, there was widespread concern about the possibility of very heavy outflows at such institutions around the turn of the year, following year-end interest crediting.

At commercial banks the volume of business loans outstanding changed little over the course of November, and holdings of U.S. Government securities declined somewhat further despite bank underwriting of the tax-anticipation bills auctioned by the Treasury late in the month. Holdings of other securities and loans to securities dealers increased sharply, although perhaps only temporarily. From October to November the bank credit proxy—daily-average member bank deposits—expanded on the average at an annual rate of 11 per cent. After adjustment for further growth in the outstanding volume of funds obtained by banks from "nondeposit" sources—including Euro-dollar borrowings and funds acquired through sales of commercial paper by bank affiliates—the proxy series increased at a rate of about 13.5 per cent. So adjusted, the proxy series had declined at annual rates of 7.5 per cent in October and 4.3 per cent in the third quarter.

Private demand deposits and the money stock also expanded on the average in November. The latter grew at an annual rate of about 3.5 per cent, after rising only fractionally in October and remaining unchanged in the third quarter. U.S. Government deposits increased sharply in November, mainly as a result of Treasury financing operations. Outflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits continued, but the net contraction in the volume of large-denomination CD's outstanding remained more moderate than earlier in the year as a result of further sizable increases in foreign official time deposits.

Revised staff projections suggested that if prevailing conditions in the money market were maintained there would be little change in the bank credit proxy from November to December and a slight rise after adjustment for an expected further increase in funds from nondeposit sources. It was anticipated that total time and savings deposits would increase somewhat on the average, but that U.S. Government deposits and private demand deposits—as well as the money stock—would decline somewhat. Projections for January suggested that the proxy series would decline at an annual rate of 1 to 4 per cent—and less after adjustment for another expected increase in nondeposit funds—and that the money stock would remain about unchanged.

The Committee agreed that no relaxation of monetary policy would be appropriate at this time, in view of the persistence of inflationary pressures and expectations and the high degree of uncertainty with respect to the extent to which fiscal policy might be relaxed. The members concluded that open market operations should be directed at maintaining the prevailing firm conditions in the money market. It was also agreed that operations should be modified if unusual liquidity pressures should develop. A number of members expressed the view that any tendencies toward lower interest rates that might be produced by market forces should not be resisted.

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

> The information reviewed at this meeting indicates that real economic activity has expanded only moderately in recent quarters and that a further slowing of growth appears to be in process. Prices and costs, however, are continuing to rise at a rapid pace. Most market interest rates have advanced further in recent weeks partly as a result of expectational factors, including concern about the outlook for fiscal policy. Bank credit rose rapidly in November after declining on average in October, while the money supply increased moderately over the 2-month period; in the third quarter, bank credit had declined on balance and the money supply was about unchanged. The net contraction of outstanding large-denomination CD's has slowed markedly since late summer, apparently reflecting mainly an increase in foreign official time deposits. However, flows of consumer-type time and savings funds at banks and nonbank thrift institutions have remained weak, and there is considerable market concern about the potential size of net outflows expected around the year-end. In November the balance of payments deficit on the liquidity basis diminished further and the official settlements balance reverted to surplus, mainly as a result of return flows out of the German mark and renewed borrowing by U.S. banks from their foreign branches. In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to the reduction of inflationary pressures, with a view to encouraging sustainable economic growth and attaining reasonable equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.
>
> To implement this policy, System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining the prevailing firm conditions in the money market; provided, however, that operations shall be modified if bank credit appears to be deviating significantly from current projections or if unusual liquidity pressures should develop.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, Coldwell, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, and Sherrill. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Daane.

Law Department

Statutes, regulations, interpretations, and decisions

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

The Board of Governors on February 26, 1970, amended the Supplement to Regulation Q, "Interest on Deposits," to permit member banks to pay, effective January 21, 1970, (1) 5½ per cent on multiple maturity time deposits payable only one year or more after the date of deposit, or one year or more after the last preceding date on which it might have been paid, and (2) 5¾ per cent on such deposits payable only two years or more after the date of deposit, or two years or more after the last preceding date on which it might have been paid. The Board previously authorized member banks to pay, effective January 21, 1970, such rates on single maturity time deposits in amounts less than $100,000 and with like maturities (1970 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, page 138). The text of the amendment reads as follows:

SUPPLEMENT TO REGULATION Q

Effective January 21, 1970
(as amended February 26, 1970)

SECTION 217.7—MAXIMUM RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY MEMBER BANKS ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

* * * * *

(b) **Multiple maturity time deposits.** No member bank shall pay interest on a multiple maturity time deposit at a rate in excess of the applicable rate under the following schedule:

Maturity intervals	*Maximum per cent*
30 days or more but less than 90 days	4½
90 days or more but less than 1 year	5
1 year or more but less than 2 years	5½
2 years or more	5¾

* * * * *

INTERPRETATIONS OF REGULATION Q

PREMIUMS NOT CONSIDERED PAYMENT OF INTEREST

Section 217.2(b) of the Board's Regulation Q, relating to the payment of interest on deposits, provides that, for purposes of the Regulation, "any payment to or for the account of any depositor as compensation for the use of funds constituting a deposit shall be considered interest." In applying this provision on and after March 1, 1970, the Board of Governors will regard premiums (whether in the form of merchandise, credit, or cash) given by member banks to their depositors as an advertising or promotional expense rather than a payment of interest if (a) the premium is given to a depositor only at the time of the opening of a new account or an addition to an existing account; (b) the premium is not given to any depositor on a recurring basis; and (c) the value of the premium or, in the case of articles of merchandise, the wholesale cost (excluding shipping and packaging costs) does not exceed $5.00, except that the value or wholesale cost may be not more than $10.00 if the amount of the deposit is $5,000 or more.

INFORMATION REGARDING COMPUTATION OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Section 217.6(f) of the Board's Regulation Q, relating to payment of interest on deposits, provides:

> (f) *Accuracy of advertising.* No member bank shall make any advertisement, announcement, or solicitation relating to the interest paid on deposits that is inaccurate or misleading or that misrepresents its deposit contracts.

Within the spirit of this provision and in order to avoid misunderstandings on the part of its customers, every member bank should inform the holder of a time or savings account at the time of the opening of such account as to the method that will be used in computing and paying interest on the account, including any provision for nonpayment of interest on deposits made after the beginning of an interest-payment period or withdrawn before the end of such period. In addition, if the bank subsequently makes a change in such method, that will be less favorable to a depositor than the previous method, notice of such change should be mailed to each depositor at his last known address.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCING CORPORATIONS

The Board of Governors, effective March 3, 1970, amended section 211.9(b)(4)(i) of Regulation K, "Corporations Engaged in Foreign Banking and Financing under the Federal Reserve Act," to make clear that obligations to the extent insured against foreign political and credit risk by the Export-Import Bank and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association are exempt from the limitations on loans to one borrower set forth in section 211.9(b). The text of the amendment reads as follows:

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION K

Effective March 3, 1970, section 211.9(b)(4)(i) is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 211.9—LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

* * * * *

(b) **Liabilities of one borrower.** * * * The limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to * * * (4) obligations to the extent supported by the full faith and credit of the following:

(i) The United States or any department, agency, or establishment thereof or corporation wholly owned thereby (including obligations to the extent insured against foreign political and credit risks by the Export-Import Bank and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, or the Inter-American Development Bank;

* * * * *

INTERPRETATION OF REGULATION D

OFFICERS' CHECKS IN REPAYMENT OF "FEDERAL FUNDS" TRANSACTIONS INCLUDED AS "GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS"

The Board has reviewed its ruling (1928 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, page 656) that a check issued by a member bank in repayment of a Federal funds transaction may be excluded from its deposit liabilities.

Such ruling is in effect an exemption from the provisions of § 204.1(g) of Regulation D, which requires all officers' checks issued by a member bank to be included in its gross demand deposits for reserve purposes. Nonetheless, a member bank is permitted by § 204.2(b) of Regulation D to deduct all "cash items in process of collection" from its gross demand deposits, in computing its reserve requirements. Permitting the issuing bank to exclude from its deposit liabilities a check issued by it and also permitting the receiving bank to deduct the item from its deposit liabilities is inconsistent with the basis of the provision for cash-item deductions—to avoid situations in which two member banks maintain reserves against the same funds.

The Board considers that it should bring its regulations and interpretations in this area into harmony. Withdrawal of the 1928 ruling would eliminate the incongruity between such ruling and the provisions of § 204.1(g). Most Federal funds transactions are presently handled through entries on the books of the Reserve Banks (and do not involve the issuance of a check), and all such transactions can be handled in that manner. Consequently, withdrawal of the 1928 ruling would have little impact. Also, adopting such course of action seems clearly preferable to modifying § 204.2(b) to prohibit the deduction from gross demand deposits of a certain class of cash items—namely, those received in repayment of a Federal funds transaction.

Accordingly, the 1928 ruling is withdrawn. Hereafter, as provided in § 204.1(g) of Regulation D, "The term 'gross demand deposits' means the sum of all demand deposits, including . . . *all* outstanding certified and officers' checks". (Emphasis added.)

INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS T AND G

"DEEP IN THE MONEY PUT AND CALL OPTIONS" AS EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT

The Board of Governors has been asked to determine whether the business of selling instruments described as "deep in the money put and call options" would involve an extension of credit for the purposes of the Board's regulations governing margin requirements for securities transactions. Most of such options would be of the "call" type, such as the following proposal that was presented to the Board for its consideration:

> If X stock is selling at $100 per share, the customer would pay about $3,250 for a contract to purchase 100 shares of X at $70 per share within a 30-day period. The contract would be guaranteed by an exchange member, as are standard "puts" and "calls." When the contract is made with the customer, the seller, who will also be the writer of the contract, will immediately purchase 100 shares of X at $100 per share through the guarantor member firm in a margin account. If the customer exercises the option, the shares will be delivered to him; if the option is not exercised, the writer will sell the shares in the margin account to close out the transaction. As a practical matter, it is anticipated that the customer will exercise the option in almost every case.

An ordinary "put" is an option given to a person to sell to the writer of the put a specified amount of securities at a stated price within a certain time. A "call" is an option given to a person to buy from the writer a specified amount of securities at a stated price within a certain time. To be freely saleable, options must be indorsed, or guaranteed, by a member firm of the exchange on which the security is registered. The guarantor charges a fee for this service.

The option embodied in the normal put or call is exercisable either at the market price of the security at the time the option is written, or some "points away" from the market. The price of a normal option is modest by comparison with the margin required to take a position. Writers of normal options are persons who are satisfied with the current price of a security, and are prepared to purchase or sell at that price, with the small profit provided by the fee. Moreover, since a large proportion of all options are never exercised, a person who customarily writes normal options can anticipate that the fee would be clear profit in many cases, and he will not be obliged to buy or sell the stock in question.

The stock exchanges require that the writer of an option deposit and maintain in his margin account with the indorser 30 per cent of the current market price in the case of a call (unless he has a long position in the stock) and 25 per cent in the case of a put (unless he has a short position in the stock). Many indorsing firms in fact require larger deposits. Under § 220.3(a) of Regulation T, all financial relations between a broker and his customer must be included in the customer's general account, unless specifically eligible for one of the special accounts authorized by § 220.4. Accordingly, the writer, as a customer of the member firm, must make a deposit, which is included in his general account.

In order to prevent the deposit from being available against other margin purchases, and in effect counted twice, § 220.3(d)(5) requires that in computing the customer's adjusted debit balance, there shall be included "the amount of any margin customarily required by the creditor in connection with his endorsement or guarantee of any put, call, or other option". No other margin deposit is required in connection with a normal put or call option under Regulation T.

Turning to the "deep in the money" proposed option contract described above, the price paid by the buyer can be divided into (1) a deposit of 30 per cent of the current market value of the stock, and (2) an additional fixed charge, or fee. To the extent that the price of the stock rose during the 30 ensuing days the proposed instrument would produce results similar to those in the case of an ordinary profitable call, and the contract right would be exercised. But even if the price fell, unlike the situation with a normal option, the buyer would still be virtually certain to exercise his right to purchase before it expired, in order to minimize his loss. The result would be that the buyer would not have a genuine choice whether or not to buy. Rather, the instrument would have made it possible for him, in effect, to purchase stock as of the time the contract was written by depositing 30 per cent of the stock's current market price.

It was suggested that the proposed contract is not unusual, since there are examples of ordinary options selling at up to 28 per cent of current market value. However, such examples are of options running for 12 months, and reflect expectations of changes in the price of the stock over that period. The 30-day contracts discussed above are not comparable to such 12-month options, because instances of *true* expectations of price changes of this magnitude over a 30-day period would be exceedingly rare. And a contract that does not reflect such true expectations of price change, plus a reasonable fee for the services of the writer, is not an option in the accepted meaning of the term.

Because of the virtual certainty that the contract right would be exercised under the proposal described above, the writer would buy the stock in a margin account with an indorsing firm immediately on writing the contract. The indorsing firm would extend credit in the amount of 20 per cent of the current market price of the stock, the maximum permitted by the current § 220.8 (supplement to Regulation T). The writer would deposit the 30 per cent supplied by the buyer, and furnish the remaining 50 per cent out of his own working capital. His account with the endorsing firm would thus be appropriately margined.

As to the buyer, however, the writer would function as a broker. In effect, he would purchase the stock for the account, or use, of the buyer, on what might be described as a deferred payment arrangement. Like an ordinary broker, the writer of the contract described above would put up funds to pay for the difference between the price of securities the customer wished to purchase and the customer's own contribution. His only risk would be that the price of the securities would decline in excess of the customer's contribution. True, he would be locked in, and could not liquidate the customer's collateral for 30 days even if the market price should fall in excess of 30 per cent, but the risk of such a decline is extremely slight.

Like any other broker who extends credit in a margin account, the writer who was in the business of writing and selling such a contract would be satisfied with a fixed predetermined amount of return on his venture, since he would realize only the fee charged. Unlike a writer of ordinary puts and calls, he would not receive a substantial part of his income from fees on unexercised contract rights. The similarity of his activities to those of a broker, and the dissimilarity to a writer of ordinary options, would be underscored by the fact that his fee would be a fixed predetermined amount of return similar to an interest charge, rather than a fee arrived at individually for each transaction according to the volatility of the stock and other individual considerations.

The buyer's general account with the writer would in effect reflect a debit for the purchase price of the stock and, on the credit side, a deposit of cash in the amount of 30 per cent of that price, plus an extension of credit for the remaining 70 per cent, rather than the maximum permissible 20 per cent.

For the reason stated above, the Board concluded that the proposed contracts would involve extensions of credit by the writer as broker in an amount exceeding that permitted by the current supplement to Regulation T. Accordingly, the writing of such contracts by a brokerage firm is presently prohibited by such regulation, and any brokerage firm that indorses such a contract would be arranging for credit in an amount greater than the firm itself could extend, a practice that is prohibited by § 220.7(a).

ORDERS UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

THE BANK OF NEW JERSEY

In the matter of the application of The Bank of New Jersey for approval of merger with Garden State Bank.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Garden State Bank, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, under the charter and name of The Bank of New Jersey. As an incident to the merger, the four offices of Garden State Bank would become branches of the resulting bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger,

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of February, 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Daane, Maisel, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson, Mitchell, and Brimmer. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board at the time of its action on this application.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey ("Camden Bank"), with total deposits of $254 million, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank with Garden State Bank, Cinnaminson, New Jersey ("Cinnaminson Bank"), which has total deposits of $32 million.[1] The banks would merge under the charter and name of Camden Bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the four offices of Cinnaminson Bank would become branches of Camden Bank, increasing the number of its offices to 25.[2]

Competition. Camden Bank, one of the two largest banks in New Jersey's Third Banking District, operates its head office and 20 branches in Camden County; the bank has received approval to establish four additional branches, two in Camden County and two in Gloucester County, which

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[1] Figures are as of June 30, 1969.

[2] Authorized but unopened offices are not included.

is south of, and contiguous to, Camden County. Cinnaminson Bank operates its head office and one branch in Cinnaminson (population 15,000), and one branch each in Riverton and Palmyra. All offices of Cinnaminson Bank are in Burlington County, which lies just north of Camden County.

Cinnaminson Bank's in-town branch is about six miles northwest of Camden Bank's Cherry Hill branch, and they are the nearest offices of the two banks. There are 11 offices of five other banks in the intervening area. Neither Camden Bank nor Cinnaminson Bank obtains as much as one per cent of its deposits from the area served by the other. Cinnaminson Bank derives about four per cent of its loans from the area served by Camden Bank. The percentages of Camden Bank's loans that originate in the area served by Cinnaminson Bank range from less than one per cent in the case of instalment loans to seven per cent in the case of real estate mortgage loans.

Camden Trust derives the preponderance of its business from an area comprising the northern half of Camden County, and adjoining portions of Gloucester and Burlington Counties. Camden Bank, with about 26 per cent of the deposits in the area, ranks first in this respect among the 22 banks that operate offices in the area. Cinnaminson Bank holds less than three per cent of area deposits.

Both Camden Bank and Cinnaminson Bank are precluded by the home-office-protection provision of New Jersey law from establishing a *de novo* branch in the community in which the other is headquartered. State law also provides branch-office-protection for municipalities with populations under 7,500. In the area served by Cinnaminson Bank, only Palmyra (population 7,700), which is served by a branch of Cinnaminson Bank, is open to *de novo* branching. There are several communities in the area served by Camden Bank that are open to *de novo* branching, but Cinnaminson Bank, largely because of its size, does not appear to be a likely entrant. The merger would open the Cinnaminson community to *de novo* branching by other Third District banks. First National Bank of Riverside (deposits $10 million) and South Jersey National Bank (deposits $264 million) have each filed an application to establish a *de novo* branch in Cinnaminson, contingent on approval of the application in this case.

The proposed transaction would have a slightly adverse effect on competition.

Financial and managerial resources and prospects. The banking factors with respect to each of the banks proposing to merge are reasonably satisfactory, as they would be with respect to the resulting bank.

Convenience and needs of the community. The principal effect of the merger on banking convenience and needs would be in the area presently served by Cinnaminson Bank.

The present population (354,000) of Burlington County represents an increase of 58 per cent since 1960; the population of Cinnaminson increased by 86 per cent during the same period.

Both farming and industrial activities are important economic pursuits in Burlington County. Cinnaminson, Riverton and Palmyra, known locally as the "Tri-Boros", are primarily residential in character; many residents commute to work in Camden and Philadelphia.

The replacement of Cinnaminson Bank by offices of Camden Bank would provide a convenient alternative source of full banking services for the Tri-Boros communities and would remove home-office-protection in the case of Cinnaminson, so that other banks could establish *de novo* branches there. As was indicated earlier, two banks have already filed applications to establish *de novo* branches in Cinnaminson.

Summary and conclusion. In the judgment of the Board, the slightly adverse effect of the proposed merger on competition would be outweighed by the benefits for the banking convenience and needs of the Cinnaminson, Riverton and Palmyra communities.

Accordingly, the Board concludes that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNERS ROBERTSON AND BRIMMER

As we understand the reasoning of the majority, a crucial consideration weighing in favor of approval of the merger of Camden Bank and Cinnaminson Bank is the benefit expected to result from the fact that the transaction will remove home-office-protection from Cinnaminson and open the community to *de novo* branching by other banks in New Jersey's Third Banking District; supposedly, other banks will enter the community, which will enhance competition and result in better banking services.

A net benefit for the public might indeed flow from the merger of Cinnaminson Bank with one of the many other banks in the Third Banking District that is not now operating in the greater Camden area, and that is not one of the largest banks in the District. However, the merger of Cinnaminson Bank into Camden Bank will enhance the already dominant position of the latter in the greater Camden market, as well as eliminate existing and potential competition between the two institutions.

In our judgment, the removal of home-office-protection through merger must be viewed generally as conferring, at best, a somewhat illusory benefit, since home-office-protection is nothing but a legislatively contrived impediment to competition. Where, as here, the merger is between two banks in the same market and the market is highly concentrated and dominated by the acquiring bank, the removal of home-office-protection is, in our view, essentially meaningless.

We would deny the application.

THE BANK OF NEW JERSEY

In the matter of the application of The Bank of New Jersey for approval of merger with The Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and The Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company of Vineland, Vineland, New Jersey, under the charter and name of The Bank of New Jersey. As an incident to the merger, the six offices of The Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company would become branches of the resulting bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger,

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of February, 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board at the time of its action on this application.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey ("Camden Bank"), with total deposits of $254 million, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank with The Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company of Vineland, Vineland, New Jersey ("Vineland Bank"), which has total deposits of $32 million.[1] The banks would merge under the charter and name of Camden Bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the four offices of Vineland Bank would become branches of Camden Bank, increasing the number of its offices to 25.[2]

Competition. Camden Bank, one of the two largest banks in New Jersey's Third Banking District, operates its head office and 20 branches in Camden County; the bank has received approval to establish four additional branches, two in Camden County and two in Gloucester County, which is south of, and contiguous to, Camden County. Vineland Bank operates its head office and two branches in Vineland (population 47,000), which is in Cumberland County, about 30 miles south of Camden. Vineland Bank has received approval to establish two additional branches, one in Vineland and one in Hammonton (Atlantic County), about 15 miles northeast of Vineland. The nearest offices of Camden Bank and Vineland Bank are 25 miles apart. The site of Vineland Bank's proposed branch in Hammonton is 13 miles southeast of Camden Bank's Pine Hall branch. There are many offices of other banks in the area separating the offices of Camden Bank and Vineland Bank. There is virtually no competition between the two banks.

Under New Jersey law, banks may establish *de*

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[1] Figures are as of June 30, 1969.

[2] Authorized but unopened offices are not included.

novo branches within the banking district in which they are headquartered, subject, however to a home-office-protection feature for all municipalities and to a branch-office-protection feature for municipalities with populations under 7,500. Thus, both Camden Bank and Vineland Bank are precluded by State law from establishing a *de novo* branch in the headquarters community of the other; further, Vineland Bank's size, and the banking structure in the area presently served by Camden Bank, make Vineland Bank an unlikely entrant there.

The large communities in Cumberland County, in addition to Vineland, *i.e.*, Millville and Bridgeton, are closed to *de novo* entry by Camden Bank because of home-office-protection. There are no other communities in the county with populations of 7,500 or more, and there are only three communities with populations under 7,500 that have no banking office. Thus, the opportunities for Camden Trust to enter Cumberland County by *de novo* branching are limited.

Vineland Bank is the second largest of the eight banks that operate in Cumberland County. The largest bank operating in the county is South Jersey National Bank, Camden (total deposits $264 million), which recently acquired The Millville National Bank (deposits $37 million). Of the remaining banks, three have deposits in excess of $24 million, and deposits at the other three range from $6 million to $9 million.

The effect of the proposed merger on competition would not be adverse.

Financial and managerial resources and prospects. The principal effect of the merger on banking convenience and needs would be in the area presently served by Vineland Bank.

The population of Cumberland County increased from 107,000 to about 128,000, or by approximately 20 per cent, between 1960 and 1968; during the same period the population of Vineland, which is the county's largest municipality, increased by about 26 per cent. The county's commercial and industrial activity is centered in Vineland, Bridgeton and Millville.

Camden Bank would offer a much greater variety of banking services than Vineland Bank provides, and the lending limit now prevailing at the offices of Vineland Bank would be increased by about sevenfold. While the services that Camden Bank would offer are, or will be, available from the recently established Cumberland County offices of South Jersey National Bank, the addition of a convenient alternative source of full banking services would benefit the banking convenience and needs of the residents of the area now served by Vineland Bank.

Summary and conclusion. In the judgment of the Board, the effect of the merger on competition would not be adverse, and the transaction would result in benefits for the banking convenience and needs of the Vineland community and environs.

Accordingly, the Board concludes that the application should be approved.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF ROCHESTER

In the matter of the application of Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, for approval of acquisition of assets of four offices of Central Trust Company Rochester, N.Y., Rochester, New York.

ORDER APROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK'S ASSETS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of its acquisition of assets and assumption of deposit liabilities of four offices of Central Trust Company Rochester, N.Y., Rochester, New York, and, as an incident thereto, Bankers Trust Company of Rochester has applied, under section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 321), for the Board's prior approval of the establishment as branches of that bank of the four offices to be acquired. Notice of the proposed acquisition of assets and assumption of deposit liabilities, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed transaction.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement[1] accompanying its Order concerning the application of Bankers Trust New York Corporation to acquire voting shares of Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, that said applications be and hereby are approved, provided that said acquisition of assets and assumption of deposit liabilities and establishment of branches

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[1] See page 295 of this BULLETIN.

shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 3rd day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

FIRST FLORIDA BANCORPORATION, HAINES CITY, FLORIDA

In the matter of the application of First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida, for approval of acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Orlando Bank and Trust Company, Orlando, Florida.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Orlando Bank and Trust Company, Orlando, Florida.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Florida Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1969 (34 Federal Register 16565), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 12th day of February 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin and Governor Sherrill. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board on the date of the Board's decision.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Orlando Bank and Trust Company, Orlando, Florida ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to the Florida Commissioner of Banking and his views and recommendation were requested. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. Applicant, the ninth largest bank holding company and the ninth largest banking organization in the State of Florida, controls banks with total deposits of $250.2 million, representing 2.0 per cent of total deposits held by all commercial banks in the State.[1] Applicant's largest subsidiary is Marine Bank & Trust Company of Tampa, with $109.9 million in deposits; its other subsidiaries are relatively small banks serving communities in their immediate vicinity. Upon acquisition, Bank ($35.1 million deposits) would be Applicant's second largest subsidiary. Applicant's control of State deposits would increase to 2.3 per cent, but its position relative to other banking organizations in the State would otherwise remain unchanged.

Bank, which serves an area coextensive with Orange County, has a single office in Orlando. It is the sixth largest of the 20 commercial banks located in the county and controls 5.4 per cent of the deposits of the county. The largest banking organization in the county is a bank holding company which has six banking subsidiaries in the county and controls 42 per cent of county deposits. The economy of Orange County (population 347,000) is dominated by the City of Orlando, which is a distribution and transportation center for central Florida.

Applicant has no subsidiaries in Orange County; its closest subsidiary banks are two banks located in Sanford, Seminole County, approximately 22 miles north of Orlando. Neither Bank nor any of the present subsidiaries derives a significant amount of business from an area served by the other. Because of the distance separating Bank from Applicant's subsidiaries, the presence of numerous alternative sources of banking services in the intervening areas, and the fact that Florida law prohibits branch banking, consummation of the proposal would neither eliminate present competition nor foreclose potential competition.

It appears likely that Bank's competitive posture will be improved as a subsidiary of Applicant. Competition within Orange County would thereby be increased, and, to the extent that Bank is more successful in competing with larger organizations in the area, deconcentration of banking resources would be facilitated. It does not appear that there would be significant adverse effects on smaller banks, which already compete with organizations much larger than Applicant.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is considered to be generally satisfactory, giving effect to current efforts by Applicant to augment the capital of its lead bank. Applicant and its subsidiaries have capable managements and prospects of the group appear favorable.

Applicant also proposes to provide additional capital needed by Bank, and to institute loan controls to correct practices which have resulted in certain asset weaknesses. Bank's prospects would be greatly enhanced by implementation of these proposals.

As they relate to Applicant and its present subsidiaries, these considerations are consistent with approval of the present application; as they relate to Bank, they weigh heavily in support of such action.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of the proposed transaction would have no effect on customers of Applicant's present subsidiary banks.

The banking needs of the Orange County area are being adequately met by banks now serving the area. However, affiliation with Applicant would provide Bank with greater facility in arranging loan participations, and the financial improvements and operational controls which Applicant proposes to institute should provide the Orange County community with a stronger and more viable full service alternative to other banking organizations serving the area.

These considerations support approval of the application.

Summary and conclusion. On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of

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[1] Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of June 30, 1969, refer to insured commercial banks, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

FIRST NATIONAL CORPORATION, APPLETON, WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of First National Corporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Freedom State Bank, Freedom, Wisconsin.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK SHARES BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by First National Corporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Freedom State Bank, Freedom, Wisconsin.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Wisconsin and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner indicated that he had no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on November 13, 1969 (34 Federal Register 18203), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of February 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Daane. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board on the date of the Board's decision.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First National Corporation, Appleton, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Freedom State Bank, Freedom, Wisconsin ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Wisconsin, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner indicated that he had no objection to approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in Wisconsin, all of which are bank holding companies, control aggregate deposits of $3.3 billion, an amount equal to 39.1 per cent of the deposits held by all banks in the State.[1] Applicant controls four banks with total deposits of $94.8 million. Bank has deposits of $2 million which represent less than .1 per cent of the State's total deposits. Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant would be the eighth largest banking organization in the State, controlling 1.1 per cent of State deposits.

Bank's only office is located in Freedom, in the southeastern section of Outagamie County, Wisconsin. It serves an area with a population of 4,500 which includes the town and the surrounding area within a five-mile radius. There are no banking competitors within Bank's service area. However, three banks located eight miles south compete with Bank; two of these have deposits of $6 million each, and the third has deposits of $12 million. Bank is considerably smaller, based on its total deposits, than any of the competing banks, and ranks third among the four banks in its rate of deposit and loan growth over the last five years. It appears that affiliation with Applicant would strengthen Bank's ability to compete with the area banks without undue adverse effects on any of the competing banks.

Applicant's closest subsidiaries to Bank are The First National Bank of Seymour, located 11 miles north of Freedom, and the First National Bank of Appleton, located 16 miles southwest of Bank. There is no significant competition between Bank and any of Applicant's present subsidiaries, and because of Bank's size, its geographical location, and branching restrictions under Wisconsin law, no substantial degree of future competition appears likely to develop between them.

For the foregoing reasons, the Board concludes that consummation of the present proposal would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States, and would not restrain trade, substantially lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition, management, and prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are regarded as generally satisfactory.

The financial condition of Bank is satisfactory, as is its present management. However, no provision has been made by Bank for management succession, and its only full-time executive officer is past the usual retirement age. Applicant's proposal would provide a means of resolving Bank's management problem, thereby enhancing its prospects.

The Board concludes that considerations under the banking factors, as they concern Applicant, are consistent with approval of the application, and, as they pertain to Bank, lend weight in favor of such action.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of the proposal would have no significant effect on customers served by Applicant's present subsidiaries.

The village of Freedom has a population of 325 and is situated 22 miles southwest of Green Bay, and approximately 16 miles northeast of Appleton. The town and surrounding area are agriculturally oriented, and dairy farming is the principal industry. A few supporting retail and service establishments in Freedom also contribute to the economy of the community.

It appears that all major banking needs of the area are being served at the present time. However, Applicant proposes to improve present banking convenience by enabling Bank to offer full trust services, estate planning, and computer services. Applicant will also serve as a source for well-trained personnel, and its plans for greater emphasis on business development should benefit the local area.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities served by Bank provide some weight in favor of approval of the application.

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

SOCIETY CORPORATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO

In the matter of the application of Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for approval of acquisition of up to 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of The Xenia National Bank, Xenia, Ohio.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding

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[1] Banking data are as of June 30, 1969, unless otherwise noted, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y 12 CFR 22.3(a)), an application by Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of up to 100 per cent (less directors' qualifying shares) of the voting shares of The Xenia National Bank, Xenia, Ohio.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on November 15, 1969 (34 Federal Register 18339), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of February 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Chairman Martin and Governor Sherrill. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board on the date of the Board's decision.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of up to 100 per cent (less directors' qualifying shares) of the voting shares of The Xenia National Bank, Xenia, Ohio ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency, and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. Applicant is the second largest holding company and the fifth largest banking organization in Ohio. Its five subsidiary banks hold aggregate deposits of $831 million,[1] which represent 4.2 per cent of deposits held by all Ohio banks. The six registered bank holding companies and the 10 largest banking organizations in Ohio, hold, respectively, 17.4 per cent and 44.3 per cent of such deposits. Upon consummation of the proposed transaction, Applicant will hold 4.3 per cent of the deposits held by all Ohio banks. It is reasonably concluded, therefore, that Applicant's acquisition of Bank will increase the concentration of State banking resources by only an insignificant amount.

Bank, with deposits of approximately $20 million, maintains its head office and one branch in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. Bank, the second largest of six banks located in the County, holds 22.5 per cent of all Greene County bank deposits.

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[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1969, refer to insured commercial banks, and include all holding company applications approved by the Board.

Applicant's closest subsidiary to Bank is The Springfield Bank (deposits $70 million), located in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, which is contiguous to Greene County. Springfield Bank and Bank are separated by a distance of 19 miles, however, and alternative banking services are available in the intervening area. Neither bank draws a significant amount of business from the area served by the other. All other subsidiaries of Applicant are located at least 130 miles from Bank. The Board concludes, therefore, that there is no substantial existing competition between Bank and present subsidiaries of Applicant that will be eliminated by consummation of the proposed transaction. In view of the Ohio law restricting the establishment of *de novo* branches across county lines, it appears that consummation of the proposal will not reduce potential competition to any significant extent.

This is Applicant's initial entry into Greene County. The number of banking alternatives in Greene County will not be reduced as a result of the proposed transaction; nor does it appear that the proposed acquisition will have any undue adverse competitive effect on the remaining Greene County banks, four of which are reasonably comparable in size to Bank.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant's financial condition, together with that of its subsidiary banks, is considered to be generally satisfactory. Applicant's management and prospects, together with those of its subsidiaries, are regarded as favorable. Bank is well-managed, its financial condition is satisfactory, and its prospects are regarded as favorable.

Considerations under the banking factors, therefore, are regarded as consistent with approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of the proposed transaction would not affect customers located within the areas served by Applicant's present subsidiaries.

There are a number of banking services that are not presently being offered to residents of Greene County by banks located therein, including services relating to trusts, international banking, data processing and investment advice. Applicant states that it intends to make these additional services available to Greene County residents through Bank. Also, the increased lending capacity Applicant intends to make available to customers in the area, through participation loans between Bank and other subsidiaries of Applicant, should reasonably result in benefits to Greene County borrowers.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs factors, therefore, weigh somewhat in favor of approval of the application.

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

DENVER U. S. BANCORPORATION, INC., DENVER, COLORADO

In the matter of the application of Denver U. S. Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Villa National Bank, Lakewood, Colorado.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Denver U. S. Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Villa National Bank, Lakewood, Colorado.

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on November 27, 1969 (34 Federal Register 18995), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of February 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Denver U. S. Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Villa National Bank, Lakewood, Colorado ("Villa National" or "Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation thereon. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. Applicant is the second largest banking organization and bank holding company in the City and the County of Denver (coterminous areas), and in the relevant market area—the Denver SMSA. Applicant controls seven subsidiary banks, all of which are located in Colorado. Its largest subsidiary bank, Denver United States National Bank, Denver, Colorado, has deposits of $431 million;[1] deposits of the six other subsidiaries aggregate $117 million.[2] Acquisition of Villa National, with total deposits of $6 million, would increase Applicant's share of total commercial bank deposits in the State (presently 14.5 per cent) by .1 per cent, and of such deposits in the Denver SMSA (presently 19.2 per cent) by .2 per cent.

Villa National is located in Lakewood, southwest of Denver, in a large shopping center that contains nearly 100 business outlets employing 1,700 people. Villa National's service area contains about 44,000 people; the City of Lakewood is estimated to have a population of 90,000. Bank is the third smallest of eight banks that are located within five miles of Bank and compete with it. The Board has found, contrary to Applicant's position, that Bank's service area lies wholly within that of Denver U. S. National Bank, Applicant's lead bank, located about five miles east and two miles north in downtown Denver.

None of Applicant's Denver area subsidiaries are located in Villa National's service area; however, Denver U. S. National Bank, its proximity to Bank earlier noted, does derive deposits and loans amounting to less than 2 per cent of its totals of each from Villa National's service area. A large portion of the deposits and loans thus derived, however, are those of customers whose size and related requirements are beyond Bank's service potential. The record reflects, further, that an insignificant portion of Villa National's business is derived from the Denver area, and substantial portions of its deposits and loans are derived from areas outside its service area and the Denver SMSA. No competition is found to exist between Villa National and Applicant's other three Denver area banks, and the potential for such is not reasonably foreseen. Nor, in view of the nature,

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[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1969, unless otherwise noted.

[2] Applicant also has an application pending before the Board for approval of the acquisition of Colorado Springs National Bank, Colorado Springs.

size, and derivation of accounts from Villa National's area held by Denver U. S. National Bank, does it appear to the Board that significant competition between the two banks would develop in the foreseeable future.

Regarding the likely effect of the proposed acquisition on the seven banks earlier noted as competing with Villa National, as noted, only two of these banks are smaller than Villa National, and it is the second most geographically removed from Bank of the seven competitors. Two of the competing banks are subsidiaries of registered bank holding companies. Two of the banks are nearly twice Bank's size, one is slightly more than twice its size, and a third, located two miles from Bank, is over seven times its size. It does not appear that any increase in the competitive ability of Villa National as a result of its ownership by Applicant would affect in any undue manner the competitive effectiveness of these banks. In all respects considered, particularly Bank's present lack of competitive force in its market area, the Board views as a desirable consequence the likelihood that Bank will, through its ownership by Applicant, offer more responsive and meaningful competition.

Consummation of the proposal would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize, nor would it substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant's financial condition is regarded as reasonably satisfactory, although a preexisting and continuing need for increased capital in certain of its subsidiary banks places a financial burden on Applicant not wholly favorable to approval action on a proposed additional bank acquisition that would further increase Applicant's debt position. The record does reflect Applicant's recent efforts with respect to debt retirement and capital augmentation of the banks mentioned. Assurances currently given in connection with the Villa National proposal regarding amelioration of the debt and capital problems are, in relation to the circumstances attending this proposal, sufficiently satisfactory as not to offer an impediment to approval. Villa National is confronted with sufficiently severe problems with respect to financial and managerial resources as to make its future prospects only fair absent the stability, guidance, and potential for public confidence offered by an organization such as Applicant.

Villa National was originally chartered in April 1963 under a different name and location. In January 1966, Bank moved to its present location under the Villa National name. Bank's operation under present ownership, while benefiting from additional capital funds provided in 1967 and by substantial deposits maintained by its controlling ownership, offers only fair operational prospects for the future. The present controlling owners of Bank have made known their intent to sell that interest. In May and July 1969, respectively, Bank's President and Vice President resigned. The positions remained vacant until filled in August and September, respectively, by two loan officers drawn from Applicant's lead bank. These officers are regarded as highly competent, experienced bank officers, particularly in the fields of commercial and instalment loans. Should this application be denied, Applicant's officers will be withdrawn and a search for executive officers again begun. The latter occurrence, combined with the announced intention of Bank's present owners to sell controlling interest, does not constitute favorable future prospects for Bank. Considering, however, the satisfactory nature of management found in Applicant and its subsidiary banks, Villa National's prospects appear far more favorable if its operations continue under the management now being provided by Applicant, and under Applicant's ownership and control. In general, considerations relating to the factors of financial and managerial resources and future prospects weigh substantially in favor of approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the community involved. The community whose convenience and needs would be directly affected by Applicant's proposal is that comprising the regional shopping center in which Villa Bank is located and the residential area surrounding that center. As earlier noted, the shopping center has approximately 100 businesses which generated some $35 million in business in 1968, a volume projected to be exceeded in 1969. While the major banking requirements of the commercial establishments in the center and the near 44,000 residential population in the area are served by the eight banks operating in Villa National's service area, and to a certain extent by other of the banks in Metropolitan Denver, Villa National's operation under Applicant's control will afford a highly convenient and desirable banking outlet offering expanded retail credit services, including credit card facilities. Equally important, in the Board's judgment, to the convenience and expanded service factors mentioned is the potential afforded by this proposal for a stability in Bank's operation that will in turn engender a confidence in the Bank on the part of its commercial and residential customers. Identification with Applicant's banking system will provide a local ownership identification and service reputation that should enhance Villa National's operating prospects and competitive force. This prospect, together with those aforementioned, provide support to approval of the application.

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

CHARTER NEW YORK CORPORATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Charter New York Corporation, New York, New York, for approval of acquisition of all of the voting shares of Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, New York.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Charter New York Corporation, New York, New York ("Applicant"), for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, New York ("Bank").

On October 28, 1968, the Board denied an earlier application by Applicant to acquire shares of Bank, for competitive reasons fully discussed in a Statement which accompanied the Board's Order on that matter (1968 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 925). Subsequently, Applicant filed the present application, by which it proposes, as a condition to approval of the transaction, that Bank will divest to a subsidiary to be established by Bankers Trust New York Corporation, New York, New York, which also is a registered bank holding company, four identified offices, together with the banking business relating to those offices.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the New York Superintendent of Banks of receipt of the subject application and requested his views and recommendation. The Superintendent indicated that he favored approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on October 17, 1969 (34 Federal Register 16641), which provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed acquisition. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 3rd day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

BANKERS TRUST NEW YORK CORPORATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Bankers Trust New York Corporation, New York, New York, for approval of acquisition of all of the voting shares of Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, a proposed new bank.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by

Bankers Trust New York Corporation, New York, New York, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, a proposed new bank.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The New York State Banking Board advised the Board of its action, consistent with a recommendation made to it by the Superintendent, approving an application filed pursuant to the New York Banking Law with respect to the same transaction.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on December 9, 1969 (34 Federal Register 19479), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, and provided further that (c) Bankers Trust Company of Rochester shall be open for business not later than six months after the date of this Order. The periods described in (b) and (c) hereof may be extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 3rd day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Charter New York Corporation, New York, New York ("Charter"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, New York ("Central Trust").

Bankers Trust New York Corporation, New York, New York ("Bankers Trust"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board, pursuant to the same section, for prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of Bankers Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, a proposed new bank ("the new bank").

In a related application filed pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), it is proposed that the new bank to be acquired by Bankers Trust would acquire four of the present offices of Central Trust, together with the banking business pertaining to such offices.

In view of the relationship between the application of Charter and that of Bankers Trust, this Statement contains the Board's findings and conclusions with respect to both.

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

Background. On October 28, 1968, the Board, by a 4-3 vote, denied an earlier proposal by Charter to acquire voting shares of Central Trust, citing, among other considerations, the extent of banking concentration in the Rochester area and the fact that the financial and management resources of Charter were such as to lead to the conclusion that it was among the ablest of a small number of organizations capable of entering into competition in the Rochester area in a manner which would promote deconcentration. The Board concluded that

Charter's acquisition of Central Trust would eliminate that potential, and would raise additional barriers to entry by others, and that the anticompetitive consequences of that proposal were not outweighed by any other considerations present in the record then before the Board.[1]

It is proposed, under the present applications, to ameliorate the existing competitive situation in the Rochester area which contributed to the Board's earlier adverse decision. This would be accomplished through the sale, simultaneous with Charter's acquisition of Central Trust, of four offices of Central Trust and the banking business pertaining thereto to a purchaser who would establish a new bank in Rochester. In order to provide assurance that this could be accomplished, Charter entered into an agreement for the sale of such offices and business to Bankers Trust. The four offices involved are the Clinton office, Clinton Avenue, Rochester; the Ridge—Seneca office, Ridge Road East, Rochester; the Greece—Ridge office, Ridge Road West, Rochester; and the Williamson office, Main Street West, Williamson, New York. The Clinton office would become the head office of the new bank which Bankers Trust proposes to acquire under its application, and the three other offices would be operated as branches. The four offices have a total of $38 million in deposits. Under the agreement, the new bank would assume these deposit liabilities, and would have assigned to it all loans and other assets of these offices. Provision has also been made for the orderly transfer of certain personnel from Central Trust to the new bank.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of receipt of the applications, and requested his views and recommendations. The Superintendent noted that the New York State Banking Board, on his recommendation, had approved Charter's proposed acquisition of Central Trust in 1968, and he indicated that he continued to favor approval of that acquisition. The Board was subsequently advised that, on January 6, 1970, the New York State Banking Board approved an application, filed with it pursuant to Article III—A of the New York Banking Law, relating to Bankers Trust's proposal to acquire the new bank in Rochester; that action was also consistent with a recommendation of the Superintendent, a copy of which was provided to this Board.

Competitive effect of proposed transactions. Charter is the third largest bank holding company and the eighth largest banking organization in the State of New York, while Bankers Trust is the largest bank holding company and the fifth largest banking organization in the State.[2] Charter's subsidiary banks control 5.6 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in the State, a share which would be increased to 5.8 per cent by consummation of the transactions contemplated by the subject applications; Bankers Trust's 7.5 per cent share of State deposits would not change materially. The State's 10 largest banking organizations, among which are four bank holding companies, would hold 82.1 per cent of State deposits, an increase from 81.8 per cent at present.

Charter's seven banking subsidiaries hold total deposits of $4.5 billion, and are located in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Banking Districts of the State of New York. Bankers Trust has six subsidiary banks, with total deposits of $6 billion; its subsidiaries are located in New York's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Banking Districts.

Central Trust, with $196 million in deposits, is the fourth largest of five banks in the city of Rochester and of 31 banks in the Eighth Banking District. Its 16 offices account for about 13 per cent of the deposits held by 17 banks in the greater Rochester area, which consists of Monroe, Livingston, and Wayne Counties. Consummation of both of the subject proposals would result in Charter's acquisition of 12 Rochester area offices with $158 million in deposits (11 per cent of the area total); the $38 million in deposits held by the four offices to be acquired by Bankers Trust New York equals 2 per cent of the area total.

The Board's Statement with respect to Charter's earlier proposal involving Central Trust reflected its conclusion that the effect of such acquisition on existing competition did not constitute a significant obstacle to approval of that application, based on the lack of any significant competition between Central Trust and subsidiaries of Charter. The facts upon which that conclusion was based have not changed, and the conclusion therefore is equally applicable at this time. Similarly, Bankers Trust would, under its proposal, enter into significant

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[1] The Board's Order and Statement in that matter are published at 1968 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 925.

[2] Banking data are as of June 30, 1969, and include bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

competition in the Rochester area and the Eighth Banking District for the first time.

The central issue raised by the present proposals is the extent to which the creation of a new bank, with immediate strength provided by the divested assets and its status as a subsidiary of Bankers Trust, one of the State's major banking organizations, would have beneficial competitive effects sufficient to moderate or eliminate those anticompetitive effects which the Board earlier foresaw as likely to result from Charter's acquisition of Central Trust. It is important, in that connection to recognize that the Charter and Bankers Trust proposals are not only related, but interdependent. Bankers Trust's application to acquire the new bank is a direct outgrowth of its agreement with Charter, which would enable the proposed new bank to achieve an immediate market position; unless Charter's application is approved, Bankers Trust does not contemplate acting on any authority which it may be given to acquire a new bank in Rochester. On the other hand, in the absence of approval of the Bankers Trust proposal, and in the absence of a similar proposal from another qualified purchaser of the assets to be divested, the considerations applicable to Charter's proposed acquisition of Central Trust would be essentially the same as those which caused the Board's denial of the proposal earlier. The issue, therefore, is whether the public interest in a competitive banking system would be better served by the changes which would result from consummation of the two proposals than it would be by retaining the competitive *status quo* in the Rochester area.

At present, five banks are headquartered in Rochester, the four largest of which are Lincoln Rochester Trust Company ($726 million deposits), a subsidiary of Lincoln First Banks Inc.; Marine Midland Trust Company ($434 million deposits), a subsidiary of Marine Midland Banks, Inc.; Security Trust Company ($315 million deposits), a subsidiary of Security New York State Corporation; and Central Trust. The fifth bank in the city is First National Bank of Rochester, an independent bank chartered in 1963, which has total deposits of $13 million. The three largest Rochester banks hold about 82 per cent of the deposits of the greater Rochester area, and the four largest account for about 95 per cent.

The subject proposals would result in six banks being located in Rochester, and would create a new competitor which would be the fifth largest in the entire Eighth Banking District. The market share of the three largest banks would not immediately be affected; the share of area deposits held by the four largest, however, would be decreased from 95 per cent to 93 per cent. More important than this, however, the new bank, which would become the area's fifth largest, would likely possess a competitive capability much greater than that reflected by its $38 million of deposits and 2 per cent market share, because of its ability to draw upon the resources and expertise of one of the largest banking organizations in the State. For similar reasons, the competitive ability of Central Trust would be enhanced by its affiliation with Charter. The result would likely be an eventual decrease in banking concentration in the area, and an immediate significant increase in the number of alternative sources of full banking services. Five holding companies would be represented by subsidiaries in the area. Three of these are Statewide organizations, and two, the parent companies of the area's largest and third largest banks, are regional organizations with operations centered in the upstate area. These changes in the present competitive situation are regarded as weighing in favor of approval of the two applications.

In the Statement with respect to Charter's earlier application, the Board cited other considerations adverse to the proposal which are not entirely eliminated by the actions now contemplated. The Department of Justice, in a letter to the Board presenting its views on the subject proposals, stressed these effects, and concluded that, since they would not be eliminated under the present applications, the proposed acquisitions "would have an adverse effect on potential competition in Rochester, the Eighth District, and in other areas of upstate New York." The considerations cited by the Department are:

> that the proposed acquisition would tend to concentrate leading market positions in adjacent areas among a few giant banking institutions, raise barriers to entry in the Rochester area, eliminate Charter as a potential entrant into the area in a manner more consistent with the fostering of competition among as many able competitors as possible, and eliminate one of the very few remaining independent banks in upstate New York capable of becoming a principal member of a new institution capable of providing competition on a regional basis to Charter and the other large holding companies which dominate the major banking markets in upstate New York.

The concern which the Board has expressed in several cases with respect to the expansion of a State's largest banking organizations through acquisition of banks which rank among the largest in concentrated markets stems from the Board's judgment that such organizations have the potential for entry into competition through means which can achieve meaningful deconcentration, and that such potential will be unrealized if they are authorized to pursue easier, but less publicly beneficial, avenues of expansion.

In the present case, however, Charter's acquisition, coupled with the proposed divestiture, would result in immediate beneficial effects on area competition and a greatly enhanced potential for further deconcentration in the future. While Charter would be eliminated as a potential *de novo* competitor, Bankers Trust's potential would be realized. Although Charter and Bankers Trust might each be regarded as potential competitors in the Rochester area, the entry of either through a *de novo* acquisition would reduce the likelihood that the other would enter in a similar manner. Since the potential of the two Applicants, is, therefore, more properly regarded as alternative rather than joint, it would be an oversimplification to regard the fact that the proposals would add only one actual competitor to the market, while eliminating two potential competitors, as a consideration adverse to their approval. Also, the fact that entry barriers would to some extent be increased is not in itself a significant impediment to approval of a proposal with significant procompetitive effects. To some extent, new entry by any method, particularly by large organizations, decreases the attractiveness of an area to other potential competitors; that effect must be weighed together with other effects of the proposal to arrive at a conclusion regarding the overall effects on competition.

It is true that the acquisition of Central Trust by Charter would eliminate that bank as a possible participant in a new holding company which could compete with the applicants and other large organizations, not only in Rochester, but in other upstate areas. In view of the limited number of remaining independent banks in the upstate area of a size comparable to that of Central Trust, that effect is a matter of some concern, in that it eliminates a potential for increased competition in upstate areas in which such an organization might effect entry. But, in the Board's judgment, the instant proposals should not be condemned on that basis alone. Any proposal involving one of the few large banks remaining in upstate New York is likely to present potential effects in some areas which, by comparison with the effects likely to result from possible alternatives, are at least potentially adverse to competition. For example, if Central Trust were to become a participant in a regional holding company, the effects on competition in the Rochester area would likely be less beneficial than those which would result from the instant proposals, since such a regional affiliation would not increase the number of competitors in Rochester, and might increase the barriers to entry by other organizations into that area. Yet such a proposal would not be barred for that reason alone.

Neither is it essential, in the present case, to preserve the possibility of Central Trust's affiliation with a regional organization in order to prevent the domination of the Rochester area by Statewide organizations. While that might be a significant consideration in another context, it does not, in itself, constitute a bar to attainment of the procompetitive effects of the present applications, in view of the fact that the largest and third largest banks in the Rochester area are subsidiaries of such regional organizations.

It appears that the limited anticompetitive effects which might arise from Applicant's proposals would primarily affect the broader upstate area, while the effects in the Rochester area would be significantly procompetitive. The Board has previously had occasion to express itself with respect to the weight which should be attributed to anticompetitive effects of a proposal which, while not insignificant, are not so serious as to violate the antitrust laws, and which are offset in the particular case by procompetitive effects which would result in another area. Its reasoning in that case is equally applicable to the present proposals:

> when, as here, the anticompetitive effects of a proposal are not so substantial in any area as to violate the antitrust standard of the Act, it is clearly appropriate, in determining whether the public interest would be served by consummation of the transaction, to view the competitive considerations as consistent with that interest based on the overall effect of the proposal, rather than to condemn the entire proposal because of limited anticompetitive effects in a given area.[3]

It is the Board's view that the overall effects of the subject proposals on competition would not be adverse.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the acquisitions proposed would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

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[3] *Application of The B. N. Y. Company Inc.*, 1969 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 363, 367.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition, management, and prospects of Charter, Bankers Trust, and present subsidiaries of each, are regarded as satisfactory.

The financial condition of Central Trust is reasonably satisfactory, its management is satisfactory and its prospects appear favorable. However, the bank has, over the past several years, faced recurring requirements for additional capital. While it has succeeded in meeting those needs without assistance in the past, and probably could do so in the future, the proposed affiliation with Charter would greatly facilitate its raising of such additional capital as will likely be needed in the future. Central Trust has also experienced some difficulty in attracting junior officers; consummation of the proposal would be of assistance to it in that regard, with beneficial effects on its operations and prospects.

The new bank will be adequately capitalized, and will be staffed with personnel drawn from Central Trust, or furnished by Bankers Trust from other subsidiaries as required. The unusual nature of the proposal presents some uncertainties which are not presented with respect to established institutions of the size with which the bank will commence operations. However, it seems apparent that the new bank will begin at a considerably advanced position relative to the usual *de novo* bank, and Bankers Trust has the resources to cope with any unforeseen problems which might develop. From its advanced starting point, the bank should become a significant competitor in the Rochester market within a relatively short period of time, and its prospects are, therefore, regarded as favorable. These considerations provide some weight in favor of approval of the applications.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of the proposals would not significantly affect the convenience or needs of customers served by present subsidiaries of Charter and Bankers Trust.

It does not appear that there are any major banking needs of the Rochester area which are not being served by banks located there. However, expansion and improvements contemplated in the services offered by Central Trust, and the creation of a new full service bank in the area as a result of Bankers Trust's proposal, will result in a significant increase in the number of alternative sources providing area residents with virtually every important banking service.

Charter proposes, through the greater facility with which participations may be arranged with its other subsidiaries, to increase the ability of Central Trust to serve the larger credit needs of developing businesses in the area, without restricting its continuing service to small and medium-sized area businesses. International banking services would be made available through the bank, and trust, consumer lending, and other domestic services would be expanded. Further, in order to provide assurance that its proposal will result in a net increase in the number of banking offices serving the greater Rochester area, Charter has indicated its intention, in the event its proposal is approved, to cause Central Trust to establish four new offices in the area, at the rate of not less than one per year.

The new bank will provide all of the services now offered by the four offices of Central Trust, and, in addition, will have the potential for offering expanded services in competition not only with the three largest banks in Rochester, but also with Central Trust. Its establishment as an affiliate of Bankers Trust would create a new and competitive source of quality banking services in the Rochester area.

These considerations weigh in favor of approval of the subject applications.

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

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNORS ROBERTSON AND BRIMMER

In October 1968, we joined in Board action denying an application by Charter New York Corporation for approval of its proposed acquisition of Central Trust Company. The Board's Statement in support of its denial expressed concern over, and opposition to, any proposal that would tend toward the "creation of a banking structure consisting of a few giant banking organizations competing only among themselves in a State's significant banking markets". The Board's Statement cited earlier Board action in May 1967 (affirmed on reconsideration in January 1968), based on similar reasoning, that denied an application by BT New York Corporation to acquire voting shares of Liberty National Bank and Trust Company, Buffalo. The October 1968 denial involved the same applicant (Charter Corporation) and the same proposed subsidiary bank (Central Trust Company) as here involved; the second applicant here (BT New York Corporation) was involved in the May 1967 denial; both earlier cases presented proposals by dominant banking organizations to acquire large banks in already highly concentrated major banking markets. These identical circumstances are presented by the instant applications. In our judgment, nothing in the proposal now before the Board warrants action differing in any way from the previous denial actions of the Board.

The present applications contain precisely the same adverse competitive considerations that required denial of each of the earlier noted proposals. And, as in the earlier cases, the present applications are conspicuously lacking in any benefits that, as required by law for approval, could "clearly outweigh" the adverse competitive considerations. One feature distinguishes the present proposal from the earlier two proposals denied by the Board and makes the current proposal even weaker; now *two* large scale banking organizations, rather than one, will be eliminated as potential *de novo* entrants into an already highly concentrated banking market.

The apparency of pro-competitive features of the Charter Corporation-BT New York proposal, in our judgment, is effectively destroyed upon analysis of the record presented and a reasonable projection of the likely consequences of the acquisitions in question. It is asserted in support of these applications that, through Charter's acquisition of Central Trust and the simultaneous divestiture of four of that bank's offices and their acquisition by BT New York's subsidiary banks, a new and significant competitive force will be introduced into the Rochester market. A related assertion is that BT New York's acquisition constitutes a step toward deconcentration of the Rochester market of a nature sought by the Board's earlier Charter and BT New York denials.

The validity of these assertions, in our judgment, is negated by the following facts. There are presently five major holding companies in New York State. At least two, and as many as four, are represented in each of the four largest upstate markets: three in Albany; four in Syracuse; two in Buffalo; and two in Rochester. Consummation of the present proposals would increase to four the number of large size holding companies operating in and from Rochester. We conclude that the asserted competitive advantage of adding a fifth major competitor to the Rochester market becomes meaningless because this proposal would continue the trend toward domination of up-state markets by a small number of State-wide banking organizations.

As earlier noted, consummation of this proposal will eliminate one of the few remaining independent banks in upstate New York possessing the capacity to become a lead bank of a new holding company system capable of competing on a regional basis with the large holding companies now dominating this market. Existing entry barriers into Rochester and the State's Eighth Banking District will be significantly raised by consummation of these acquisitions. In contrast, the potential for entry into the Rochester area of certainly one, and possibly two, significant competitors in a manner far more consistent with future viable competition would be greatly enhanced if the applications are denied.

Turning to a consideration of the convenience and needs of the communities involved, there is no evidence, and neither applicant seriously contends, that present banking facilities in the Rochester area are failing to respond adequately to all demands for major banking services. Charter lists some 100 services which would be initiated or expanded at Central Trust following consummation of the proposed acquisitions. Nearly one-half of the new services proposed pertain to international banking functions. Nearly 80 per cent of the services marked for improvement are presently available at other Rochester banks. A feature of the proposal that has been stressed by Applicant, but which appears to us to offer little in the public interest, is Charter Company's intention to assist Central Trust in better serving loan demands in the Rochester area by providing some $20-$25 million realized through retrenchment of real estate and construction loans by its lead bank, Irving Trust Company, New York City. With respect to the latter proposal, as the Board noted in its 1968 Statement regarding the identical proposal, a contraction of credit in one sector of the economy—especially the hard-pressed mortgage sector—in order to meet no more deserving business credit demands in the Rochester area, provides no support for approval.

We believe the record on the two applications before the Board evidences adverse potential competitive consequences—a conclusion in which the United States Department of Justice concurs. In these circumstances the Bank Holding Company Act mandates denial by the Board of such proposals unless it finds that such anti-competitive consequences are "clearly outweighed" in the public interest by the probable effects of the transactions in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. No such probable —and beneficial—effects have been evidenced with respect to these proposals.

Accordingly, we would deny both applications.

SECURITY NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Security New York State Corporation, Rochester, New York, for approval of acquisition of all of the voting shares of The Bank of Le Roy, Le Roy, New York.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Security New York State Corporation, Rochester, New York, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of The Bank of Le Roy, Le Roy, New York.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The New York State Banking Board advised the Board of its action, consistent with a recommendation made to it by the Superintendent, approving an application filed pursuant to the New York Banking Law with respect to the same transaction.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1969 (34 Federal Register 16566), which provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Governor Sherrill. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board on the date of the Board's decision.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

In the matter of the application of Security New York State Corporation, Rochester, New York, for approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of The Citizens Bank, Attica, New York.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Security New York State Corporation, Rochester, New York, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of The Citizens Bank, Attica, New York.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The New York State Banking Board advised the Board of its action, consistent with a recommendation made to it by the Superintendent, approving an application filed pursuant to the New York Banking Law with respect to the same transaction.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1969 (34 Federal Register 16566), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed acquisition. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Governor Sherrill. Chairman Burns was not a member of the Board on the date of the Board's decision.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Security New York State Corporation, Rochester, New York ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, for prior approval of the acquisition of all of the voting shares of both The Bank of Le Roy, Le Roy, New York ("Le Roy Bank"), and The Citizens Bank, Attica, New York ("Attica Bank"). Each of the applications has been separately considered and is the subject of a separate Board Order. However, since certain facts and circumstances are common to both applications, this Statement contains the Board's findings and conclusions with respect to both.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of receipt of both applications and requested his views and recommendations thereon. In view of his coordinate responsibilities under New York law, the Superintendent did not comment directly to the Board. The New York State Banking Board, however, advised this Board of its actions, consistent with the recommendations of the Superintendent (a copy of which was also provided to the Board), approving applications with respect to the same transactions, pursuant to Article III-A of the New York Banking Law.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transactions. Applicant controls about $329 million in deposits, .4 per cent of the State's total deposits, and is the nineteenth largest banking organization and the sixth largest bank holding company operating in New York State.[1] The 10 largest banking organizations, which include four bank holding companies, control about $65.5 billion in total deposits, representing 81.7 per cent of the total deposits held by all commercial banks in the State. Applicant's acquisition of Le Roy Bank ($11.6 million deposits) and Attica Bank ($8.3 million deposits) would have a minimal effect on State-wide concentration.

Applicant's largest subsidiary bank is Security Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, which has deposits of $315 million. Its only other subsidiary bank is the State Bank of Seneca Falls, with $14.6 million in deposits. Applicant is the eighth largest banking organization in upstate New York, and controls 3 per cent of deposits in that area, which is comprised of New York Banking Districts Three through Nine, excluding Westchester County. Security Trust Company and State Bank of Seneca Falls are located in the Eighth and Sixth Banking Districts, respectively.

The proposed subsidiary banks, each of which has only one office, are located in the Ninth Banking District, and are among 33 commercial banks in that District. Le Roy Bank, located in Genesee County, is the fourteenth largest in the District. Attica Bank is located to the south in adjacent Wyoming County, and is smaller than all but 11 banks in the District. There is no significant com-

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[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1969, unless otherwise noted, and reflect all holding company acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

petition between the two banks, which are separated by 20 road miles. Five offices of three banks are located in the intervening area.

The nearest office of a present subsidiary to the Attica Bank is the Mt. Morris branch of Security Trust Company, some 25 miles from Attica. Neither Attica Bank nor either of the present subsidiaries derives more than a minimal amount of business from the area served by the other.

The office of a subsidiary of Applicant closest to Le Roy Bank is the Churchville office of Security Trust Company, 11 miles northeast of Le Roy. Security Trust Company obtains only a negligible amount of its business from the area served by the Le Roy Bank; in total, such business is equal to about 3 per cent of deposits and 5 per cent of loans held by Le Roy Bank. Most of such business is held in Security Trust Company's offices in and near Rochester, rather than the closer Churchville office, and reflects commuting patterns and the attraction of shopping center offices.

It does not appear that the acquisitions would eliminate significant existing competition between the proposed subsidiary banks or between either of them and a subsidiary of Applicant.

The potential for increased future competition between either of the proposed subsidiary banks and Applicant's subsidiaries is limited by the small size of the proposed subsidiaries and the fact New York law prohibits both the present and proposed subsidiaries from establishing or acquiring offices outside the Banking District in which they are located. Since Le Roy Bank and Attica Bank are located in the same Banking District, some potential for increased competition between them would be eliminated. However, such potential competition appears remote, due to the small size of the banks, and would be limited in any event by the fact that banks are precluded by the "home office protection" feature of New York law from broadening into Attica and Le Roy. Under the law, acquisition of the subject banks by Applicant will remove that restriction, thus creating a possibility of increased competition in Attica and Le Roy by entry of other Ninth District banks.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of either or both of the proposed acquisitions would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is regarded as reasonably satisfactory, giving effect to Applicant's stated intention of implementing a program to improve the capital position of its largest subsidiary. Managements of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are competent, and their prospects favorable. The financial condition and management of Le Roy Bank are satisfactory, and its prospects also appear favorable.

In the event it acquires Attica Bank, Applicant proposes to increase the bank's capital. This, in addition to stronger credit administration and overall strengthening of management which should result from affiliation with Applicant, would effect significant improvement in prospects of that bank.

Considerations relating to the banking factors are consistent with approval of Applicant's proposed acquisition of Le Roy Bank, and weigh in favor of approval of the application involving Attica Bank.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of Applicant's proposals would not significantly affect the convenience or needs of communities served by Applicant's present subsidiaries.

The banking needs of communities served by Attica Bank and Le Roy Bank are being met by banks located in and near those areas. However, the services provided by each of the subject banks would likely be improved under the proposed affiliation. Le Roy Bank has operated very conservatively, deliberately retarding deposit growth in order to assure continuing capital adequacy, and pursuing stringent credit policies. Various credit services not now offered by either bank would be provided under Applicant's proposal, and additional funds could be made available to the areas through participation of loans among Applicant's subsidiaries.

Considerations under this factor favor approval of both applications.

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

BARNETT BANKS OF FLORIDA, INC., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

In the matter of the application of Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, for approval *of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Tropical Bank & Trust Company, Sebring, Florida.*

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Tropical Bank & Trust Company, Sebring, Florida.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Florida Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 1969 (34 Federal Register 20008), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Tropical Bank & Trust Company, Sebring, Florida ("Bank"). Applicant controls 18 banks with aggregate total deposits of $557 million.[1] Bank, with total deposits of $23 million, is the largest of four banks in Highlands County and is located approximately 48 miles from Applicant's closest subsidiary.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Florida Commissioner of Banking and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in Florida, each of which is a bank holding company, control close to 38 per cent of the total deposits in the State. Applicant, the third largest banking organization on the basis of deposits, controls 4.8 per cent of such deposits. After acquisition of Bank, Applicant would control 5 per cent of total bank deposits in the State and continue to rank third. Thus, acquisition of Bank would have little effect upon Applicant's share of control.

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[1] Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of June 30, 1969, refer to insured commercial banks, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions for which Board approvals have been issued to date.

Bank's service area is regarded as including all of Highlands County. Neither Applicant nor any other holding company has a subsidiary in the county. No banking alternative would be eliminated by the proposed acquisition. Bank, with 41.4 per cent of total deposits in the county, ranks first. However, two of the other three banks located in the county are affiliated and together control 43.9 per cent of deposits there. The acquisition of Bank would have no significant effect upon concentration of banking resources in any relevant area.

There is no significant competition between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiaries. The distances separating Bank from Applicant's subsidiaries, the presence of alternative sources of banking services in the intervening areas, the fact that Florida law prohibits branch banking, and the fact that there is no apparent need at this time for another bank in Highlands County make it unlikely that future competition would develop between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiaries. It appears that consummation of the proposal would not have any significantly adverse effect upon the competitive ability of the banks in Highlands County, nor on the banks that compete with Applicant's present subsidiaries.

On the record before it, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor in any other manner restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks, and their managements, are considered to be satisfactory. Prospects of the group appear favorable.

The financial condition and management of Bank are regarded as fair. Affiliation with Applicant would make available to Bank the resources of Applicant to provide additional capital and experienced management. Prospects of Bank appear favorable and would be enhanced by affiliation with Applicant. The banking factors are consistent with and weigh somewhat toward approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the community involved. Highlands County, Bank's service area, with an estimated population of 26,800, is located in south-central Florida, in an area that is principally agricultural. Sebring, the county seat, has about 12,000 people. The banking needs of Highlands County appear to be generally well served by the area's banks. However, affiliation with Applicant would enable Bank to expand its lending function and improve trust services. Applicant proposes to provide assistance to Bank in those areas and also to offer participation in Applicant's credit card program. Considerations under convenience and needs lend only slight weight toward approval of the application.

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

MID-OHIO BANC-SHARES, INC., MANSFIELD, OHIO

In the matter of the application of Mid-Ohio Banc-Shares, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Sutton State Bank, Attica, Ohio.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Mid-Ohio Banc-Shares, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Sutton State Bank, Attica, Ohio. Applicant presently owns almost all of the voting shares of The Richland Trust Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Superintendent of Banks of the State of Ohio of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The Superintendent recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on December 30, 1969 (34 Federal Register 20369), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of March 1970.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Mid-Ohio Banc-Shares, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company. Applicant, which presently owns almost all of the voting shares of The Richland Trust Company ("Richland Trust"), Mansfield, Ohio, would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Sutton State Bank, Attica, Ohio ("Sutton Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Superintendent of Banks of the State of Ohio and requested his views and recommendation. The Superintendent recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. Applicant was formed in 1968, in which year it acquired over 99 per cent of the outstanding shares of Richland Trust ($61.2 million deposits).[1] There are six bank holding companies in the State of Ohio, which, in the aggregate, hold deposits of $3.5 billion, representing 17.8 per cent of the State's total deposits. Upon acquisition of Sutton Bank ($5.9 million deposits), Applicant would rank sixth in size among seven bank holding companies in the State. The consummation of Applicant's proposal would increase the percentage of banking deposits held by bank holding companies in Ohio by only .25 per cent, and therefore would not significantly affect State-wide banking concentration.

Richland Trust is the second largest of seven banks located in Richland County; Sutton Bank is the sixth largest of eight banks located in Seneca County. Sutton Bank's single office is 32 miles from the nearest of Richland Trust's nine offices. One county and offices of four banks are located in the intervening area. Neither bank derives any significant amount of business from the service area of the other, and, under State law, neither bank can establish branches in the county in which the other is located. Accordingly, consummation of the proposal will have no significant effect on present competition and there will be no foreclosure of potential competition.

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

Financial and managerial resources and future

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[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1969, unless otherwise noted, and are adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

prospects. Applicant and each of the banks are in sound financial condition and their management and prospects are regarded as satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. The proposed transaction would have little effect on the operations of Richland Trust. Most banking needs of Seneca County appear to be served adequately by Sutton Bank and its competitors; however, trust services are not available locally. Applicant proposes to have a trust officer visit Sutton Bank from time to time to provide such services. These considerations are consistent with approval of the application, and lend some weight in support thereof.

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

DOMINION BANKSHARES CORPORATION, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

In the matter of the application of Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Cumberland Bank & Trust Company, Grundy, Virginia.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Cumberland Bank & Trust Company, Grundy, Virginia.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Virginia Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on September 17, 1969 (34 Federal Register 14488), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

By order of the Board of Governors, March 9, 1970.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Cumberland Bank & Trust Company, Grundy, Virginia ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to the Virginia Commissioner of Banking and his views and recommendation were requested. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. Applicant, the fifth largest banking organization in the State of Virginia, controls six banks with aggregate deposits of $463 million, which represents 6.8 per cent of the total deposits held by all commercial banks in the State.[1] Upon acquisition of Bank ($36 million deposits), Applicant's control of deposits in the State would increase to 7.3 per cent, and its position relative to other banking organizations in the State would remain unchanged.

Bank's main office is in Grundy, Buchanan County. It has a branch in Oakwood, also in Buchanan County, and one branch each in Clintwood and Haysi, which are in the adjoining county of Dickenson. The two counties are situated among the mountains in southwestern Virginia and are somewhat isolated from surrounding counties by natural barriers. Because of the topography of the area and established customer trade patterns, these two counties, from which Bank derives over 96 per cent of its deposits and 94 per cent of its loans, are considered to constitute a relevant market.

Only one other bank, Grundy National Bank ($9 million deposits), is located in the two-county area. That bank, which was established in 1964, has exhibited satisfactory growth, and it does not appear likely to be adversely affected by Applicant's acquisition of Bank. On the contrary, it appears likely that Grundy National Bank will realize some benefit from any success which Applicant might have in promoting economic development of the area.

The only one of Applicant's subsidiaries which competes with Bank is The First National Exchange Bank of Virginia ("Exchange Bank"), Applicant's largest subsidiary. Exchange Bank operates 18 offices in southwestern Virginia, five of which are in counties contiguous to Buchanan and Dickenson; however, only two of such offices (the Richlands office and the St. Paul office) derive more than a minimal amount of business from the two-county area.

The Richlands office of Exchange Bank is 21 miles from Bank's Oakwood Branch, and 30 miles from Bank's home office in Grundy. The Richlands office derives $2.9 million in deposits from individuals, partnerships, and corporations located in Buchanan and Dickenson Counties. The St. Paul office of Exchange Bank, which is located 32 miles from Bank's branch in Clintwood, and 41 miles from its branch in Haysi, derives $1.4 million in such deposits from Buchanan and Dickenson counties. The amount of such deposits held by the two offices is equal to 15 per cent of the deposits held by Bank, but is insignificant when compared to the total deposits of Exchange Bank.

Further, such business appears to be primarily related to such incidental factors as personal relationships rather than to competition between the institutions. It does not appear that increased competition is likely to develop between present subsidiaries and Bank because of the underdeveloped and stable nature of the two-county economy, and because Virginia law prohibits Applicant's subsidiaries from branching *de novo* into the two counties.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area. While the acquisition would eliminate some present competition, it does not appear that such competition is significant. The Board therefore further concludes that the proposal would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is considered to be satisfactory. Management is competent and the prospects of the holding company and its subsidiaries appear favorable.

Bank also is in satisfactory financial condition. As is discussed more fully below, Applicant plans to reorient Bank's investment policy to encourage to a greater extent the economic development of the two-county area. Applicant has expressed willingness to meet the additional capital needs of Bank which this reorientation will cause.

Bank has been run competently, though conservatively; however, it may soon face a serious

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[1] Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of June 30, 1969, refer to insured commercial banks, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

management succession problem for which affiliation of some type appears to be the only feasible solution. Applicant proposes to meet this need as it arises by assignment of personnel from its system, and by providing training for personnel recruited from Bank's area. Bank's prospects would be generally improved by the assistance which Applicant proposes to provide.

As they relate to Applicant, these considerations are consistent with approval of the present application; as they relate to Bank, they weigh in support of such action.

Convenience and needs of the communities concerned. Consummation of the proposed transaction would have no effect on customers of Applicant's present subsidiary banks.

Buchanan and Dickenson Counties, with a population of 56,000 in 1968 (which had declined from 57,000 in 1960, although Virginia's population had increased over 20 per cent in that time), are a part of Appalachia, the economic condition of which is extremely depressed. Improvement in the economy appears to be dependent on development of the area's coal, mineral, and timber resources, or on the attraction of new industry. Although Bank has been competently run, it has not encouraged this development; loans equal only 43 per cent of deposits, and the bank is heavily invested in high-grade securities.

Applicant has submitted numerous letters from businesses in the area to the effect that local credit demands are not being met by the conservatively operated Bank and by the relatively small Grundy National Bank. Applicant proposes to direct its efforts toward encouraging the economic development of the area. In particular, it would increase mortgage and commercial lending, thereby encouraging capital investment in the two counties. The availability of convenient, full service banking would provide some inducement for industrial concerns to locate in the area. In accomplishing its purpose of assisting economic development of the area, Applicant not only has the necessary financial resources, but, in addition, has the advantage of experience developed through operating subsidiary banks with offices in communities which have analogous problems.

These considerations lend additional weight toward approval of the application.

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

Announcements

REDESIGNATION OF MR. ROBERTSON AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

President Nixon on February 27, 1970, redesignated Mr. J. L. Robertson as Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to serve as such for a term of 4 years from March 1, 1970, unless and until his services as a member of the Board of Governors shall have sooner terminated.

Mr. Robertson was first appointed as a member of the Board on February 18, 1952, for the unexpired portion of the 14-year term that began February 1, 1950. He was appointed to a full 14-year term beginning February 1, 1964, and first designated as Vice Chairman by former President Lyndon B. Johnson for a term of 4 years beginning March 1, 1966.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR BANKING STRUCTURE

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has announced the appointment of Brenton C. Leavitt as Program Director for Banking Structure, a new post. Mr. Leavitt will also retain his present title as Deputy Director, Division of Supervision and Regulation.

Mr. Leavitt's responsibilities will be to coordinate staff resources to expedite the processing of the increasing number of banking applications filed with the Board, especially those involving registered bank holding companies. The Board issued decisions during 1969 on 91 applications filed under the Bank Holding Company Act compared with 44 in 1968 and 17 in 1965. During the first 9 weeks of 1970, the Board issued decisions in 21 bank holding company cases.

The first goal in the program is to complete the processing of the rising number of merger and bank holding company applications within 90 days after their acceptance by a Federal Reserve Bank. Later, efforts will be made to reduce the processing time even further, consistent with the maintenance of acceptable quality. Under the Board's rules and procedures, applications are filed first with the Federal Reserve Bank for the district in which the applicant is located. Applications are investigated and screened by the Reserve Bank and additional material is requested from the applicant when necessary. Applications are then forwarded to the Board where they are screened by the staff before formal consideration and action by the Board itself.

Mr. Leavitt, a native of Greybull, Wyoming, is a graduate of the University of Wyoming, and served as Assistant Bank Examiner for the State of Wyoming before joining the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in 1950 as an Assistant Examiner. He was named Examiner in 1951 and was appointed to the Board's staff as a Review Examiner in 1955. He was later promoted to the positions of Supervisory Review Examiner and Assistant Director and in January 1968 was named Deputy Director in the Division of Supervision and Regulation.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR

Newell B. Dayton, who had served since January 1, 1965, as a director of the Salt Lake City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, resigned effective March 5, 1970. Mr. Dayton is Honorary Chairman of the Board of Tracy-Collins Bank and Trust Company in Salt Lake City.

INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on March 3, 1970, an increase in the maximum interest rates member banks may pay on multiple-maturity time deposits of 1 year or more, bringing them in line with new maximum rates on single-maturity deposits of less than $100,000.

The new maximum rates are 5½ per cent on multiple-maturity time deposits payable at intervals of 1 year to 2 years, and 5¾ per cent on such deposits payable at intervals of 2 years or more. The previous maximum rate was 5 per cent on both types of instruments. For multiple-maturity time deposits maturing in 90 days to 1 year the maximum rate remains at 5 per cent.

A multiple-maturity time deposit means any time deposit that is payable at the depositor's option on more than one date; for example, by automatic renewal at maturity if the depositor does not withdraw his funds at that time.

On January 20, the Board announced an increase in the maximum rates banks may pay on single-maturity time deposits of 1 year or more, effective on January 21. The new action—effective retroactively to January 21—was taken in view of the convenience to bank customers of the automatic renewal feature and the practice followed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in permitting renewal of similar deposits in savings and loan institutions.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is issuing similar regulations covering insured State nonmember commercial and mutual savings banks and savings banks in Massachusetts not insured by the FDIC.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND REGULATIONS D AND Q

On March 2, 1970, the Board of Governors announced a proposal to amend its Regulations D and Q, relating to member bank reserve requirements and interest rate ceilings, in order to bring certain subordinated obligations of member banks within the definition of deposits for purposes of those regulations (*Federal Register* for March 10, 1970, 35 F.R. 4307). It was indicated that the proposed amendments would not affect "any instrument issued before March 9, 1970, that has an original maturity of more than two years, is unsecured, and states expressly that it is subordinated to the claims of depositors."

In order to alleviate hardships, if any, that might be imposed upon some member banks that had made public offerings of subordinated notes before March 9, 1970, and have not completed the sale of such notes, the Board has concluded that, if the proposed amendments should be adopted, the language above quoted would be changed so that notes of the kind described would not be subject to the regulations if they are issued before the effective date of such amendments and pursuant to a public offering made before March 9, 1970.

This modification in the proposed amendment will not extend the time for comments beyond the original deadline of April 2, 1970.

RECIPROCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS

The Federal Reserve announced on March 11, 1970, that its reciprocal currency ("swap") arrangement with the Bank of Italy has been increased by $250 million, bringing the total of that arrangement to $1,250,000,000.

In addition to the increase in the Federal Reserve swap line, the U.S. Treasury will make available a credit facility of $250 million to Italy.

The $250 million increase in the Federal Reserve arrangement with the Bank of Italy enlarges the System's swap network with 14 central banks and the Bank for International Settlements to $11,230,000,000.

FOREIGN CREDIT RESTRAINT GUIDELINES

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 17 amended its foreign credit restraint guidelines to restore language that, until last December, provided an exception to a subsidiary restraint against issuance by banks of new term loans to residents of developed countries of continental Western Europe. The amended language (guideline provision II-A-3-b) reads as follows: "A bank should not make new term loans to such residents, except loans that finance U.S. exports." The corresponding language in the guidelines as revised December 17, 1969 (BULLETIN, January 1970, p. 11), provided that such loans should not be made except if they qualified as "Export Term Loans."

The amendment expands the exception from term loans for financing U.S. exports of goods and services of an amount of $250,000 or more to such loans of any amount.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROBLEMS

The Board of Governors has established a special committee within the Federal Reserve System to investigate agricultural credit problems in capital deficit areas and possibilities for their amelioration through improvements in the marketability of bank agricultural paper.

Such a study was originally suggested in the document, "Reappraisal of the Federal Reserve Discount Mechanism: Report of a System Committee," published in July 1968. While action on the other recommendations of the Discount Study has not yet been completed, the Board concluded that agricultural credit developments were such as to make it advisable that work proceed in this area on an independent basis.

The Committee formed has as its chairman President Hugh D. Galusha, Jr., of the Federal

Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Other members include President Monroe Kimbrel, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; President George H. Clay, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City; and Governor George W. Mitchell. In addition, it is expected that former Governor Charles N. Shepardson will work with the committee in his capacity as a Special Consultant to the Board. While the precise course and timetable that the study will follow have not yet been decided upon, staff members throughout the System with special interest and expertise in this area, and perhaps others of similar qualifications outside the System, are expected to participate.

MAINE EXEMPTED FROM LENDING ACT

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on March 12, 1970, that it had granted Maine the first State exemption under the Truth in Lending Act, effective April 1. Maine law, which is substantially similar to the Federal statute, will apply to all classes of credit transactions within that State, except those in which a federally chartered institution—such as a Federal credit union, Federal savings and loan association, or national bank—is a creditor.

Section 123 of the Truth in Lending Act provides that the Board shall exempt from the disclosure and rescission requirements of the Act any class of transactions within a State if the State law provides requirements substantially similar to those imposed by the Federal law and there is adequate provision for enforcement.

Last July 2, the Board issued as *Supplement II* to its Truth in Lending Regulation Z the rules and procedures to be followed by States wishing to regulate credit transactions under their own laws. Maine was the first State to file an application with the Board. Pending applications have been received from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Utah.

The Board also amended Regulation Z to preserve the ability of consumers to file civil actions in either Federal or State courts after exemptions from the Federal statute are granted by the Board.

Under the amendment, criminal and administrative responsibility with respect to exempted transactions will be turned over to a State but the consumer will retain his ability to seek redress for disclosure violations in either Federal or State court, and to avail himself of Federal or State rules of court procedure.

The Federal statute provides these civil penalties for violations: twice the amount of the finance charge (but in no case less than $100 or more than $1,000), court costs, and reasonable attorney's fees. ☐

National Summary of Business Conditions

Released for publication March 16

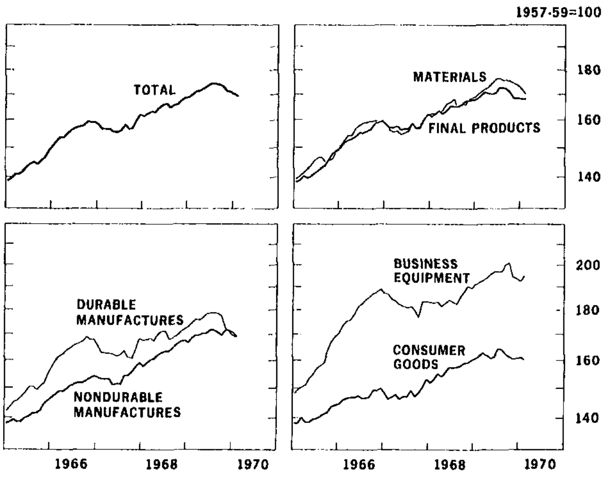
Industrial production and manufacturing employment declined in February. The unemployment rate rose appreciably further. Industrial commodity prices increased more moderately than in preceding months. The average money supply receded, about offsetting the sharp January rise. Between mid-February and mid-March, most interest rates declined further but some long-term rates have tended up recently.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production declined further in February and was 169.4 per cent of the 1957-59 average, off 0.5 per cent from the January level of 170.2. Output declines were widespread in manufacturing and more than offset the 0.5 per cent increase in production resulting from settlement of the General Electric strike.

Among consumer goods, auto assemblies were reduced again—to an annual rate of 6.5 million units, down almost one-third from mid-1969. Production schedules for March indicate some rise in auto output. Partly in response to the strike settlement, production of appliances and television sets rose in February but was still 15 per cent below the 1969 high. Output of most other consumer goods declined. Output of trucks also declined further.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures: February.

Production of industrial and commercial equipment and defense products rose because of the strike settlement. Among industrial materials, production of most durable and nondurable materials dropped, including steel, paper, rubber, and chemicals.

EMPLOYMENT

Demands for labor were reduced further in February. The unemployment rate rose from 3.9 to 4.2 per cent reflecting a sharp increase in the rates for adult men and women. Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed as employment increases in trade and construction about offset the declines in manufacturing. Declines were widespread in manufacturing employment—off by 158,000, and the drop would have been sharper but for the net return of about 120,000 workers from the General Electric strike. The largest reduction was at auto plants when output was curtailed sharply in the reporting week. The average workweek of manufacturing production workers was also reduced further—by 0.4 hour—to 39.9 hours, the lowest level since January 1962.

RETAIL SALES

The value of retail sales changed little in February from January and a year earlier. A rise in sales at nondurable goods stores was about offset by a decline in sales at durable goods stores. Unit sales of new domestic autos rose in February to an annual rate of 7.9 million units, 16 per cent above a month ago but 10 per cent below a year earlier. In the first selling period of March, auto sales declined moderately from the February level.

COMMODITY PRICES

The wholesale price index for February increased 0.3 per cent from mid-January to mid-February, with prices of both industrial and agricultural commodities up more moderately than in recent months. Since mid-February, price increases have been announced for various chemicals. Consumer prices rose 0.4 per cent in January as costs of services and prices of foods registered substantial increases.

BANK CREDIT, DEPOSITS, AND RESERVES

Commercial bank credit increased $1.1 billion in February—less than half of the January decline. A substantial $1.8 billion increase in loans was partially offset by a moderate reduction in bank holdings of investments, mainly U.S. Government securities. A large part of the loan expansion was in credit extended to securities brokers and dealers; other loan categories continued to expand only moderately.

Following a large increase in January, the money supply in February receded to a level close to the June-December average as demand deposits fell sharply. Time and savings deposits declined slightly on average in February, but the trend of these deposits turned upward during the month as large banks obtained a substantial volume of time deposits from foreign official sources and as smaller banks began to experience inflows of time deposits following the rise in Regulation Q ceilings in January. U.S. Government deposits rose slightly during February.

Net borrowed reserves of member banks averaged $950 million for the four weeks ending February 25, higher than the reduced January level. Excess reserves declined slightly while member bank borrowings returned to the December level.

SECURITY MARKETS

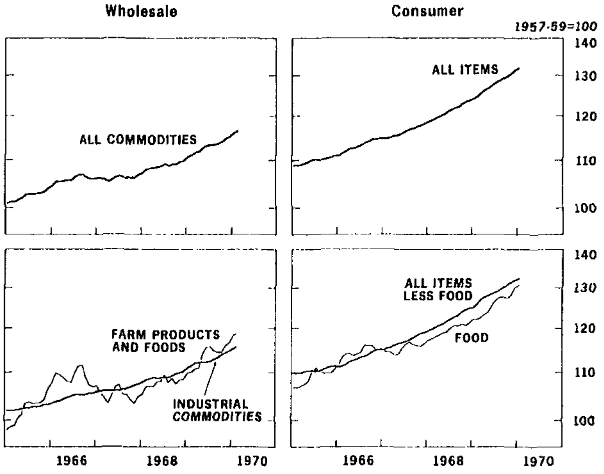
Treasury bill rates declined on balance between mid-February and mid-March, with the 3-month issue bid at around 6.75 per cent in the middle of March compared with about 6.85 per cent a month earlier. Yields on intermediate-term Government notes and bonds also fell over the same period, although rates on long-term bonds tended to back up slightly.

Yields on newly issued corporate bonds, which declined through the end of February, edged upward in March in the face of an extremely heavy supply scheduled over the next several weeks. Seasoned corporate bond yields continued to decline slightly.

Municipal bond yields declined steadily after mid-February; the decline of 40-50 basis points brought such yields to the lowest level in about 5 months.

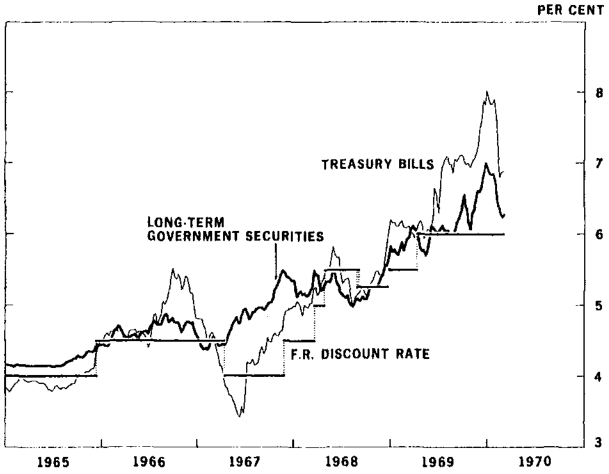
Stock prices on the two major exchanges rose slightly on balance. The volume of shares traded remained moderate.

PRICES



Bureau of Labor Statistics "Farm products and foods" is BLS "Farm products, and processed foods and feeds." Latest figures: Consumer, January; Wholesale, February.

INTEREST RATES



Discount rate, range or level for all F.R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures: week ending Mar. 6.

Financial and Business Statistics

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Continued on next page

U.S. STATISTICS—Continued

Guide to Tabular Presentation

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated
c	Corrected
p	Preliminary
r	Revised
rp	Revised preliminary
I, II, III, IV	Quarters
n.a.	Not available
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
A.R.	Annual rate
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for seasonal variation

N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted for seasonal variation
IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
SMSA	Standard metropolitan statistical area
A	Assets
L	Liabilities
S	Sources of funds
U	Uses of funds
*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the particular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when the unit is millions)
....	(1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds									
	Reserve Bank credit outstanding							Gold stock	Special Drawing Rights certificate account	Treasury currency outstanding
	U.S. Govt. securities [1]			Discounts and advances	Float [2]	Other F.R. assets [3]	Total [4]			
	Total	Bought outright	Held under repurchase agreement							
Averages of daily figures										
1939—Dec.	2,510	2,510	....	8	83	....	2,612	17,518	....	2,956
1941—Dec.	2,219	2,219	....	5	170	....	2,404	22,759	....	3,239
1945—Dec.	23,708	23,708	....	381	652	....	24,744	20,047	....	4,322
1950—Dec.	20,345	20,336	9	142	1,117	....	21,606	22,879	....	4,629
1960—Dec.	27,248	27,170	78	94	1,665	....	29,060	17,954	....	5,396
1965—Dec.	40,885	40,772	113	490	2,349	....	43,853	13,799	....	5,565
1966—Dec.	43,760	43,274	486	570	2,383	....	46,864	13,158	....	6,284
1967—Dec.	48,891	48,810	81	238	2,030	....	51,268	12,436	....	6,777
1968—Dec.	52,529	52,454	75	765	3,251	....	56,610	10,367	....	6,810
1969—Feb.	52,265	52,074	191	824	2,602	....	55,786	10,367	....	6,806
Mar.	52,122	51,987	135	918	2,367	....	55,477	10,367	....	6,815
Apr.	52,463	52,257	206	996	2,429	2,837	58,821	10,367	....	6,750
May	53,390	52,898	492	1,402	2,218	2,876	59,999	10,367	....	6,737
June	54,028	53,926	102	1,407	2,463	2,614	60,565	10,367	....	6,746
July	54,298	54,252	46	1,190	2,684	2,670	60,887	10,367	....	6,737
Aug.	54,599	54,334	265	1,249	1,230	2.672	60,876	10,367	....	6,739
Sept.	53,840	53,722	118	1,067	2,477	3,032	60,459	10,367	....	6,761
Oct.	54,708	54,497	211	1,135	2,462	3,153	61,516	10,367	....	6,785
Nov.	56,499	56,424	75	1,241	2,541	2,460	62,788	10,367	....	6,810
Dec.	57,500	57,295	205	1,086	3,235	2,204	64,100	10,367	....	6,841
1970—Jan.[p]	56,273	56,182	91	964	3,429	2,114	62,853	11,141	155	6,856
Feb.[p]	55,949	55,548	401	1,099	2,441	1,853	61,433	11,367	243	6,869
Week ending—										
1969—Dec. 3	57,479	57,311	168	1,191	2,539	2,008	63,273	10,367	....	6,823
10	57,664	57,483	181	1,200	2,688	2,035	63,654	10,367	....	6,836
17	57,435	57,279	156	1,044	3,050	2,134	63,740	10,367	....	6,841
24	57,237	57,173	64	1,096	3,556	2,248	64,203	10,367	....	6,846
31	57,491	57,154	337	1,104	3,976	2,480	65,149	10,367	....	6,848
1970—Jan. 7	57,319	56,980	339	852	3,707	2,731	64,708	10,367	....	6,858
14	56,297	56,297	....	865	3,767	1,874	62,869	11,367	200	6,856
21	56,240	56,240	....	963	3,598	1,887	62,749	11,367	200	6,856
28[p]	55,502	55,502	....	1,028	3,073	2,033	61,698	11,367	200	6,854
Feb. 4[p]	55,892	55,511	381	1,258	2,460	1,905	61,602	11,367	200	6,857
11[p]	55,768	55,521	247	1,071	2,478	2,003	61,401	11,367	200	6,865
18[p]	56,299	55,543	756	1,111	2,370	1,729	61,633	11,367	229	6,867
25[p]	55,769	55,487	282	1,076	2,506	1,765	61,199	11,367	300	6,873
End of month										
1969—Dec.	57,154	[6]57,154	....	183	3,440	2,743	63,584	10,367	....	6,848
1970—Jan.[p]	55,739	55,517	222	1,566	2,509	1,929	61,826	11,367	200	6,853
Feb.[p]	55,823	55,823	....	1,147	2,557	1,977	61,560	11,367	300	6,886
Wednesday										
1969—Dec. 3	57,832	[6] 57,656	176	814	2,649	2,043	63,399	10,367	....	6,829
10	57,153	[6] 57,153	....	666	2,616	2,082	62,575	10,367	....	6,839
17	57,584	[6] 57,229	355	683	3,429	2,257	64,056	10,367	....	6,844
24	57,609	[6] 57,160	449	721	3,844	2,264	64,539	10,367	....	6,846
31	57,154	[6] 57,154	....	183	3,440	2,743	63,584	10,367	....	6,848
1970—Jan. 7[p]	56,691	[6, 7] 56,691	....	164	3,770	2,704	63,393	10,367	....	6,860
14[p]	55,699	[6, 7] 55,699	....	1,006	3,113	1,877	61,758	11,367	200	6,856
21[p]	56,155	[6, 7] 56,155	....	2,031	3,326	1,862	63,437	11,367	200	6,856
28[p]	55,568	[6, 7] 55,568	....	1,070	2,642	2,012	61,352	11,367	200	6,854
Feb. 4[p]	56,304	[7] 55,517	787	1,186	2,923	1,852	62,369	11,367	200	6,866
11[p]	56,211	[7] 55,544	667	998	2,163	1,829	61,329	11,367	200	6,864
18[p]	56,371	[7] 55,543	828	663	2,435	1,572	61,180	11,367	300	6,872
25[p]	55,749	[7] 55,543	206	873	1,840	1,802	60,349	11,367	300	6,879

For notes see opposite page.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Factors absorbing reserve funds										Period or date
Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts[3]	Other F.R. liabilities and capital[3]	Member bank reserves			
		Treasury	Foreign	Other[2]			With F.R. Banks	Currency and coin[5]	Total	
										Averages of daily figures
7,609	2,402	616	739		248	....	11,473	....	11,473	..............1939—Dec.
10,985	2,189	592	1,531		292	....	12,812	....	12,812	..............1941—Dec.
28,452	2,269	625	1,247		493	....	16,027	....	16,027	..............1945—Dec.
27,806	1,290	615	920	353	739	....	17,391	....	17,391	..............1950—Dec.
33,019	408	522	250	495	1,029	....	16,688	2,595	19,283	..............1960—Dec.
42,206	808	683	154	231	389	....	18,747	3,972	22,719	..............1965—Dec.
44,579	1,191	291	164	429	83	....	19,568	4,262	23,830	..............1966—Dec.
47,000	1,428	902	150	451	−204	....	20,753	4,507	25,260	..............1967—Dec.
50,609	756	360	225	458	−1,105	....	22,484	4,737	27,221	..............1968—Dec.
49,226	762	641	130	488	−932	....	22,644	4,647	27,291	..............1969—Feb.
49,436	728	536	152	463	−902	....	22,246	4,508	26,754	....................Mar.
49,703	707	369	131	510	....	1,937	22,581	4,498	27,079	....................Apr.
49,947	691	549	132	445	....	1,968	23,371	4,532	27,903	....................May
50,693	672	970	107	458	....	2,010	22,768	4,549	27,317	....................June
51,256	657	1,117	142	473	....	2,038	22,309	4,671	26,980	....................July
51,328	671	881	141	469	....	2,062	22,430	4,649	27,079	....................Aug.
51,438	678	597	128	454	....	2,055	22,238	4,733	26,971	....................Sept.
51,683	665	983	121	479	....	2,078	22,659	4,681	27,340	....................Oct.
52,468	666	1,074	135	445	....	2,140	23,037	4,727	27,764	....................Nov.
53,591	656	1,194	146	458	....	2,192	23,071	4,960	28,031	....................Dec.
52,722	655	1,206	170	642	....	2,044	23,566	5,272	28,838	..............1970—Jan.^{p}
52,113	610	1,060	182	710	....	2,160	23,077	4,865	27,943	....................Feb.^{p}
										Week ending—
53,064	659	1,022	123	455	....	2,238	22,902	4,835	27,737	.............1969—Dec. 3
53,287	652	1,183	138	427	....	2,318	22,852	4,923	27,775	10
53,525	656	975	149	437	....	2,126	23,080	4,936	28,016	17
53,757	651	1,246	143	449	....	2,133	23,037	4,839	27,876	24
53,975	659	1,405	163	517	....	2,153	23,493	5,187	28,680	31
53,586	666	1,263	207	530	....	1,967	23,713	4,983	28,696	.............1970—Jan. 7^p
53,040	659	1,262	181	678	....	1,997	23,474	5,514	28,988	......................14^p
52,521	651	1,109	161	671	....	2,057	24,003	5,397	29,400	......................21^p
52,090	649	1,197	137	675	....	2,105	23,266	5,291	28,557	......................28^p
51,960	633	1,071	157	682	....	2,190	23,332	5,059	28,391	..................Feb. 4^p
52,143	618	1,164	150	630	....	2,267	22,861	5,104	27,965	......................11^p
52,202	607	1,047	169	724	....	2,084	23,262	4,780	28,042	......................18^p
52,080	600	1,085	196	759	....	2,100	22,919	4,631	27,550	......................25^p
										End of month
53,885	657	1,312	134	807	....	1,919	22,085	5,187	27,272	..............1969—Dec.
51,869	640	1,127	152	692	....	2,163	23,603	5,059	28,662	..............1970—Jan.^{p}
52,026	596	915	313	776	....	2,156	23,332	4,799	28,131	..........,.........Feb.^{p}
										Wednesday
53,253	659	1,267	113	465	....	2,286	22,553	4,835	27,388	.............1969—Dec. 3
53,555	657	1,116	104	416	....	2,316	21,617	4,927	26,544	10
53,684	667	861	128	450	....	2,110	23,367	4,939	28,306	17
54,029	657	1,058	168	521	....	2,163	23,156	4,839	27,995	24
53,885	657	1,312	134	807	....	1,919	22,085	5,187	27,272	31
53,385	679	1,057	229	503	....	1,978	22,788	5,003	27,791	.............1970—Jan. 7^p
52,889	652	1,194	122	703	....	2,037	22,585	5,468	28,053	......................14^p
52,380	660	1,131	121	706	....	2,076	24,786	5,419	30,205	......................21^p
52,080	643	1,256	158	701	....	2,127	22,808	5,291	28,099	......................28^p
52,108	620	1,205	178	681	....	2,236	23,774	5,059	28,833	..................Feb. 4^p
52,335	613	1,019	136	753	....	2,299	22,605	5,104	27,709	......................11^p
52,207	605	872	187	773	....	2,091	22,984	4,780	27,764	......................18^p
52,224	602	900	228	837	....	2,125	21,979	4,631	26,610	......................25^p

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[1] U.S. Govt. securities include Federal agency obligations.

[2] Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.

[3] Beginning Apr. 16, 1969, "Other F.R. assets" and "Other F.R. liabilities and capital" are shown separately; formerly, they were netted together and reported as "Other F.R. accounts."

[4] Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held (industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959). For holdings of acceptances on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F.R. Banks. See also note 2.

[5] Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959—Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages. Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

[6] Reflects securities sold, and scheduled to be bought back, under matched sale/purchase transactions.

[7] Includes securities loaned—fully secured by U.S. Government securities pledged with Federal Reserve Banks.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required[1]	Excess			Total held	Required[1]	Excess			Total held	Required[1]	Excess		
1939—Dec.	[2]11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	....	2,611	1,141	601	540	....	540
1941—Dec.	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	....	989	1,143	848	295	....	295
1945—Dec.	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	−144	939	924	14	....	14
1950—Dec.	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	5	3
1960—Dec.	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	8	−4
1963—Dec.	20,746	20,210	536	327	209	3,951	3,895	56	37	19	1,056	1,051	5	26	−21
1964—Dec.	21,609	21,198	411	243	168	4,083	4,062	21	35	−14	1,083	1,086	−3	28	−31
1965—Dec.	22,719	22,267	452	454	−2	4,301	4,260	41	111	−70	1,143	1,128	15	23	−8
1966—Dec.	23,830	23,438	392	557	−165	4,583	4,556	27	122	−95	1,119	1,115	4	54	−50
1967—Dec.	25,260	24,915	345	238	107	5,052	5,034	18	40	−22	1,225	1,217	8	13	−5
1968—Dec.	27,221	26,766	455	765	−310	5,157	5,057	100	230	−130	1,199	1,184	15	85	−70
1969—Feb.	27,291	27,063	228	824	−596	5,190	5,194	−4	63	−67	1,259	1,253	6	39	−33
Mar.	26,754	26,537	217	918	−701	5,040	5,019	21	65	−44	1,204	1,207	−3	98	−101
Apr.	27,079	26,927	152	996	−844	5,039	5,045	−6	111	−117	1,202	1,202	....	116	−116
May	27,903	27,603	300	1,402	−1,102	5,174	5,134	40	129	−89	1,277	1,281	−4	144	−148
June	27,317	26,974	343	1,407	−1,064	4,962	4,894	68	96	−28	1,241	1,206	35	27	8
July	26,980	26,864	116	1,190	−1,074	4,837	4,817	20	86	−66	1,197	1,207	−10	5	−15
Aug.	27,079	26,776	303	1,249	−946	4,963	4,922	41	93	−52	1,188	1,196	−8	39	−47
Sept.	26,971	26,735	236	1,067	−831	4,990	4,967	23	87	−64	1,200	1,186	14	51	−37
Oct.	27,340	27,197	143	1,135	−992	5,195	5,183	12	138	−126	1,228	1,235	−7	19	−26
Nov.	27,764	27,511	253	1,241	−988	5,376	5,350	26	169	−143	1,244	1,254	−10	57	−67
Dec.	28,031	27,774	257	1,086	−829	5,441	5,385	56	259	−203	1,285	1,267	18	27	−9
1970—Jan.^{p}	28,838	28,692	146	964	−818	5,667	5,659	7	141	−134	1,317	1,316	1	86	−85
Feb.^{p}	27,943	27,712	231	1,091	−860	5,456	5,425	31	110	−79	1,253	1,263	−10	46	−56
Week ending—															
1969—Feb. 5	27,437	27,202	235	744	−509	5,109	5,125	−16	87	−103	1,243	1,245	−2	4	−6
12	27,260	27,039	221	799	−578	5,130	5,166	−36	91	−127	1,281	1,270	11	81	−70
19	27,591	27,228	363	1,044	−681	5,433	5,343	90	64	26	1,274	1,276	−2	29	−31
26	27,099	26,895	204	757	−553	5,191	5,144	47	21	26	1,229	1,228	1	33	−32
Oct. 1	27,400	27,080	320	1,436	−1,116	5,134	5,062	72	99	−27	1,211	1,212	−1	158	−159
8	27,153	27,014	139	967	−828	5,012	5,041	−29	198	−227	1,192	1,197	−5	....	−5
15	27,379	27,161	218	1,347	−1,129	5,222	5,186	36	222	−186	1,242	1,231	11	22	−11
22	27,614	27,458	156	1,015	−859	5,296	5,355	−59	42	−101	1,271	1,272	−1	15	−16
29	27,172	27,092	80	1,179	−1,099	5,158	5,148	10	65	55	1,227	1,239	−12	16	−28
Nov. 5	27,661	27,365	296	1,328	1,032	5,347	5,257	90	144	−54	1,272	1,254	18	189	171
12	27,725	27,354	371	1,244	−873	5,404	5,318	86	350	−264	1,246	1,244	2	85	−83
19	27,969	27,823	146	1,071	−925	5,588	5,559	29	25	4	1,287	1,279	8	....	8
26	27,601	27,463	138	1,210	−1,072	5,275	5,269	6	8	−2	1,232	1,237	−5	1	−6
Dec. 3	27,737	27,534	203	1,191	−988	5,300	5,294	6	266	−260	1,229	1,227	2	1	1
10	27,775	27,484	291	1,200	−909	5,444	5,355	89	299	−210	1,254	1,257	−3	....	−3
17	28,016	27,919	97	1,044	−947	5,465	5,471	−6	164	−170	1,291	1,287	4	....	4
24	27,876	27,612	264	1,096	−832	5,255	5,238	17	296	−279	1,242	1,238	4	....	4
31	28,680	28,152	528	1,104	−576	5,628	5,515	113	348	−235	1,320	1,304	16	120	−104
1970—Jan. 7	28,696	28,411	285	852	−567	5,624	5,604	20	196	−176	1,304	1,312	−8	197	−205
14	28,988	28,911	77	865	−788	5,747	5,780	−33	234	−267	1,335	1,340	−5	29	−34
21	29,400	29,196	204	963	−759	5,923	5,873	50	80	−30	1,366	1,360	6	77	−71
28^{p}	28,557	28,399	158	1,028	−870	5,408	5,451	−43	86	−129	1,288	1,279	9	16	−25
Feb. 4^{p}	28,391	28,211	180	1,258	−1,078	5,524	5,489	35	75	−40	1,272	1,287	−15	104	−119
11^{p}	27,965	27,816	149	1,071	−922	5,416	5,404	12	130	−118	1,274	1,260	14	12	2
18^{p}	28,042	27,819	223	1,111	−888	5,646	5,576	70	218	−148	1,271	1,292	−21	121	−142
25^{p}	27,550	27,404	146	1,064	−918	5,318	5,317	1	....	1	1,252	1,237	15	6	−9

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Other reserve city banks					Country banks					Period
Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	
Total held	Required[1]	Excess			Total held	Required[1]	Excess			
761	749	12	409	−397	632	610	22	327	−305	1929—June
648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	−30	1933—June
3,140	1,953	1,188	....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668	1939—Dec.
4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800	1941—Dec.
6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965	1945—Dec.
6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634	1950—Dec.
7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583	1960—Dec.
8,393	8,325	68	190	−122	7,347	6,939	408	74	334	1963—Dec.
8,735	8,713	22	125	−103	7,707	7,337	370	55	315	1964—Dec.
9,056	8,989	67	228	−161	8,219	7,889	330	92	238	1965—Dec.
9,509	9,449	61	220	−159	8,619	8,318	301	161	140	1966—Dec.
10,081	10,031	50	105	−55	8,901	8,634	267	80	187	1967—Dec.
10,990	10,900	90	270	−180	9,875	9,625	250	180	70	1968—Dec.
10,965	10,948	17	420	−403	9,877	9,668	209	302	−93	1969—Feb.
10,761	10,768	−7	449	−456	9,749	9,543	206	306	−100	Mar.
10,914	10,923	−9	512	−521	9,924	9,757	167	257	−90	Apr.
11,275	11,195	80	618	−538	10,177	9,993	184	511	−327	May
10,986	10,922	64	713	−649	10,128	9,952	176	571	−395	June
10,752	10,846	−94	517	−611	10,194	9,994	200	582	−382	July
10,814	10,730	84	480	−396	10,114	9,928	186	637	−451	Aug.
10,668	10,654	14	461	−447	10,113	9,928	185	468	−283	Sept.
10,745	10,772	−27	531	−558	10,172	10,007	165	447	−282	Oct.
10,888	10,841	47	572	−525	10,256	10,066	190	443	−253	Nov.
10,970	10,964	6	479	−473	10,335	10,158	177	321	−144	Dec.
11,291	11,314	−23	454	−477	10,563	10,402	161	283	−122	1970—Jan.[p]
10,963	10,921	42	535	−493	10,270	10,103	167	400	−233	Feb.[p]
										Week ending—
11,090	11,038	52	310	−258	9,995	9,794	201	343	−142	1969—Feb. 5
10,955	10,955	....	350	−350	9,894	9,648	246	277	−31	12
11,038	10,984	54	619	−565	9,846	9,625	221	332	−111	19
10,847	10,868	−21	439	−460	9,832	9,655	177	264	−87	26
10,786	10,724	62	626	−564	10,269	10,082	187	553	−366	Oct. 1
10,737	10,744	−7	351	−358	10,212	10,032	180	418	−238	8
10,813	10,824	−11	664	−675	10,102	9,920	182	439	−257	15
10,894	10,846	48	562	−514	10,153	9,985	168	396	−228	22
10,613	10,669	−56	587	−643	10,174	10,036	138	511	−373	29
10,815	10,804	11	505	−494	10,227	10,050	177	490	−313	Nov. 5
10,881	10,821	60	400	−340	10,194	9,971	223	409	−186	12
10,908	10,949	−41	625	−666	10,186	10,036	150	421	−271	19
10,801	10,801	....	697	−697	10,293	10,156	137	504	−367	26
10,879	10,858	21	545	−524	10,329	10,155	174	379	−205	Dec. 3
10,846	10,818	28	522	−494	10,231	10,054	177	379	−202	10
10,984	11,034	−50	584	−634	10,276	10,127	149	296	−147	17
11,032	10,961	71	508	−437	10,347	10,175	172	292	−120	24
11,187	11,091	96	337	−241	10,545	10,242	303	299	4	31
11,280	11,223	57	216	−159	10,488	10,272	216	243	−27	1970—Jan. 7
11,349	11,439	−90	440	−530	10,557	10,352	205	162	43	14
11,455	11,482	−27	554	−581	10,656	10,481	175	252	−77	21
11,241	11,216	25	541	−516	10,621	10,453	167	385	−218	28[p]
11,120	11,115	5	595	−590	10,475	10,320	155	484	−329	Feb. 4[p]
10,955	11,024	−69	607	−676	10,321	10,128	193	322	−129	11[p]
10,919	10,921	−2	386	−388	10,206	10,030	176	386	−210	18[p]
10,777	10,773	4	592	−588	10,203	10,077	126	466	−340	25[p]

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[1] Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

[2] This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, $51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

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

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

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

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

BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Reporting banks and week ending—	Basic reserve position					Interbank Federal funds transactions					Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers		
	Excess reserves[1]	Less—		Net—		Gross transactions		Total two-way transactions[2]	Net transactions		Loans to dealers[3]	Borrowings from dealers[4]	Net loans
		Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Net interbank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Purchases	Sales		Purchases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks			
Total—64 Banks													
1970—Jan. 7	317	523	4,803	−5,009	40.0	7,645	2,842	2,784	4,862	59	1,355	146	1,209
14	−19	516	5,492	−6,027	46.9	8,222	2,730	2,599	5,623	131	1,352	138	1,214
21	56	415	5,005	−5,364	41.4	7,911	2,906	2,882	5,029	25	843	127	716
28	44	286	3,182	−3,424	27.8	6,652	3,470	2,710	3,942	759	748	184	564
1970—Feb. 4													
11													
18	66	463	2,718	−3,115	25.3	6,530	3,812	2,856	3,674	957	595	224	372
25	1	481	4,240	−4,720	38.7	7,517	3,277	2,716	4,801	561	869	233	636
	101	479	3,728	−4,106	33.4	7,332	3,604	2,713	4,619	892	606	287	319
8 in New York City	130	271	3,236	−3,377	28.4	6,640	3,404	2,459	4,181	945	892	257	635
1970—Jan. 7	87	196	1,215	−1,325	25.9	2,351	1,136	1,136	1,215	....	1,104	128	976
14	−5	234	1,407	−1,645	30.2	2,532	1,125	1,125	1,407	....	930	117	813
21	52	75	1,243	−1,266	23.6	2,475	1,231	1,232	1,243	....	678	110	569
28	7	86	−3	−76	1.5	1,658	1,661	1,159	499	502	611	125	486
Feb. 4	24	75	−460	409	8.2	1,537	1,997	1,343	194	654	515	156	358
11	29	130	706	−806	16.4	2,008	1,303	1,195	813	107	766	171	595
18	65	218	565	−718	14.1	1,934	1,369	1,200	734	169	552	186	366
25	66	....	177	−111	2.3	1,807	1,630	1,188	619	442	730	136	594
38 outside New York City													
1970—Jan. 7	231	327	3,588	−3,684	49.7	5,294	1,706	1,647	3,647	59	250	18	233
14	−15	281	4,085	−4,381	57.9	5,690	1,605	1,474	4,216	131	421	20	401
21	4	340	3,761	−4,097	54.0	5,436	1,675	1,650	3,786	25	165	18	148
28	37	200	3,185	−3,348	45.5	4,994	1,809	1,552	3,443	258	138	59	78
Feb. 4	42	388	3,178	−3,524	48.2	4,994	1,816	1,513	3,480	303	80	67	13
11	−28	351	3,535	−3,913	53.8	5,508	1,974	1,520	3,988	453	103	62	41
18	36	261	3,163	−3,388	47.0	5,398	2,235	1,513	3,885	723	54	101	+47
25	64	271	3,059	−3,266	46.3	4,833	1,774	1,271	3,562	503	162	121	41
5 in City of Chicago													
1970—Jan. 7	3	197	1,114	−1,308	108.9	1,414	300	300	1,114	....	56	....	56
14	−4	29	1,426	−1,459	118.8	1,706	281	281	1,426	....	59	....	59
21	3	74	1,011	−1,082	86.9	1,386	376	376	1,011	....	41	....	41
28	10	....	967	−958	82.1	1,305	338	338	967	....	34	....	34
Feb. 4	−6	93	807	−906	77.1	1,108	301	301	807	....	43	....	43
11	6	....	1,156	−1,151	100.5	1,432	275	275	1,156	....	54	......	54
18	−10	101	1,097	−1,208	102.5	1,367	271	271	1,096	....	23	....	23
25	8	....	1,231	−1,224	108.8	1,489	258	258	1,231	....	40	....	40
33 others													
1970—Jan. 7	228	130	2,474	−2,376	38.3	3,881	1,406	1,348	2,533	59	194	18	177
14	−11	253	2,660	−2,923	46.1	3,984	1,324	1,194	2,790	131	363	20	342
21	1	266	2,751	−3,016	47.5	4,050	1,299	1,274	2,775	25	124	18	106
28	27	200	2,218	−2,391	38.6	3,689	1,471	1,214	2,476	258	104	59	45
Feb. 4	49	295	2,371	−2,618	42.6	3,886	1,515	1,213	2,673	303	38	67	+30
11	−33	351	2,378	−2,762	45.1	4,077	1,699	1,245	2,832	453	50	62	+13
18	47	160	2,067	−2,180	36.2	4,031	1,964	1,242	2,789	723	31	101	+70
25	57	271	1,828	−2,042	34.4	3,344	1,516	1,013	2,330	503	122	121	2

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[1] Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Prior to Sept. 25, 1968, carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, were deducted. Excess reserves for later periods are net of all carryover reserves.

[2] Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which the bank's weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.

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

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

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13[3]		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a[1]			Advances under Sec. 10(b)[2]					
	Rate on Feb. 28, 1970	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Feb. 28, 1970	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Feb. 28, 1970	Effective date	Previous rate
Boston	6	Apr. 8, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 8, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 2, 1970	7
New York	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Apr. 4, 1969	7
Philadelphia	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 10, 1970	7
Cleveland	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Apr. 4, 1969	7
Richmond	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 18, 1970	7
Atlanta	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 10, 1970	7
Chicago	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7	Apr. 4, 1969	6½
St. Louis	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7	Apr. 4, 1969	6½
Minneapolis	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Apr. 4, 1969	6½
Kansas City	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 18, 1970	7
Dallas	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7½	Feb. 18, 1970	7
San Francisco	6	Apr. 4, 1969	5½	6½	Apr. 4, 1969	6	7	Apr. 4, 1969	6½

[1] Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations or any other obligations eligible for Federal Reserve Bank purchase. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively.

[2] Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

[3] Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Govt. or any agency thereof. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level)—All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1941	1 -1½	1
1942		
Apr. 11	1	1
Oct. 15	† ½-1	1
30	† ½	† ½
1946		
Apr. 25	† ½-1	1
May 10	1	1
1948		
Jan. 12	1 -1¼	1¼
19	1¼	1¼
Aug. 13	1¼-1½	1½
23	1½	1½
1950		
Aug. 21	1½-1¾	1¾
25	1¾	1¾
1953		
Jan. 16	1¾-2	2
23	2	2
1954		
Feb. 5	1¾-2	1¾
15	1¾	1¾
Apr. 14	1½-1¾	1¾
16	1½-1¾	1½
May 21	1½	1½
1955		
Apr. 14	1½-1¾	1½
15	1½-1¾	1¾
May 2	1¾	1¾
Aug. 4	1¾-2¼	1¾
5	1¾-2¼	2
12	2 -2¼	2
1955—Cont.		
Sept. 9	2 -2¼	2¼
13	2¼	2¼
Nov. 18	2¼-2½	2½
23	2½	2½
1956		
Apr. 13	2½-3	2¾
20	2¾-3	2¾
Aug. 24	2¾-3	3
31	3	3
1957		
Aug. 9	3 -3½	3
23	3½	3½
Nov. 15	3 -3½	3
Dec. 2	3	3
1958		
Jan. 22	2¾-3	3
24	2¾-3	2¾
Mar. 7	2¼-3	2¼
13	2¼-2¾	2¼
21	2¼	2¼
Apr. 18	1¾-2¼	1¾
May 9	1¾	1¾
Aug. 15	1¾-2	1¾
Sept. 12	1¾-2	2
23	2	2
Oct. 24	2 -2½	2
Nov. 7	2½	2½
1959		
Mar. 6	2½-3	3
16	3	3
May 29	3 -3½	3½
June 12	3½	3½
Sept. 11	3½-4	4
18	4	4
1960		
June 3	3½-4	4
10	3½-4	3½
14	3½	3½
Aug. 12	3 -3½	3
Sept. 9	3	3
1963		
July 17	3 -3½	3½
26	3½	3½
1964		
Nov. 24	3½-4	4
30	4	4
1965		
Dec. 6	4 -4½	4½
13	4½	4½
1967		
Apr. 7	4 -4½	4
14	4	4
Nov. 20	4 -4½	4½
27	4½	4½
1968		
Mar. 15	4½-5	4½
22	5	5
Apr. 19	5 -5½	5½
26	5½	5½
Aug. 16	5¼-5½	5½
30	5¼	5¼
Dec. 18	5¼-5½	5½
20	5½	5½
1969		
Apr. 4	5½-6	6
8	6	6
1970		
In effect Feb. 28, 1970	6	6

† Preferential rate of ½ of 1 per cent for advances secured by U.S. Govt. obligations maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations with maturities beyond 1 year.

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

The rate charged by the F.R. Bank of N.Y. on repurchase contracts against U.S. Govt. obligations was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): **1955**—May 4–6, 1.65; Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1–2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; **1956**—Aug. 24–29, 2.75; **1957**—Aug. 22, 3.50; **1960**—Oct. 31–Nov. 17, Dec. 28–29, 2.75; **1961**—Jan. 9, Feb. 6–7, 2.75; Apr. 3–4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 31, Aug. 1–3, 2.50; Sept. 28–29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; **1962**—Mar. 20–21, 2.75; **1964**—Dec. 10, 3.85; Dec. 15, 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 3.875; **1965**—Jan. 4–8, 3.875; **1968**—Apr. 4, 5, 11, 15, 16, 5.125; Apr. 30, 5.75; May 1–3, 6, 9, 13–16, 5.75; June 7, 11–13, 19, 21, 24, 5.75; July 5, 16, 5.625; Aug. 16, 19, 5.25.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Dec. 31, 1949, through July 13, 1966

Effective date [1]	Net demand deposits [2]			Time deposits (all classes of banks)
	Central reserve city banks [3]	Reserve city banks	Country banks	
In effect Dec. 31, 1949	22	18	12	5
1951—Jan. 11, 16	23	19	13	6
Jan. 25, Feb. 1	24	20	14	....
1953—July 9, 1	22	19	13	....
1954—June 24, 16	21	....	....	5
July 29, Aug. 1	20	18	12	....
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1	19½	17½	11½	....
Mar. 20, Apr. 1	19	17	11	....
Apr. 17	18½	....	....	....
Apr. 24	18	16½	....	....
1960—Sept. 1	17½	....	....	....
Nov. 24	....	....	12	....
Dec. 1	16½	....	....	....
1962—July 28	([3])	....	....	....
Oct. 25, Nov. 1	....	....	....	4

Beginning July 14, 1966

Effective date [1]	Net demand deposits [2,4]				Time deposits [4,5] (all classes of banks)		
	Reserve city banks		Country banks		Savings deposits	Other time deposits	
	Under $5 million	Over $5 million	Under $5 million	Over $5 million		Under $5 million	Over $5 million
1966—July 14, 21	[6] 16½		[6] 12		[6] 4	[6] 4	5
Sept. 8, 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
1967—Mar. 2	....	....	....	....	3½	3½	....
Mar. 16	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
1968—Jan. 11, 18	16½	17	12	12½	....	....	....
1969—Apr. 17	17	17½	12½	13	....	....	....
In effect Feb. 28, 1970	17	17½	12½	13	3	3	6
Present legal requirement:							
Minimum	10		7		3	3	3
Maximum	22		14		10	10	10

[1] When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at central reserve or reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks. For changes prior to 1950 see Board's Annual Reports.

[2] Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

[3] Authority of the Board of Governors to classify or reclassify cities as central reserve cities was terminated effective July 28, 1962.

[4] Beginning Oct. 16, 1969, a member bank is required under Regulation M to maintain, against its foreign branch deposits, a reserve equal to 10 per cent of the amount by which (1) net balances due to, and certain assets purchased by, such branches from the bank's domestic offices and (2) credit extended by such branches to U.S. residents exceed certain specified base amounts. Regulation D imposes a similar 10 per cent reserve requirement on borrowings by domestic offices of a member bank from foreign banks, except that only a 3 per cent reserve is required against such borrowings that do not exceed a specified base amount. For details concerning these requirements, see the amendments to Regulations D and M on pp. 656 and 657 of the Aug. 1969 BULLETIN.

[5] Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits.

[6] See preceding columns for earliest effective date of this rate.

NOTE.—All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks June 21, 1917, until Dec. 1959. From Dec. 1959 to Nov. 1960, member banks were allowed to count part of their currency and coin as reserves; effective Nov. 24, 1960, they were allowed to count all as reserves. For further details, see Board's Annual Reports.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

Regulation	Effective date								
	Apr. 23, 1955	Jan. 16, 1958	Aug. 5, 1958	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962	Nov. 6, 1963	Mar. 11, 1968	June 8, 1968
Regulation T:									
For credit extended by brokers and dealers on—									
Listed stocks	70	50	70	90	70	50	70	70	80
Listed bonds convertible into stocks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	60
For short sales	70	50	70	90	70	50	70	70	80
Regulation U:									
For credit extended by banks on—									
Stocks	70	50	70	90	70	50	70	70	80
Bonds convertible into listed stocks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	60
Regulation G:									
For credit extended by others than brokers and dealers and banks on—									
Listed stocks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	80
Bonds convertible into listed stocks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	60

NOTE.—Regulations G, T, and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry registered equity securities that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended; margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 per cent) and the maximum loan value.

Regulation G and special margin requirements for bonds convertible into stocks were adopted by the Board of Governors effective Mar. 11, 1968.

MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Rates Jan. 1, 1962—July 19, 1966

Type of deposit	Effective date			
	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963	Nov. 24, 1964	Dec. 6, 1965
Savings deposits: 1				
12 months or more	4	4	4	4
Less than 12 months	3½	3½		
Other time deposits: 2				
12 months or more	4	4		5½
6 months to 12 months	3½		4½	
90 days to 6 months	2½			
Less than 90 days (30–89 days)	1	1	4	

Rates beginning July 20, 1966

Type of deposit	Effective date			
	July 20, 1966	Sept. 26, 1966	Apr. 19, 1968	Jan. 21, 1970
Savings deposits	4	4	4	4½
Other time deposits: 2				
Multiple maturity: 3				
30–89 days	4	4	4	4½
90–1 year	5	5	5	5
1 year to 2 years				5½
2 years and over				5¾
Single-maturity:				
Less than $100,000:				
30 days to 1 year	5½	5	5	5
1 year to 2 years				5½
2 years and over				5¾
$100,000 and over:				
30–59 days	5½	5½	5½	6¼
60–89 days			5¾	6½
90–179 days			6	6¾
180 days to 1 year			6¼	7
1 year or more				7½

[1] Closing date for the Postal Savings System was Mar. 28, 1966. Maximum rates on postal savings accounts coincided with those on savings deposits.

[2] For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits, see BULLETINS for Oct. 1962, p. 1279; Aug. 1965, p. 1084; and Feb. 1968, p. 167.

[3] Multiple-maturity time deposits include deposits that are automatically renewable at maturity without action by the depositor and deposits that are payable after written notice of withdrawal.

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q; however, a member bank may not pay a rate in excess of 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. Beginning Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by nonmember insured commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
	Four weeks ending Dec. 31, 1969				
Gross demand—Total	184,482	42,973	7,569	64,848	69,092
Interbank	22,862	9,575	1,393	9,288	2,606
U.S. Govt	4,561	788	206	1,780	1,787
Other	157,059	32,610	5,970	53,780	64,699
Net demand 1	139,077	26,037	5,898	49,102	53,040
Time	149,686	15,145	4,583	54,819	75,140
Demand balances due from dom. banks	9,803	498	168	2,640	6,497
Currency and coin	4,971	426	95	1,549	2,901
Balances with F.R. Banks	23,116	5,022	1,182	9,463	7,449
Total reserves held	28,087	5,448	1,277	11,012	10,350
Required	*27,792*	*5,395*	1,272	*10,976*	*10,150*
Excess	*295*	*53*	*5*	*36*	*200*

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
	Four weeks ending Jan. 28, 1970				
Gross demand—Total	186,674	43,748	7,636	65,264	70,026
Interbank	22,916	9,408	1,375	9,425	2,708
U.S. Govt	3,793	628	183	1,525	1,457
Other	159,965	33,712	6,078	54,314	65,861
Net demand 1	139,946	26,172	5,940	49,274	58,560
Time	149,001	14,995	4,556	54,502	74,948
Demand balances due from dom. banks	10,133	499	144	2,836	6,654
Currency and coin	5,292	452	109	1,669	3,063
Balances with F.R. Banks	23,608	5,224	1,215	9,655	7,514
Total reserves held	28,900	5,676	1,324	11,324	10,577
Required	28,731	5,677	1,323	11,341	10,390
Excess	169	−1	1	−17	187

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

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1970					1970		1969
	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Feb. 4	Jan. 28	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
Assets								
Gold certificate account	11,045	11,045	11,045	11,045	11,036	11,045	11,036	10,025
Special Drawing Rights certificate account	300	300	200	200	200	300	200	....
Cash	193	187	180	172	157	197	169	233
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings	833	663	998	1,186	1,070	1,107	1,566	744
Other	40	....	....	....	....	40	....	....
Acceptances:								
Bought outright	60	60	60	60	60	56	57	51
Held under repurchase agreements	25	79	68	44	....	....	26	40
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements	59	111	52	106	....	....	30	20
U.S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills	20,655	20,655	20,656	20,629	20,680	20,935	20,629	17,810
Certificates—Special	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Notes	32,073	32,073	31,392	31,392	31,392	32,073	31,392	29,926
Bonds	2,815	2,815	3,496	3,496	3,496	2,815	3,496	4,340
Total bought outright	[1]55,543	[1]55,543	[1]55,544	[1]55,517	[1, 2]55,568	[1]55,823	55,517	52,076
Held under repurchase agreements	147	717	615	681	....	....	192	199
Total U.S. Govt. securities	55,690	56,260	56,159	56,198	55,568	55,823	55,709	52,275
Total loans and securities	56,707	57,173	57,337	57,594	^{c}56,698	57,026	57,388	53,130
Cash items in process of collection	^{p}8,622	^{p}10,258	^{p}9,062	^{p}10,058	^{p}9,595	^{p}8,849	^{p}8,449	8,404
Bank premises	117	117	117	118	117	117	117	113
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies	998	803	828	874	1,069	1,179	975	1,938
IMF gold deposited [3]	210	210	210	210	219	210	219	231
All other	477	442	674	650	607	471	618	358
Total assets	^{p}78,669	^{p}80,535	^{p}79,653	^{p}80,921	^{p}79,698	^{p}79,394	^{p}79,171	74,432
Liabilities								
F.R. notes	45,818	45,805	45,942	45,712	45,695	45,610	45,494	42,897
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves	^{p}21,979	^{p}22,984	^{p}22,605	^{p}23,774	^{p}22,808	^{p}23,332	^{p}23,628	22,854
U.S. Treasurer—General account	900	872	1,019	1,205	1,256	915	1,127	505
Foreign	228	187	136	178	158	313	152	121
Other:								
IMF gold deposit [3]	210	210	210	210	219	210	219	231
All other	627	563	543	471	482	566	473	251
Total deposits	^{p}23,944	^{p}24,816	^{p}24,513	^{p}25,838	^{p}24,923	^{p}25,336	^{p}25,599	23,962
Deferred availability cash items	6,782	7,823	6,899	7,135	6,953	6,292	5,915	5,624
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	539	574	564	565	521	541	529	465
Total liabilities	^{p}77,083	^{p}79,018	^{p}77,918	^{p}79,250	^{p}78,092	^{p}77,779	^{p}77,537	72,948
Capital accounts								
Capital paid in	679	677	675	676	675	678	675	638
Surplus	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	630
Other capital accounts	238	171	391	326	262	268	290	216
Total liabilities and capital accounts	^{p}78,669	^{p}80,535	^{p}79,653	^{p}80,921	^{p}79,698	^{p}79,394	^{p}79,171	74,432
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	150	149	148	147	146	152	147	99
U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account	8,055	7,888	7,973	7,776	7,672	8,219	7,374	8,062

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	49,170	49,261	49,332	49,517	49,709	49,147	49,635	46,353
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account	3,222	3,222	3,222	3,222	3,222	3,222	3,222	3,522
Eligible paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
U.S. Govt. securities	48,017	48,067	48,067	48,067	48,162	48,017	48,112	45,090
Total collateral	51,239	51,289	51,289	51,289	51,384	51,239	51,334	48,612

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[1] See note 7 on page A-5.

[2] See note 6 on page A-5.

[3] See note 1 (b) at top of page A-75.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON FEBRUARY 28, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila-delphia	Cleve-land	Rich-mond	Atlan-ta	Chi-cago	St. Louis	Minne-apolis	Kan-sas City	Dallas	San Fran-cisco
Assets													
Gold certificate account	11,045	666	2,890	642	774	1,025	597	1,602	388	184	373	447	1,457
Special Drawing Rights certif. acct.	300	17	70	17	25	27	16	53	11	5	11	11	37
F.R. notes of other banks	1,079	114	234	61	99	76	174	54	25	21	40	44	137
Other cash	197	9	27	9	20	12	25	26	13	6	11	12	27
Discounts and advances:	721	27	148	5	34	83	38	175	40	12	62	17	80
Secured by U.S. Govt. securities	426	27	153	8	3	37	32	6	30	1	35	9	85
Other													
Acceptances:	56	......	56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bought outright	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Held under repurchase agreements													
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
U.S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright	55,823	2,746	13,981	2,875	4,435	4,069	2,972	9,252	2,018	1,151	2,130	2,417	7,777
Held under repurchase agreements	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total loans and securities	57,026	2,800	14,338	2,888	4,472	4,189	3,042	9,433	2,088	1,164	2,227	2,443	7,942
Cash items in process of collection	[p]11,647	668	2,096	584	748	782	1,231	1,805	594	422	860	708	1,149
Bank premises	117	2	9	2	7	11	18	17	10	6	18	8	9
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies	1,179	57	[1]311	60	105	60	77	174	40	26	50	66	153
IMF gold deposited [2]	210	......	210	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other	471	33	116	26	38	36	24	74	16	9	17	20	62
Total assets	[p]83,271	4,366	20,301	4,289	6,288	6,218	5,204	13,238	3,185	1,843	3,607	3,759	10,973
Liabilities													
F.R. notes	46,689	2,671	10,989	2,641	3,825	4,198	2,501	8,178	1,760	804	1,725	1,686	5,711
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves	[p]23,332	881	6,418	1,002	1,561	1,168	1,431	3,145	838	589	1,043	1,322	3,934
U.S. Treasurer—General account	915	81	53	69	50	75	72	85	48	57	89	87	149
Foreign	313	14	[3]107	14	25	14	18	41	10	6	12	16	36
Other:													
IMF gold deposit [2]	210	......	210	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other	566	1	493	7	2	11	4	16	1	3	4	3	21
Total deposits	[p]25,336	977	7,281	1,092	1,638	1,268	1,525	3,287	897	655	1,148	1,428	4,140
Deferred availability cash items	9,090	615	1,462	447	642	626	1,049	1,442	454	338	648	536	831
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	541	26	138	27	42	38	28	88	19	11	21	23	80
Total liabilities	[p]81,656	4,289	19,870	4,207	6,147	6,130	5,103	12,995	3,130	1,808	3,542	3,673	10,762
Capital accounts													
Capital paid in	678	32	182	34	60	35	44	100	23	15	28	38	87
Surplus	669	32	177	34	60	34	43	99	23	15	28	37	87
Other capital accounts	268	13	72	14	21	19	14	44	9	5	9	11	37
Total liabilities and capital accounts	[p]83,271	4,366	20,301	4,289	6,288	6,218	5,204	13,238	3,185	1,843	3,607	3,759	10,973
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	152	7	[4]42	8	13	8	10	22	5	3	6	8	20

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila-delphia	Cleve-land	Rich-mond	Atlan-ta	Chi-cago	St. Louis	Minne-apolis	Kan-sas City	Dallas	San Fran-cisco
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	49,147	2,808	11,616	2,737	4,092	4,344	2,694	8,504	1,836	838	1,806	1,818	6,054
Collateral held against notes outstanding:													
Gold certificate account	3,222	180	500	300	510	545	......	1,000	155	27	......	5	......
Eligible paper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
U.S. Govt. securities	48,017	2,667	11,400	2,620	3,750	3,860	2,850	7,950	1,780	835	1,875	1,930	6,500
Total collateral	51,239	2,847	11,900	2,920	4,260	4,405	2,850	8,950	1,935	862	1,875	1,935	6,500

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[1] After deducting $868 million participations of other Federal Reserve Banks

[2] See note 1(b) to table at top of page A-75.

[3] After deducting $206 million participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

[4] After deducting $110 million participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities by maturity											
	Total			Treasury bills			Others within 1 year			1–5 years		
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch., maturity shifts, or redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts
1969—Jan.	4,011	4,590	231	4,011	4,590	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	1,234	1,110	175	1,149	1,110	175	23	...	−8,479	33	...	6,095
Mar.	385	65	381	217	65	381	49	...	574	73	...	−574
Apr.	2,121	1,346	206	2,121	1,346	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,368	1,444	...	2,173	1,444	...	33	...	10,883	78	...	-10,895
June	4,586	3,993	7	4,586	3,993	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	3,495	3,251	200	3,428	3,251	200	10	...	...	24	...	...
Aug.	2,201	1,658	...	2,201	1,658	...	...	...	407	...	...	4,514
Sept.	4,762	5,483	115	4,762	5,483	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	5,145	3,704	...	5,016	3,704	...	1	...	−694	74	...	519
Nov.	2,915	735	148	2,852	735	148	28	...	1,177	29	...	−40
Dec.	1,250	1,029	386	1,250	1,029	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
1970—Jan.	3,133	4,154	615	3,133	4,154	615	...	...	...	...	...	...

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities—Continued						Repurchase agreements (U.S. Govt. securities)		Net change in U.S. Govt. securities	Federal agency obligations (net repurchase agreements)	Bankers' acceptances		Net change[1]
	5–10 years			Over 10 years									
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts	Gross purchases	Gross sales			Outright, net	Under repurchase agreements, net	
1969—Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	371	−810	...	−8	...	−818
Feb.	24	...	2,384	6	...	...	2,517	2,318	148	20	1	40	209
Mar.	26	...	...	20	...	...	2,044	1,854	130	5	−4	7	137
Apr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	1,790	708	54	5	43	810
May	60	...	12	24	...	...	4,192	4,470	646	1	−5	−60	582
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	1,562	336	−80	−5	−30	220
July	23	...	...	10	...	...	560	560	44	...	−1	...	43
Aug.	...	...	−4,921	...	...	...	2,721	2,491	773	39	*	22	834
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	1,062	−777	−39	−3	−22	−841
Oct.	52	...	175	3	...	...	2,655	2,715	1,381	17	4	...	1,402
Nov.	3	...	−1,137	4	...	...	1,031	1,260	1,803	−17	8	...	1,794
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	3,336	−165	...	15	...	−150
1970—Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,009	−1,444	30	−7	26	−1,395

[1] Net change in U.S. Govt. securities, Federal agency obligations, and bankers' acceptances.

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

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Austrian schillings	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	Danish kroner	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1967—Dec.	1,604	1,140	...	45	3	...	1	413	1	1	*	2
1968—Nov.	2,211	1,443	...	111	4	...	571	75	1	1	4	3
Dec.	2,061	1,444	...	8	3	...	433	165	1	1	4	3
1969—Jan.	1,883	1,443	...	41	2	25	294	67	1	1	4	6
Feb.	1,938	1,450	...	13	1	25	318	125	...	1	4	1
Mar.	2,059	1,396	...	23	1	...	461	160	13	1	4	1
Apr.	1,960	1,245	...	44	1	50	436	163	15	1	4	*
May	1,889	1,542	50	176	*	100	*	*	15	1	4	1
June	1,834	1,564	50	115	*	...	*	*	15	1	86	2
July	1,670	1,383	50	24	*	...	...	*	15	1	196	*
Aug.	1,929	1,571	...	224	*	...	...	*	15	1	114	3
Sept.	2,330	1,693	...	204	*	...	*	*	315	1	114	2
Oct.	1,823	1,494	...	1	*	...	...	7	313	1	2	5
Nov.	1,370	1,273	...	1	*	...	...	60	6	1	2	27

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

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1970					1970		1969
	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Feb. 4	Jan. 28	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
Discounts and advances—Total	873	663	993	1,186	1,070	1,147	1,566	744
Within 15 days	820	655	984	1,180	1,061	1,095	1,549	730
16 days to 90 days	53	8	9	6	9	52	17	14
Acceptances—Total	85	139	128	104	60	56	83	91
Within 15 days	42	99	93	67	20	12	45	55
16 days to 90 days	43	40	35	37	40	44	38	36
U.S. Government securities—Total	55,749	56,371	56,211	56,304	55,568	55,823	55,739	52,295
Within 15 days[1]	3,094	3,911	3,577	3,659	2,189	1,561	2,210	1,610
16 days to 90 days	21,371	21,007	10,320	10,228	10,821	22,467	11,112	9,231
91 days to 1 year	9,589	9,758	21,183	21,286	21,427	10,100	21,286	8,479
Over 1 year to 5 years	14,130	14,130	12,811	12,811	12,811	14,130	12,811	19,008
Over 5 years to 10 years	6,953	6,953	7,642	7,642	7,642	6,953	7,642	13,350
Over 10 years	612	612	678	678	678	612	678	617

[1] Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts[1] (billions of dollars)					Turnover of demand deposits				
	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's
		N.Y.	6 others[2]				N.Y.	6 others[2]		
1969—Jan.	8,734.2	3,896.7	2,007.9	4,837.5	2,829.6	65.7	138.3	65.5	46.2	38.2
Feb.	8,833.1	3,929.8	2,047.2	4,903.2	2,856.1	67.3	144.9	67.2	47.0	38.7
Mar.	8,723.7	3,882.8	1,974.3	4,840.9	2,866.6	66.0	142.6	64.5	46.1	38.5
Apr.	8,883.8	3,902.0	2,028.9	4,981.8	2,952.9	66.6	140.9	66.3	47.2	39.4
May	9,147.6	4,097.6	2,083.2	5,050.0	2,966.8	68.2	147.3	67.1	47.5	39.5
June	9,385.2	4,155.7	2,164.4	5,229.6	3,065.2	68.7	145.5	68.6	48.4	40.1
July	9,242.8	3,908.6	2,244.4	5,334.2	3,089.8	67.6	136.1	71.8	49.4	40.3
Aug.	9,430.1	4,148.4	2,242.8	5,281.7	3,038.9	70.1	146.5	72.9	49.7	40.3
Sept.	9,737.3	4,311.5	2,249.6	5,425.8	3,176.3	72.3	153.5	73.0	50.9	41.9
Oct.	9,527.0	4,127.6	2,254.7	5,399.3	3,144.7	70.8	148.8	72.9	50.6	41.5
Nov.	9,484.5	4,207.5	2,224.8	5,277.0	3,052.2	70.5	151.6	71.7	49.4	40.3
Dec.	9,560.4	4,198.2	2,212.9	5,362.2	3,147.9	69.4	145.7	69.6	49.2	40.8
1970—Jan.	9,536.7	4,054.0	2,277.4	5,482.7	3,205.3	69.3	139.9	71.6	50.5	41.7

[1] Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts.

[2] Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

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

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

The data shown here differ from those shown in the Mar. 1965 BULLETIN because they have been revised, as described in the Mar. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 389.

DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation [1]	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency						
		Total	Coin	$1 [2]	$2	$5	$10	$20	Total	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1958	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10
1963	37,692	26,807	3,030	1,722	103	2,469	7,373	12,109	10,885	3,221	7,110	249	298	3	4
1964	39,619	28,100	3,405	1,806	111	2,517	7,543	12,717	11,519	3,381	7,590	248	293	2	4
1965	42,056	29,842	4,027	1,908	127	2,618	7,794	13,369	12,214	3,540	8,135	245	288	3	4
1966	44,663	31,695	4,480	2,051	137	2,756	8,070	14,201	12,969	3,700	8,735	241	286	3	4
1967	47,226	33,468	4,918	2,035	136	2,850	8,366	15,162	13,758	3,915	9,311	240	285	3	4
1968	50,961	36,163	5,691	2,049	136	2,993	8,786	16,508	14,798	4,186	10,068	244	292	3	4
1969—Jan.	48,983	34,401	5,673	1,907	136	2,779	8,257	15,650	14,582	4,090	9,951	244	291	3	4
Feb.	48,996	34,421	5,603	1,895	136	2,784	8,318	15,685	14,576	4,080	9,955	243	291	4	4
Mar.	49,475	34,792	5,645	1,909	136	2,806	8,383	15,915	14,682	4,102	10,023	244	291	3	19
Apr.	49,642	34,895	5,692	1,934	136	2,815	8,363	15,955	14,747	4,130	10,073	244	292	3	4
May	50,399	35,529	5,730	1,971	136	2,861	8,531	16,300	14,869	4,158	10,166	244	292	3	5
June	50,936	35,920	5,790	1,989	136	2,882	8,592	16,531	15,016	4,212	10,259	245	292	3	5
July	51,120	35,981	5,827	1,992	136	2,852	8,546	16,629	15,139	4,251	10,345	243	291	3	5
Aug.	51,461	36,232	5,849	2,001	136	2,868	8,586	16,791	15,229	4,276	10,418	241	286	3	5
Sept.	51,336	36,032	5,877	2,023	136	2,858	8,500	16,639	15,303	4,280	10,493	239	283	3	5
Oct.	51,710	36,275	5,909	2,041	136	2,865	8,536	16,789	15,435	4,302	10,608	236	280	3	5
Nov.	52,991	37,325	5,965	2,115	136	2,971	8,839	17,300	15,666	4,385	10,761	235	278	3	5
Dec.	53,950	37,917	6,021	2,213	136	3,092	8,989	17,466	16,033	4,499	11,016	234	276	3	5
1970—Jan.	51,901	36,120	5,986	2,074	136	2,872	8,425	16,626	15,781	4,380	10,889	231	273	3	5

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

[2] Paper currency only; $1 silver coins reported under coin.

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

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding, Jan. 31, 1970	Held in the Treasury			Held by F.R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation [1]		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F.R. Banks and Agents		1970	1969	
						Jan. 31	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
Gold	11,367	(11,036)	[2]331	....	....	....	....	....
Gold certificates	(11,036)	....	....	[3]11,035	1	....	....	....
Federal Reserve notes	49,635	....	176	....	4,139	45,321	47,334	42,700
Treasury currency—Total	6,859	....	110	....	169	6,580	6,615	6,283
Standard silver dollars	485	....	3	....	....	482	482	482
Fractional Coin	5,749	....	78	....	167	5,504	5,539	5,191
United States notes	323	....	29	....	2	292	292	303
In process of retirement[4]	303	....	....	....	....	302	303	307
Total—Jan. 31, 1970	[5]67,862	(11,036)	617	11,035	4,309	51,901	....	....
Dec. 31, 1969	[5]67,632	(10,036)	596	10,035	3,051	....	53,950	....
Jan. 31, 1969	[5]64,020	(10,025)	754	10,024	4,260	....	....	48,983

[1] Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. A-5.

[2] Includes $219 million gold deposited by and held for the International Monetary Fund.

[3] Consists of credits payable in gold certificates, the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, FRS.

[4] Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury.

[5] Does not include all items shown, as gold certificates are secured by gold. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

NOTE.—Prepared from Statement of United States Currency and Coin and other data furnished by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 936.

MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	U.S. Govt. demand deposits[1]
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1966—Dec.	170.4	38.3	132.1	158.5	175.8	39.1	136.7	156.9	3.4
1967—Dec.	181.7	40.4	141.3	183.7	187.5	41.2	146.2	182.0	5.0
1968—Dec.	194.8	43.4	151.4	204.9	201.0	44.3	156.7	203.1	5.0
1969—Feb.	196.3	43.8	152.5	202.4	194.8	43.4	151.4	202.4	6.9
Mar.	196.8	44.1	152.6	202.3	195.0	43.7	151.3	202.9	4.8
Apr.	198.1	44.2	154.0	202.3	199.2	43.8	155.3	202.7	5.4
May	198.3	44.5	153.8	201.7	194.4	44.2	150.3	202.2	9.2
June	199.0	44.8	154.2	200.8	197.0	44.7	152.3	201.0	6.0
July	199.3	45.0	154.4	197.7	197.8	45.2	152.7	197.7	5.6
Aug.	199.0	45.3	153.8	194.5	195.9	45.4	150.5	195.5	4.3
Sept.	199.0	45.2	153.7	194.1	197.6	45.2	152.4	194.3	5.3
Oct.	199.1	45.6	153.6	193.5	199.3	45.6	153.7	193.7	4.2
Nov.	199.3	45.9	153.4	193.4	201.0	46.4	154.7	192.6	5.1
Dec.	199.6	46.1	153.7	194.1	206.0	46.9	159.1	192.4	5.5
1970—Jan.	201.1	46.1	155.0	192.1	207.1	46.1	161.1	191.7	4.7
Feb.^{p}	199.6	46.4	153.2	192.0	198.0	45.9	152.1	192.0	7.1
Week ending—									
1970—Jan. 7	202.5	45.7	156.8	193.2	212.8	46.6	166.3	192.5	4.8
14	202.1	46.0	156.1	192.3	209.7	46.2	163.5	191.9	3.3
21	201.6	46.1	155.5	191.9	206.7	46.0	160.8	191.5	4.2
28	199.1	46.3	152.8	191.4	201.6	45.5	156.1	191.3	6.0
Feb. 4	199.0	46.3	152.7	191.1	201.6	45.8	155.9	191.1	6.5
11^{p}	198.6	46.3	152.3	191.4	198.9	46.2	152.8	191.4	6.9
18^{p}	199.7	46.4	153.3	191.9	197.6	46.0	151.6	191.9	6.8
25^{p}	200.0	46.4	153.6	192.6	195.0	45.7	149.3	192.6	8.0

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[1] At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—For description of revised series and for back data, see Oct. 1969 *Bulletin*, pp. 787–803.

Averages of daily figures. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were reclassified for reserve purposes and are excluded from time deposits reported by member banks.

AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Member bank reserves, S.A.[1]			Deposits subject to reserve requirements[2]							
				S.A.				N.S.A.			
	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand
1966—Dec.	23.52	22.98	23.17	244.6	129.4	111.7	3.5	247.1	127.9	116.1	3.0
1967—Dec.	25.94	25.68	25.60	273.5	149.9	118.9	4.6	276.2	148.1	123.6	4.5
1968—Dec.	27.96	27.22	27.61	298.2	165.8	128.2	4.2	301.2	163.8	133.3	4.1
1969—Feb.	28.06	27.21	27.83	296.7	161.0	129.1	6.7	295.8	161.8	128.1	5.9
Mar.	27.97	27.02	27.73	294.2	160.5	128.9	4.8	293.3	161.6	127.8	3.9
Apr.	27.78	26.75	27.61	295.4	160.1	129.4	5.9	296.0	160.9	130.5	4.5
May	28.24	26.89	27.94	295.1	159.3	130.0	5.9	294.2	160.1	126.3	7.9
June	28.06	26.71	27.74	292.6	158.1	130.5	4.0	292.0	158.6	128.4	5.0
July	27.53	26.28	27.33	288.0	155.1	130.5	2.4	288.8	155.4	128.8	4.7
Aug.	27.40	26.21	27.16	285.3	152.5	129.9	2.9	283.6	153.1	127.0	3.5
Sept.	27.40	26.38	27.14	285.7	152.1	129.2	4.4	284.6	151.8	128.3	4.4
Oct.	27.35	26.21	27.13	283.5	151.5	128.9	3.1	283.8	151.1	129.3	3.5
Nov.	27.78	26.54	27.55	285.8	151.1	129.1	5.6	284.7	150.0	130.3	4.3
Dec.	27.93	26.81	27.71	285.8	151.5	129.4	4.9	288.6	149.7	134.4	4.6
1970—Jan.	28.00	26.97	27.82	284.8	149.4	130.1	5.3	288.5	148.9	135.6	3.9
Feb.^{p}	27.68	26.57	27.52	282.9	148.8	128.6	5.5	282.4	148.8	127.5	6.0

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[1] Averages of daily figures. Data reflect percentage reserve requirements made effective Apr. 23, 1969. Required reserves are based on average deposits with a 2-week lag.

[2] Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for repayment of personal loans were eliminated from time deposits for reserve purposes. Jan. 1969 data are not comparable with earlier data due to the withdrawal from the system on Jan. 2, 1969, of a large member bank.

NOTE.—Due to changes in Regulations M and D, required reserves include increases of approximately $400 million since Oct. 16, 1969. Seasonally adjusted data for the period 1959 to date may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net—Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold and Special Drawing Rights[1]	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit								Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net[2, 3]	U.S. Treasury securities				Other securities[3]			
					Total	Coml. and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other[4]				
1947—Dec. 31	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,008	184,384	14,624
1967—Dec. 30	11,982	6,784	468,943	282,040	117,064	66,752	49,112	1,200	69,839	487,709	444,043	43,670
1968—Dec. 31	10,367	6,795	514,427	311,334	121,273	68,285	52,937	51	81,820	531,589	484,212	47,379
1969—Feb. 26	10,400	6,800	503,000	306,000	115,500	63,500	51,900	100	81,500	520,200	466,800	53,300
Mar. 26	10,400	6,800	504,100	307,300	114,600	62,500	52,000	100	82,300	521,300	466,300	54,900
Apr. 30	10,400	6,700	511,400	313,200	115,000	61,900	53,100	100	83,200	528,500	472,500	56,100
May 28	10,400	6,700	508,700	313,200	112,700	59,200	53,400	100	82,800	525,800	467,000	58,900
June 30[5]	10,367	6,736	522,058	326,725	111,793	57,667	54,095	31	83,540	539,162	470,457	68,705
July 30	10,400	6,700	515,000	321,200	111,300	58,300	53,000	....	82,400	532,100	464,600	67,500
Aug. 27	10,400	6,800	512,600	317,700	112,900	57,900	54,900	....	82,000	529,800	461,800	67,900
Sept. 24	10,400	6,800	514,300	321,200	110,700	56,700	53,900	....	82,400	531,400	465,200	66,200
Oct. 29p	10,400	6,800	514,800	321,000	112,500	57,700	54,800	....	81,300	531,900	465,100	66,800
Nov. 26p	10,400	6,800	519,300	322,800	114,900	58,200	56,700	....	81,600	536,500	467,800	68,700
Dec. 31p	10,400	6,800	530,300	333,600	115,000	57,900	57,200	....	81,600	547,500	483,000	64,500
1970—Jan. 28p	11,600	6,900	514,600	322,200	111,400	55,800	55,600	....	81,100	533,000	466,300	66,700
Feb. 25p	11,700	6,900	512,700	321,400	110,000	54,300	55,700	....	81,300	531,200	463,700	67,500

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted[6]			Not seasonally adjusted			Time				Foreign, net[9]	U.S. Government		
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted[7]	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted[7]	Total	Commercial banks[2]	Mutual savings banks[8]	Postal Savings System[4]		Treasury cash holdings	At coml. and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1947—Dec. 31	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,246	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1967—Dec. 30	181,500	39,600	141,900	191,232	41,071	150,161	242,657	182,243	60,414	....	2,179	1,344	5,508	1,123
1968—Dec. 31	199,600	42,600	157,000	207,347	43,527	163,820	267,627	202,786	64,841	....	2,455	695	5,385	703
1969—Feb. 26	191,300	42,800	148,500	190,500	42,300	148,100	266,700	201,600	65,200	....	2,100	800	6,200	600
Mar. 26	193,500	43,200	150,300	190,700	42,800	147,900	267,700	201,800	65,900	....	2,100	700	4,600	500
Apr. 30	192,300	43,300	149,000	192,300	42,900	149,400	266,900	201,200	65,700	....	2,300	700	9,300	1,000
May 28	191,700	43,600	148,100	189,300	43,500	145,900	267,500	201,500	66,000	....	2,100	700	6,900	400
June 30[5]	195,300	43,700	151,600	193,996	44,478	149,518	266,171	199,516	66,655	....	2,402	633	5,997	1,258
July 30	192,600	44,000	148,600	192,300	44,100	148,300	262,200	196,000	66,200	....	2,300	700	5,800	1,200
Aug. 27	193,700	43,900	149,800	192,100	44,200	147,900	260,800	194,500	66,300	....	2,100	700	5,200	1,000
Sept. 24	194,200	44,000	150,200	192,900	44,100	148,800	260,300	193,600	66,600	....	2,300	700	7,900	1,200
Oct. 29p	194,100	44,400	149,700	195,500	44,500	151,000	259,200	192,700	66,500	....	2,300	700	6,400	1,100
Nov. 26p	195,600	44,900	150,700	198,800	46,300	152,500	258,300	191,700	66,600	....	2,400	700	6,800	900
Dec. 31p	205,700	45,300	160,400	213,600	46,300	167,300	259,600	192,400	67,100	....	2,700	700	5,200	1,300
1970—Jan. 28p	195,500	45,300	150,200	198,100	44,700	153,400	257,300	190,200	67,000	....	2,500	600	6,500	1,300
Feb. 25p	193,800	45,300	148,500	193,200	44,800	148,400	258,800	191,700	67,100	....	2,600	600	7,500	900

[1] Includes Special Drawing Rights beginning January 1970.

[2] Beginning with data for June 30, 1966, about $1.1 billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans" were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. These hypothecated deposits are shown in a table on p. A-23.

[3] See note 2 at bottom of p. A-22.

[4] After June 30, 1967, Postal Savings System accounts were eliminated from this Statement.

[5] Beginning June 30, 1969, figures for commercial banks reflect (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves. See also note 1.

[6] Series began in 1946; data are available only for last Wed. of month.

[7] Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

[8] Includes relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, *also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.*

[9] Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by $1,900 million ($1,500 million to time deposits and $400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—For back figures and descriptions of the consolidated condition statement and the seasonally adjusted series on currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted, see "Banks and the Monetary System," Section 1 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962, and BULLETINS for Jan. 1948 and Feb. 1960. Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

For description of substantive changes in official call reports of condition beginning June 1969, see BULLETIN for August 1969, pp. 642–46.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets[3]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[4]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans[1, 2]	Securities				Total[3]	Interbank[3]		Other					
			U.S. Treasury	Other[2]				Demand	Time	Demand		Time[1]			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
All commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982		44,349		15,952	23	7,173	14,278
1945—Dec. 31	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065		105,921		30,241	219	8,950	14,011
1947—Dec. 31[5]	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	240	1,343	94,367	35,360	65	10,059	14,181
1966—Dec. 31	322,661	217,726	56,163	48,772	69,119	403,368	352,287	19,770	967	4,992	167,751	158,806	4,859	32,054	13,767
1967—Dec. 30	359,903	235,954	62,473	61,477	77,928	451,012	395,008	21,883	1,314	5,234	184,066	182,511	5,777	34,384	13,722
1968—Dec. 31	401,262	265,259	64,466	71,537	83,752	500,657	434,023	24,747	1,211	5,010	199,901	203,154	8,899	37,006	13,679
1969—Feb. 26	393,470	263,120	59,470	70,880	71,590	480,700	404,520	19,550	1,010	5,830	176,230	201,900	13,010	37,180	13,673
Mar. 26	394,900	264,970	58,510	71,420	72,090	482,870	403,670	19,910	990	4,250	176,360	202,160	14,360	37,360	13,677
Apr. 30	400,750	270,470	57,980	72,300	81,110	498,200	417,000	21,230	960	8,950	184,290	201,570	15,780	38,000	13,669
May 28	399,920	272,720	55,380	71,820	76,700	493,250	408,520	20,990	950	6,530	178,200	201,850	17,490	38,090	13,668
June 30[6]	410,279	283,850	54,044	72,385	88,209	516,752	425,363	25,187	882	5,639	193,787	199,868	14,740	38,823	13,673
July 30	409,200	283,240	54,700	71,260	74,370	501,650	404,040	21,060	860	5,490	180,260	196,370	19,450	38,480	13,682
Aug. 27	405,860	280,680	54,330	70,850	76,200	499,750	401,770	21,410	870	4,860	179,840	194,790	21,270	38,660	13,683
Sept. 24	408,670	284,300	53,200	71,170	75,910	503,590	404,160	21,260	810	7,610	180,550	193,930	21,610	38,860	13,681
Oct. 29[p]	408,470	283,970	54,310	70,190	76,960	504,180	406,060	22,190	880	6,160	183,810	193,020	21,240	39,310	13,683
Nov. 26[p]	411,580	286,230	54,850	70,500	82,340	512,970	411,800	23,190	680	6,560	189,400	191,970	21,960	39,450	13,684
Dec. 31[p]	418,810	293,630	54,570	70,610	89,880	527,730	433,350	27,230	670	4,960	207,800	192,690	17,800	39,850	13,662
1970—Jan. 28[p]	408,440	285,970	52,500	69,970	77,280	504,080	404,290	21,570	660	6,270	185,340	190,450	22,620	39,860	13,661
Feb. 25[p]	406,460	285,320	50,950	70,190	78,750	504,070	404,270	22,260	660	7,320	182,140	191,890	22,620	40,070	13,661
Members of F.R. System:															
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,123	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,060	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923
1966—Dec. 31	263,687	182,802	41,924	38,960	60,738	334,559	291,063	18,788	794	4,432	138,218	128,831	4,618	26,278	6,150
1967—Dec. 30	293,120	196,849	46,956	49,315	68,946	373,584	326,033	20,811	1,169	4,631	151,980	147,442	5,370	28,098	6,071
1968—Dec. 31	325,086	220,285	47,881	56,920	73,756	412,541	355,414	23,519	1,061	4,309	163,920	162,605	8,458	30,060	5,978
1969—Feb. 26	317,925	218,407	43,387	56,131	63,247	394,742	329,130	18,593	860	4,907	144,065	160,705	12,179	30,190	5,967
Mar. 26	318,742	219,595	42,709	56,438	63,749	396,209	327,685	18,950	842	3,374	143,989	160,530	13,636	30,342	5,962
Apr. 30	322,920	223,609	42,372	56,939	72,398	409,340	339,062	20,260	796	7,981	150,719	159,306	14,888	30,699	5,955
May 28	321,197	224,696	40,177	56,324	68,479	403,971	330,433	20,054	790	5,405	145,261	158,923	16,467	30,752	5,944
June 30[6]	329,707	233,960	39,382	56,364	78,615	424,278	344,466	24,097	722	4,874	158,287	156,485	13,999	31,317	5,936
July 30	328,560	233,196	39,962	55,402	66,159	410,401	324,993	20,079	699	4,562	146,373	153,280	18,145	31,090	5,925
Aug. 27	325,413	230,654	39,754	55,005	67,843	408,644	323,063	20,433	707	4,046	146,139	151,738	19,925	31,234	5,919
Sept. 24	327,611	233,744	38,643	55,224	67,504	411,501	324,780	20,234	683	6,576	146,468	150,819	20,322	31,374	5,910
Oct. 29	327,288	233,260	39,725	54,303	68,596	412,130	326,768	21,182	721	5,438	149,424	150,003	19,893	31,694	5,901
Nov. 26	330,002	235,055	40,276	54,671	73,107	419,571	331,350	22,138	522	5,666	153,874	149,150	20,614	31,793	5,893
Dec. 31	336,392	241,594	40,038	54,760	79,313	432,310	349,997	25,898	514	4,078	169,781	149,726	16,957	32,110	5,871
1970—Jan. 28	327,368	234,860	38,328	54,180	68,449	411,828	324,605	20,560	497	5,420	150,363	147,765	21,263	32,078	5,851
Feb. 25[p]	325,777	234,213	37,110	54,454	69,806	412,036	324,937	21,244	496	6,429	147,932	148,836	21,238	32,242	5,851
Reserve city member:															
New York City:[7]															
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	......	1,648	36
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	267	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37
1966—Dec. 31	46,536	35,941	4,920	5,674	14,869	64,424	51,837	6,370	467	1,016	26,535	17,449	1,874	5,298	12
1967—Dec. 30	52,141	39,059	6,027	7,055	18,797	74,609	60,407	7,238	741	1,084	31,282	20,062	1,880	5,715	12
1968—Dec. 31	57,047	42,968	5,984	8,094	19,948	81,364	63,900	8,964	622	888	33,351	20,076	2,733	6,137	12
1969—Feb. 26	54,596	42,652	4,495	7,449	17,659	76,545	56,323	7,123	469	924	29,340	18,467	3,299	6,156	12
Mar. 26	53,942	41,875	4,574	7,493	18,680	76,776	55,046	7,588	442	356	28,746	17,914	4,010	6,153	12
Apr. 30	55,607	43,237	4,616	7,754	22,610	82,395	59,841	8,788	419	2,080	31,513	17,041	4,267	6,240	12
May 28	54,847	43,174	4,099	7,574	20,784	80,195	56,188	8,825	414	826	29,577	16,546	4,921	6,217	12
June 30[6]	57,885	46,232	4,445	7,208	26,223	89,283	62,534	11,233	405	983	34,453	15,460	3,671	6,283	12
July 30	57,645	45,922	4,893	6,830	19,776	82,327	54,066	8,519	369	821	29,732	14,625	5,011	6,241	12
Aug. 27	56,571	44,914	4,904	6,753	20,574	81,955	54,538	8,783	373	722	30,490	14,170	5,459	6,275	12
Sept. 24	57,278	45,807	4,534	6,937	19,165	81,486	54,273	8,346	331	1,298	30,286	14,012	5,422	6,256	12
Oct. 29	56,905	45,787	4,722	6,396	21,818	83,804	56,712	9,073	337	1,328	31,553	14,421	5,639	6,281	12
Nov. 26	58,509	46,249	5,487	6,773	21,845	85,405	57,931	9,540	248	1,508	31,909	14,726	5,420	6,318	12
Dec. 31	60,337	48,269	5,047	7,021	22,426	88,205	62,464	10,431	237	694	36,145	14,957	4,388	6,377	12
1970—Jan. 28	57,069	45,722	4,794	6,553	20,535	82,673	56,240	8,697	236	1,140	31,730	14,437	4,930	6,248	12
Feb. 25	56,568	45,523	4,319	6,726	21,808	83,599	57,251	9,393	216	1,484	31,497	14,661	5,068	6,304	12

For notes see p. A-22.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets[3]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[4]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans[1,2]	Securities				Total[3]	Interbank[3]		Other					
			U.S. Treasury	Other[2]				Demand	Time	Demand		Time[1]			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Reserve city member (cont.):															
City of Chicago: [7,8]															
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	......	127	2,419	476	......	288	13
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	......	1,552	3,462	719	......	377	12
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	......	72	4,201	913	......	426	14
1966—Dec. 31	11,802	8,756	1,545	1,502	2,638	14,935	12,673	1,433	25	310	6,008	4,898	484	1,199	11
1967—Dec. 30	12,744	9,223	1,574	1,947	2,947	16,296	13,985	1,434	21	267	6,250	6,013	383	1,346	10
1968—Dec. 31	14,274	10,286	1,863	2,125	3,008	18,099	14,526	1,535	21	257	6,542	6,171	682	1,433	9
1969—Feb. 26	13,802	10,030	1,558	2,214	3,128	17,685	13,144	1,246	17	238	5,826	5,817	1,130	1,431	9
Mar. 26	14,146	10,313	1,634	2,199	2,768	17,696	12,789	1,267	17	92	5,775	5,638	1,418	1,435	9
Apr. 30	14,004	10,218	1,592	2,194	2,835	17,635	13,201	1,170	17	615	5,901	5,498	1,319	1,460	9
May 28	13,646	9,996	1,473	2,177	3,067	17,559	12,662	1,190	17	233	5,886	5,336	1,682	1,446	9
June 30[6]	14,321	10,573	1,616	2,132	2,716	17,869	13,035	1,368	25	274	6,192	5,176	1,230	1,492	9
July 30	14,238	10,630	1,556	2,052	2,601	17,635	12,042	1,192	15	242	5,686	4,907	1,354	1,455	9
Aug. 27	13,832	10,373	1,473	1,986	2,698	17,344	11,779	1,170	19	149	5,630	4,811	1,717	1,483	9
Sept. 24	14,006	10,564	1,471	1,971	2,925	17,784	11,806	1,189	24	349	5,555	4,689	2,092	1,493	9
Oct. 29	13,945	10,341	1,667	1,937	2,604	17,410	11,641	1,153	27	334	5,543	4,584	2,064	1,492	9
Nov. 26	14,022	10,331	1,685	2,006	2,942	17,824	11,958	1,330	21	250	5,866	4,491	1,985	1,500	9
Dec. 31	14,369	10,773	1,565	2,031	2,855	17,988	13,317	1,732	27	175	6,769	4,614	1,290	1,516	9
1970—Jan. 28	13,684	10,376	1,351	1,957	2,858	17,287	12,024	1,205	32	336	5,903	4,548	1,783	1,520	9
Feb. 25	14,102	10,388	1,578	2,136	3,039	17,966	12,205	1,280	42	442	5,831	4,610	2,297	1,522	9
Other reserve city: [7,8]															
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	......	1,967	351
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,659	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353
1966—Dec. 31	95,831	69,464	13,040	13,326	24,228	123,863	108,804	8,593	233	1,633	49,004	49,341	1,952	9,471	169
1967—Dec. 30	105,724	73,571	14,667	17,487	26,867	136,626	120,485	9,374	310	1,715	53,288	55,798	2,555	10,032	163
1968—Dec. 31	119,006	83,634	15,036	20,337	28,136	151,957	132,305	10,181	307	1,884	57,449	62,484	4,239	10,684	161
1969—Feb. 26	116,211	83,065	13,151	19,995	23,142	143,969	121,555	8,024	272	2,079	49,549	61,631	6,085	10,773	161
Mar. 26	116,128	83,534	12,738	19,856	23,094	143,928	120,639	7,885	281	1,338	49,751	61,384	6,763	10,878	161
Apr. 30	117,795	84,932	12,857	20,006	25,890	148,544	124,498	8,062	249	3,457	51,735	60,995	7,522	10,982	161
May 28	116,902	85,316	11,982	19,604	24,557	146,119	121,240	7,882	248	2,219	50,043	60,848	7,819	11,014	161
June 30[6]	119,789	88,582	11,635	19,572	27,265	152,827	125,157	9,028	159	2,171	54,079	59,721	7,311	11,166	159
July 30	118,838	87,753	11,716	19,369	24,037	148,510	118,489	8,108	204	1,735	50,333	58,109	9,173	11,194	159
Aug. 27	117,449	86,509	11,810	19,130	24,644	147,680	116,983	8,224	204	1,633	49,740	57,182	10,069	11,219	159
Sept. 24	117,698	87,577	11,110	19,011	25,301	148,736	117,685	8,329	217	2,963	49,663	56,513	10,236	11,271	159
Oct. 29	117,954	87,388	11,794	18,772	23,979	147,722	117,701	8,631	246	2,411	50,780	55,633	9,506	11,391	158
Nov. 26	118,287	87,908	11,583	18,796	26,601	150,766	118,724	8,853	167	2,213	52,603	54,888	10,518	11,381	158
Dec. 31	120,976	90,447	11,958	18,571	29,968	156,951	126,147	10,687	164	1,541	58,900	54,855	9,588	11,492	158
1970—Jan. 28	118,177	88,298	11,255	18,624	24,714	148,856	115,408	8,327	143	2,350	50,625	53,963	11,846	11,505	158
Feb. 25	117,265	87,839	10,775	18,651	24,467	147,785	115,117	8,231	152	2,823	49,823	54,088	11,104	11,549	158
Country member: [7,8]															
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519
1966—Dec. 31	109,518	68,641	22,419	18,458	19,004	131,338	117,749	2,392	69	1,474	56,672	57,144	308	10,309	5,958
1967—Dec. 30	122,511	74,995	24,689	22,826	20,334	146,052	131,156	2,766	96	1,564	61,161	65,569	552	11,005	5,886
1968—Dec. 31	134,759	83,397	24,998	26,364	22,664	161,122	144,682	2,839	111	1,281	66,578	73,873	804	11,807	5,796
1969—Feb. 26	133,316	82,660	24,183	26,473	19,318	156,543	138,108	2,200	102	1,666	59,350	74,790	1,665	11,830	5,785
Mar. 26	134,526	83,873	23,763	26,890	19,207	157,809	139,211	2,210	102	1,588	59,717	75,594	1,445	11,876	5,780
Apr. 30	135,514	85,222	23,307	26,985	21,063	160,766	141,522	2,240	111	1,829	61,570	75,772	1,780	12,017	5,773
May 28	135,802	86,210	22,623	26,969	20,071	160,098	140,343	2,157	111	2,127	59,755	76,193	2,045	12,075	5,762
June 30[6]	137,711	88,573	21,686	27,452	22,410	164,299	143,739	2,515	86	1,448	63,562	76,129	1,787	12,376	5,756
July 30	137,839	88,891	21,797	27,151	19,745	161,929	140,396	2,260	111	1,764	60,622	75,639	2,607	12,200	5,745
Aug. 27	137,561	88,858	21,567	27,136	19,927	161,665	139,763	2,256	111	1,542	60,279	75,575	2,680	12,257	5,739
Sept. 24	138,629	89,796	21,528	27,305	20,113	163,495	141,016	2,370	111	1,966	60,964	75,605	2,572	12,354	5,730
Oct. 29	138,484	89,744	21,542	27,198	20,195	163,194	140,714	2,325	111	1,365	61,548	75,365	2,684	12,530	5,722
Nov. 26	139,184	90,567	21,521	27,096	21,719	165,576	142,737	2,415	86	1,695	63,496	75,045	2,691	12,594	5,714
Dec. 31	140,710	92,105	21,468	27,137	24,064	169,166	148,069	3,048	86	1,668	67,967	75,300	1,691	12,725	5,692
1970—Jan. 28	138,438	90,464	20,928	27,046	20,342	163,012	140,933	2,331	86	1,594	62,105	74,817	2,704	12,805	5,672
Feb. 25	137,842	90,463	20,438	26,941	20,492	162,686	140,364	2,340	86	1,680	60,781	75,477	2,769	12,867	5,672

For notes see p. A-22.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance	Loans and investments				Cash assets[3]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[4]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans[1, 2]	Securities				Total[3]	Interbank[3]		Other					
			U.S. Treasury	Other[2]				Demand	Time	Demand		Time[1]			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Insured banks:															
Total:															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654		1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883		23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	54	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398
1961—Dec. 30..	213,904	124,348	66,026	23,531	56,086	276,600	247,176	17,737	333	5,934	141,050	82,122	462	22,089	13,108
1962—Dec. 28..	234,243	139,449	65,891	28,903	53,702	295,093	260,609	15,844	402	6,815	140,169	97,380	3,584	23,712	13,119
1963—Dec. 20..	252,579	155,261	62,723	34,594	50,337	310,730	273,657	15,077	443	6,712	140,702	110,723	3,571	25,277	13,284
1964—Dec. 31..	275,053	174,234	62,499	38,320	59,911	343,876	305,113	17,664	733	6,487	154,043	126,185	2,580	27,377	13,486
1965—Dec. 31..	303,593	200,109	59,120	44,364	60,327	374,051	330,323	18,149	923	5,508	159,659	146,084	4,325	29,827	13,540
1966—Dec. 31..	321,473	217,379	55,788	48,307	68,515	401,409	351,438	19,497	881	4,975	166,689	159,396	4,717	31,609	13,533
1967—Dec. 30..	358,536	235,502	62,094	60,941	77,348	448,878	394,118	21,598	1,258	5,219	182,984	183,060	5,531	33,916	13,510
1968—Dec. 31..	399,566	264,600	64,028	70,938	83,061	498,071	432,719	24,427	1,155	5,000	198,535	203,602	8,675	36,530	13,481
1969—June 30[6].	408,620	283,199	53,723	71,697	87,311	513,960	423,957	24,889	800	5,624	192,357	200,287	14,450	38,321	13,464
National member:															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786		1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,144	90,220	84,939	9,229		14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,644	5,017
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	35	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005
1961—Dec. 30..	116,402	67,309	36,088	13,006	31,078	150,809	135,511	10,359	104	3,315	76,292	45,441	225	11,875	4,513
1962—Dec. 28..	127,254	75,548	35,663	16,042	29,684	160,657	142,825	9,155	127	3,735	76,075	53,733	1,636	12,750	4,505
1963—Dec. 20..	137,447	84,845	33,384	19,218	28,635	170,233	150,823	8,863	146	3,691	76,836	61,288	1,704	13,548	4,615
1964—Dec. 31..	151,406	96,688	33,405	21,312	34,064	190,289	169,615	10,521	211	3,604	84,534	70,746	1,109	15,048	4,773
1965—Dec. 31..	176,605	118,537	32,347	25,720	36,880	219,744	193,860	12,064	458	3,284	92,533	85,522	2,627	17,434	4,815
1966—Dec. 31..	187,251	129,182	30,355	27,713	41,690	235,996	206,456	12,588	437	3,035	96,755	93,642	3,120	18,459	4,799
1967—Dec. 30..	208,971	139,315	34,308	35,348	46,634	263,375	231,374	13,877	652	3,142	106,019	107,684	3,478	19,730	4,758
1968—Dec. 31..	236,130	159,257	35,300	41,572	50,953	296,594	257,884	15,117	657	3,090	116,422	122,597	5,923	21,524	4,716
1969—June 30[6].	242,241	170,834	29,481	41,927	52,271	305,800	251,489	14,324	437	3,534	113,134	120,060	9,895	22,628	4,700
State member:															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739		621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411		8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	15	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918
1961—Dec. 30..	63,196	38,924	17,971	6,302	18,501	84,303	74,119	6,835	199	2,066	43,303	21,716	213	6,763	1,600
1962—Dec. 28..	68,444	43,089	17,305	8,050	17,744	88,831	76,643	6,154	231	2,351	41,924	25,983	1,914	7,104	1,544
1963—Dec. 20..	72,680	46,866	15,958	9,855	15,760	91,235	78,553	5,655	236	2,295	40,725	29,642	1,795	7,506	1,497
1964—Dec. 31..	77,091	51,002	15,312	10,777	18,673	98,852	86,108	6,486	453	2,234	44,005	32,931	1,372	7,853	1,452
1965—Dec. 31..	74,972	51,262	12,645	11,065	15,934	93,640	81,657	5,390	382	1,606	39,598	34,680	1,607	7,492	1,406
1966—Dec. 31..	77,377	54,560	11,569	11,247	19,049	99,504	85,547	6,200	357	1,397	41,464	36,129	1,498	7,819	1,351
1967—Dec. 30..	85,128	58,513	12,649	13,966	22,312	111,188	95,637	6,934	516	1,489	45,961	40,736	1,892	8,368	1,313
1968—Dec. 31..	89,894	61,965	12,581	15,348	22,803	116,885	98,467	8,402	404	1,219	47,498	40,945	2,535	8,536	1,262
1969—June 30[6].	88,346	64,007	9,902	14,437	26,344	119,358	93,858	9,773	285	1,341	45,152	37,307	4,104	8,689	1,236
Nonmember:															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129		53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244		1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	4	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478
1961—Dec. 30..	34,320	18,123	11,972	4,225	6,508	41,504	37,560	543	30	553	21,456	14,979	24	3,452	6,997
1962—Dec. 28..	38,557	20,811	12,932	4,814	6,276	45,619	41,142	535	43	729	22,170	17,664	34	3,870	7,072
1963—Dec. 20..	42,464	23,550	13,391	5,523	5,942	49,275	44,280	559	61	726	23,140	19,793	72	4,234	7,173
1964—Dec. 31..	46,567	26,544	13,790	6,233	7,174	54,747	49,389	658	70	649	25,504	22,509	99	4,488	7,262
1965—Dec. 31..	52,028	30,310	14,137	7,581	7,513	60,679	54,806	695	83	618	27,528	25,882	91	4,912	7,320
1966—Dec. 31..	56,857	33,636	13,873	9,349	7,777	65,921	59,434	709	87	543	28,471	29,625	99	5,342	7,384
1967—Dec. 30..	64,449	37,675	15,146	11,629	8,403	74,328	67,107	786	89	588	31,004	34,640	162	5,830	7,440
1968—Dec. 31..	73,553	43,378	16,155	14,020	9,305	84,605	76,368	908	94	691	34,615	40,060	217	6,482	7,504
1969—June 30[6].	78,032	48,358	14,341	15,333	8,696	88,802	78,610	791	78	749	34,070	42,921	451	7,004	7,528

For notes see p. A-22.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance	Loans and investments				Cash assets[3]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[4]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts[7]	Number of banks
	Total	Loans[1,2]	Securities				Total[3]	Interbank[3]		Other					
			U.S. Treasury	Other[2]				Demand	Time	Demand		Time[1]			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Noninsured nonmember:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329		1,291		253	13	329	852
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181		1,905		365	4	279	714
1947—Dec. 31[5].	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	18	1,392	478	4	325	783
1961—Dec. 30..	1,536	577	553	406	346	1,961	1,513	177	148	12	869	307	8	370	323
1962—Dec. 28..	1,584	657	534	392	346	2,009	1,513	164	133	14	872	330	44	371	308
1963—Dec. 20..	1,571	745	463	362	374	2,029	1,463	190	83	17	832	341	93	389	285
1964—Dec. 31..	2,312	1,355	483	474	578	3,033	2,057	273	86	23	1,141	534	99	406	274
1965—Dec. 31..	2,455	1,549	418	489	572	3,200	2,113	277	85	17	1,121	612	147	434	263
1966—Dec. 31..	2,400	1,570	367	463	604	3,171	2,073	274	86	17	1,062	633	142	434	233
1967—Dec. 30..	2,638	1,735	370	533	579	3,404	2,172	285	58	15	1,081	733	246	457	211
1968—Dec. 31..	2,901	1,875	429	597	691	3,789	2,519	319	56	10	1,366	767	224	464	197
1969—June 30[6].	2,809	1,800	321	688	898	3,942	2,556	298	81	15	1,430	731	290	502	209
Total nonmember:															
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457		5,504		3,613	18	1,288	7,662
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425		14,101		6,045	11	1,362	7,130
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	190	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261
1961—Dec. 30..	35,856	18,700	12,525	4,631	6,854	43,465	39,073	719	178	565	22,325	15,286	33	3,822	7,320
1962—Dec. 28..	40,141	21,469	13,466	5,206	6,622	47,628	42,654	699	176	743	23,042	17,994	77	4,240	7,380
1963—Dec. 20..	44,035	24,295	13,854	5,885	6,316	51,304	45,743	749	144	743	23,972	20,134	165	4,623	7,458
1964—Dec. 31..	48,879	27,899	14,273	6,707	7,752	57,780	51,447	931	156	672	26,645	23,043	198	4,894	7,536
1965—Dec. 31..	54,483	31,858	14,555	8,070	8,085	63,879	56,919	972	168	635	28,649	26,495	238	5,345	7,583
1966—Dec. 31..	59,257	35,206	14,239	9,812	8,381	69,092	61,506	983	173	560	29,532	30,258	241	5,776	7,617
1967—Dec. 30..	67,087	39,409	15,516	12,162	8,983	77,732	69,279	1,071	147	603	32,085	35,372	408	6,286	7,651
1968—Dec. 31..	76,454	45,253	16,585	14,617	9,997	88,394	78,887	1,227	150	701	35,981	40,827	441	6,945	7,701
1969—June 30[6].	80,841	50,159	14,662	16,021	9,594	92,743	81,166	1,090	160	765	35,500	43,652	741	7,506	7,737

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[1] See table "*Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans*" and its notes on p. A-23.

[2] Beginning June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities, and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to securities. This reduced "Total loans" and increased "Other securities" by about $1 billion. "Total loans" include Federal funds sold, and beginning with June 1967 securities purchased under resale agreements, figures for which are included in "Federal funds sold, etc.," on p. A-24.

[3] Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.

[4] Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately. See also note 1.

[5] Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.

[6] Monthly series beginning July 1969 and call report series beginning June 30, 1969, reflect (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves—rather than net as previously reported.

[7] Regarding reclassification of New York City and Chicago as reserve cities, see Aug. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 993. For various changes between reserve city and country status in 1960–63, see note 6, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.

[8] Beginning Jan. 4, 1968, a country bank with deposits of $321 million was reclassified as a reserve city bank. Beginning Feb. 29, 1968, a reserve city bank in Chicago with total deposits of $190 million was reclassified as a country bank.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). Commercial banks represent all commercial banks, both member and nonmember, stock savings banks; and nondeposit trust companies.

For the period June 1941–June 1962 member banks include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960; two through Dec. 1960, and one through June 1962. Those banks are not included in insured commercial banks.

Beginning June 30, 1969, commercial banks and member banks exclude a small national bank in the Virgin Islands; also, member banks exclude, and noninsured commercial banks include, a small member bank engaged exclusively in trust business.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Data for national banks for Dec. 31, 1965, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.

Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.

For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULLETIN, pp. 870–71.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total[1, 2]	Loans[1, 2]	Securities		Total[1, 2]	Loans[1, 2]	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other[2]			U.S. Govt.	Other[2]
1960—Dec. 31	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Dec. 30	209.6	120.4	65.3	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Dec. 31	227.9	134.0	64.6	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Dec. 31	246.2	149.6	61.7	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1
1964—Dec. 31	267.2	167.7	60.7	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
1965—Dec. 31	294.4	192.6	57.1	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
1966—Dec. 31	310.5	208.2	53.6	48.7	317.9	213.0	56.2	48.8
1967—Dec. 30	346.5	225.4	59.7	61.4	354.5	230.5	62.5	61.5
1968—Dec. 31	384.6	251.6	61.5	71.5	393.4	257.4	64.5	71.5
1969—Feb. 26	387.9	258.4	58.1	71.5	384.1	253.7	59.5	70.9
Mar. 26	386.6	257.3	57.4	71.9	385.4	255.5	58.5	71.4
Apr. 30	390.7	261.0	57.7	72.1	391.5	261.2	58.0	72.3
May 28	392.2	264.1	56.1	72.0	390.2	263.0	55.4	71.8
June 30 (old series)	392.5	264.3	56.2	72.0	396.4	269.8	54.0	72.6
June 30 (new series)[3]	397.3	269.2	56.3	71.8	401.3	274.9	54.0	72.4
July 30	397.7	269.9	56.8	71.0	397.7	271.7	54.7	71.3
Aug. 27	397.5	270.3	56.9	70.3	394.7	269.5	54.3	70.9
Sept. 24	396.5	271.3	54.7	70.5	396.5	272.1	53.2	71.2
Oct. 29^{p}	396.8	273.3	53.4	70.1	396.5	272.0	54.3	70.2
Nov. 26^{p}	399.7	275.5	53.2	71.0	399.2	273.8	54.9	70.5
Dec. 31^{p}	398.6	276.2	51.8	70.5	407.8	282.6	54.6	70.6
1970—Jan. 28^{p}	396.1	275.3	49.9	70.9	395.1	272.7	52.5	70.0
Feb. 25^{p}	397.2	277.1	49.4	70.8	393.3	272.1	51.0	70.2

[1] Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.

[2] Beginning June 9, 1966, about $1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.

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

[3] Data revised to include all bank premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries; earlier data include commercial banks only. Also, loans and investments are now reported gross, without valuation reserves deducted, rather than net of valuation reserves as was done previously. For a description of the revision, see Aug. 1969 BULLETIN, pp. 642–46.

NOTE.—For monthly data 1948–68, see Aug. 1968 BULLETIN, pp. A-94—A-97. For a description of the seasonally adjusted series see the following BULLETINS: July 1962, pp. 797–802; July 1966, pp. 950–55; and Sept. 1967, pp. 1511–17.

Data are for last Wed. of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.

DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank	Dec. 31, 1966	Dec. 30, 1967	Dec. 31, 1968	June 30, 1969	Class of bank	Dec. 31, 1966	Dec. 30, 1967	Dec. 31, 1968	June 30, 1969
All commercial	1,223	1,283	1,216	1,150	All member—Cont.				
Insured	1,223	1,283	1,216	1,149	Other reserve city	370	362	332	293
National member	729	747	730	694	Country	571	617	605	588
State member	212	232	207	187	All nonmember	283	304	278	269
All member	941	979	937	881	Insured	282	304	278	268

NOTE.—These hypothecated deposits are excluded from "Time deposits" and "Loans" at all commercial banks beginning with June 30, 1966, as shown in the tables on the following pages: A-19, A-20, and A-26—A-30 (consumer instalment loans), and in the table at the top of this page. These changes resulted from a change in the Federal Reserve regulations. See June 1966 BULLETIN, p. 808.

These deposits have not been deducted from "Time deposits" and "Loans" for commercial banks as shown on pp. A-21 and A-22 and on pp. A-24 and A-25 (IPC only for time deposits).

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Total loans[1] and investments	Federal funds sold, etc.[2]	Other loans[1]										Investments					
			Total[3, 4]	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural[5]	For purchasing or carrying securities		To financial institutions		Real estate	Other, to individuals[3]	Other[5]	U.S. Treasury securities[6]				State and local govt. securities	Other securities[5]
						To brokers and dealers	To others	Banks	Others				Total	Bills and certificates	Notes	Bonds		
Total:[2]																		
1947—Dec. 31..	116,284	......	38,057	18,167	1,660	830	1,220	115	......	9,393	5,723	947	69,221	9,982	6,034	53,205	5,276	3,729
1967—Dec. 30..	361,186	4,057	233,180	88,443	9,270	6,215	3,780	1,902	12,535	58,525	51,585	5,659	62,473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50,006	11,471
1968—Dec. 31..	402,477	6,747	259,727	98,357	9,718	6,625	4,108	2,206	13,729	65,137	58,337	6,724	64,466	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58,570	12.967
1969—June 30[10]	411,429	7,226	277,773	104,403	10,552	5,306	4,212	2,587	13,746	68,419	61,540	7,009	54,044	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,080	12,305
All insured:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	......	21,259	9,214	1,450	614	662	40	......	4,773	4,505		21,046	988	3,159	16,899	3,651	3,333
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	......	25,765	9,461	1,314	3,164	3,606	49	......	4,677	2,361	1,132	88,912	21,526	16,045	51,342	3,873	3,258
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	......	37,583	18,012	1,610	823	1,190	114	......	9,266	5,654	914	67,941	9,676	5,918	52,347	5,129	3,621
1967—Dec. 30..	358,536	3,919	231,583	87,870	9,250	6,017	3,719	1,848	12,394	58,209	51,395	5,606	62,094	13,134	18,624	31,623	49,737	11,204
1968—Dec. 31..	399,566	6,526	258,074	97,741	9,700	6,409	4,063	2,145	13,621	64,804	58,142	6,655	64,028	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58,288	12,650
1969—June 30[10]	408,620	7,067	276,132	103,723	10,534	5,180	4,168	2,541	13,605	68,104	61,337	6,941	53,723	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59,746	11,950
Member, total:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	43,521	......	18,021	8,671	972	594	598	39	......	3,494	3,653		19,539	971	3,007	15,561	3,090	2,871
1945—Dec. 31..	107,183	......	22,775	8,949	855	3,133	3,378	47	......	3,455	1,900	1,057	78,338	19,260	14,271	44,807	3,254	2,815
1947—Dec. 31..	97,846	......	32,628	16,962	1,046	811	1,065	113	......	7,130	4,662	839	57,914	7,803	4,815	45,295	4,199	3,105
1967—Dec. 30..	294,098	3,438	194,389	79,344	5,702	5,820	3,099	1,754	11,587	45,528	40,454	5,190	46,956	9,633	13,657	24,614	41,520	7,795
1968—Dec. 31..	326,023	5,551	215,671	87,819	5,921	6,174	3,379	2,012	12,797	50,461	45,404	6,189	47,881	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,423	8,498
1969—June 30[10]	330,587	5,444	229,397	92,926	6,348	4,996	3,473	2,386	12,820	52,556	47,457	6,435	39,382	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,600	7,764
New York City:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	12,896	......	4,072	2,807	8	412	169	32	......	123	522		7,265	311	1,623	5,331	729	830
1945—Dec. 31..	26,143	......	7,334	3,044	.....	2,453	1,172	26	......	80	287	272	17,574	3,910	3,325	10,339	606	629
1947—Dec. 31..	20,393	......	7,179	5,361	.....	545	267	93	......	111	564	238	11,972	1,642	558	9,772	638	604
1967—Dec. 30..	52,141	415	38,644	23,183	13	3,874	831	914	2,990	3,431	3,099	1,285	6,027	1,897	1,962	2,303	6,318	737
1968—Dec. 31..	57,047	747	42,222	25,258	17	3,803	903	1,099	3,426	3,619	3,485	1,694	5,984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,233	861
1969—June 30[10]	57,885	992	45,240	26,469	13	3,410	887	1,218	3,819	4,041	3,706	1,676	4,445	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,553	655
City of Chicago:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	2,760	......	954	732	6	48	52	1	......	22	95		1,430	256	153	1,022	182	193
1945—Dec. 31..	5,931	......	1,333	760	2	211	233	......	......	36	51	40	4,213	1,600	749	1,864	181	204
1947—Dec. 31..	5,088	......	1,801	1,418	3	73	87	......	......	46	149	26	2,890	367	248	2,274	213	185
1967—Dec. 30..	12,744	266	8,958	5,714	46	459	220	162	951	675	754	241	1,574	427	344	853	1,487	459
1968—Dec. 31..	14,274	312	9,974	6,118	49	535	253	205	1,219	738	848	281	1,863	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,810	315
1969—June 30[10]	14,321	207	10,366	6,353	44	366	264	179	1,144	790	888	338	1,616	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,867	265
Other reserve city:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	15,347	......	7,105	3,456	300	114	194	4	......	1,527	1,508		6,467	295	751	5,421	956	820
1945—Dec. 31..	40,108	......	8,514	3,661	205	427	1,503	17	......	1,459	855	387	29,552	8,016	5,653	15,883	1,126	916
1947—Dec. 31..	36,040	......	13,449	7,088	225	170	484	15	......	3,147	1,969	351	20,196	2,731	1,901	15,563	1,342	1,053
1967—Dec. 30..	106,086	1,219	72,713	30,609	1,311	881	1,143	578	5,446	16,969	15,047	2,148	14,667	3,140	3,557	8,312	15,376	2,110
1968—Dec. 31..	119,339	2,197	81,769	34,632	1,362	1,116	1,254	588	6,005	18,939	16,916	2,520	15,036	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,111	2,226
1969—June 30[10]	120,082	1,997	86,879	37,120	1,512	760	1,360	885	5,816	19,417	17,354	2,656	11,635	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,621	1,951
Country:																		
1941—Dec. 31..	12,518	......	5,890	1,676	659	20	183	2	......	1,823	1,528		4,377	110	481	3,787	1,222	1,028
1945—Dec. 31..	35,002	......	5,596	1,484	648	42	471	4	......	1,881	707	359	26,999	5,732	4,544	16,722	1,342	1,067
1947—Dec. 31..	36,324	......	10,199	3,096	818	23	227	5	......	3,827	1,979	224	22,857	3,063	2,108	17,687	2,006	1,262
1967—Dec. 30..	123,127	1,538	74,074	19,839	4,332	607	906	100	2,200	24,453	21,554	1,516	24,689	4,168	7,793	13,147	18,338	4,488
1968—Dec. 31..	135,364	2,295	81,706	21,811	4,493	720	969	119	2,147	27,164	24,154	1,694	24,998	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,269	5,095
1969—June 30[10]	138,298	2,248	86,913	22,984	4,779	460	963	104	2,041	28,308	25,509	1,765	21,686	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,559	4,893
Nonmember:																		
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	......	5,432	1,205	614	20	156	2	......	2,266	1,061	109	11,318	2,179	1,219	7,920	1,078	625
1967—Dec. 30..	67,087	618	38,791	9,099	3,568	395	681	148	948	12,997	11,131	469	15,516	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,486	3,676
1968—Dec. 31..	76,454	1,196	44,056	10,538	3,797	451	729	194	932	14,676	12,933	535	16,585	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,147	4,469
1969—June 30[10]	80,841	1,783	48,376	11,476	4,204	310	739	201	925	15,863	14,083	574	14,662	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,481	4,541

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[1] Beginning with June 30, 1948, figures for various loan items are shown gross (i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves); they do not add to the total and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. Total loans continue to be shown net. See also note 10.

[2] Includes securities purchased under resale agreements. Prior to June 30, 1967, they were included in loans—for the most part in "Loans to banks." Prior to Dec. 1965, Federal funds sold were included with "Total loans" and "Loans to banks."

[3] See table (and notes) entitled *Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans*, p. A-23.

[4] Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not available before 1947; summary figures for 1941 and 1945 appear in the table on pp. A-19—A-22.

[5] Beginning with June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as "Other securities," and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to "Other securities." This increased "Other securities" by about $1 billion.

[6] Beginning with Dec. 31, 1965, components shown at par rather than at book value; they do not add to the total (shown at book value) and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. See also note 10.

For other notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks[7]	Demand deposits adjusted[8]	Demand deposits						Time deposits				Borrowings	Capital accounts
					Interbank		U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	IPC	Interbank	U.S. Govt. and Postal Savings	State and local govt.	IPC[3]		
					Domestic[7]	Foreign[9]										
Total:[3]																
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059
1967—Dec. 30....	20,275	5,931	17,490	153,253	19,853	2,029	5,234	15,564	8,677	159,825	1,316	267	15,892	167,634	5,777	34,384
1968—Dec. 31....	21,230	7,195	18,910	167,145	22,501	2,245	5,010	16,876	9,684	173,341	1,211	368	19,110	184,892	8,899	37,006
1969—June 30[10]..	19,801	6,258	17,591	152,995	22,929	2,258	5,639	16,930	12,717	164,141	882	351	16,690	183,976	14,740	38,823
All insured:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844
1945—Dec. 31....	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	215	8,671
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	61	9,734
1967—Dec. 30....	20,275	5,916	16,997	151,948	19,688	1,909	5,219	15,471	8,608	158,905	1,258	267	15,836	166,956	5,531	33,916
1968—Dec. 31....	21,230	7,165	18,343	165,527	22,310	2,117	5,000	16,774	9,442	172,319	1,155	368	19,057	184,178	8,675	36,530
1969—June 30[10]..	19,801	6,229	16,778	151,340	22,755	2,134	5,624	16,819	12,378	163,160	800	351	16,634	183,302	14,450	38,321
Member, total:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886
1945—Dec. 31....	15,811	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,179	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589
1947—Dec. 31....	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464
1967—Dec. 30....	20,275	4,646	10,550	121,530	18,951	1,861	4,631	11,857	7,940	132,184	1,169	235	12,856	135,329	5,370	28,098
1968—Dec. 31....	21,230	5,634	11,279	131,491	21,483	2,036	4,309	12,851	8,592	142,476	1,061	330	15,668	147,545	8,458	30,060
1969—June 30[10]..	19,801	4,828	10,370	118,038	22,026	2,072	4,874	12,916	11,513	133,857	722	305	13,071	143,990	13,999	31,317
New York City:																
1941—Dec. 31....	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	......	29	778	.....	1,648
1945—Dec. 31....	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120
1947—Dec. 31....	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259
1967—Dec. 30....	4,786	397	476	20,004	5,900	1,337	1,084	890	4,748	25,644	741	70	1,152	18,840	1,880	5,715
1968—Dec. 31....	4,506	443	420	20,808	7,532	1,433	888	1,068	4,827	27,455	622	73	1,623	18,380	2,733	6,137
1969—June 30[10]..	4,212	400	424	15,504	9,725	1,509	983	1,314	7,801	25,338	405	53	673	14,735	3,671	6,283
City of Chicago:																
1941—Dec. 31....	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	......	......	......	476	.....	288
1945—Dec. 31....	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	......	......	......	719	.....	377
1947—Dec. 31....	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	......	2	9	902	.....	426
1967—Dec. 30....	1,105	94	151	4,758	1,357	77	267	283	217	5,751	21	2	602	5,409	383	1,346
1968—Dec. 31....	1,164	98	281	5,183	1,445	89	257	245	207	6,090	21	2	624	5,545	682	1,433
1969—June 30[10]..	652	78	134	4,428	1,298	69	274	321	228	5,644	25	1	391	4,783	1,230	1,492
Other reserve city:																
1941—Dec. 31....	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967
1945—Dec. 31....	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566
1947—Dec. 31....	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844
1967—Dec. 30....	8,618	1,452	2,805	39,957	8,985	390	1,715	3,542	1,580	48,165	310	80	5,830	50,250	2,555	10,033
1968—Dec. 31....	8,847	1,800	2,986	43,674	9,725	456	1,884	3,835	1,947	51,607	307	168	7,378	55,271	4,239	10,684
1969—June 30[10]..	7,945	1,499	2,776	39,781	8,538	444	2,172	3,792	1,843	48,444	205	162	6,231	53,621	7,311	11,166
Country:																
1941—Dec. 31....	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982
1945—Dec. 31....	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525
1947—Dec. 31....	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934
1967—Dec. 30....	5,767	2,704	7,117	56,812	2,709	57	1,564	7,142	1,395	52,624	96	83	5,272	60,830	552	11,005
1968—Dec. 31....	6,714	3,293	7,592	61,827	2,781	58	1,281	7,703	1,612	57,263	111	86	6,043	68,348	804	11,807
1969—June 30[10]..	6,991	2,851	7,036	58,325	2,465	49	1,447	7,490	1,641	54,432	86	88	5,776	70,852	1,787	12,376
Nonmember:[3]																
1947—Dec. 31....	....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596
1967—Dec. 30....	....	1,285	6,939	31,723	903	169	603	3,707	737	27,641	147	32	3,035	32,305	408	6,286
1968—Dec. 31....	....	1,560	7,631	35,654	1,018	209	701	4,205	1,092	30,865	150	38	3,442	37,347	441	6,945
1969—June 30[10]..	....	1,430	7,221	34,957	903	186	765	4,013	1,204	30,283	160	47	3,619	39,986	741	7,506

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[7] Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

[8] Through 1960 demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

[9] For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961, see note 6, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.

[10] Beginning June 30, 1969, reflects (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves. See also notes 1 and 6.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States; member banks in U.S. possessions are included through 1968 and excluded thereafter.

For the period June 1941—June 1962 member banks include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960, two through December 1960, and one through June 1962. Those banks are not included in all insured or total banks.

Beginning June 30, 1969, a small noninsured member bank engaged exclusively in trust business is treated as a noninsured bank and not as a member bank.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Data for national banks for Dec. 31, 1965, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.

For other notes see opposite page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments	Loans													
		Federal funds sold, etc.[1]					Other								
		Total	To commercial banks	To brokers and dealers involving—		To others	Total	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To nonbank finan. institutions	
				U.S. Treasury securities	Other securities					To brokers and dealers		To others		Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other
										U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.	U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.		
Large banks—Total															
1969[3]															
Feb. 5	231,322	......	......	......	......	......	165,867	73,111	2,005	982	3,917	98	2,753	5,669	5,009
12	232,489	......	......	......	......	......	167,422	73,364	2,015	778	4,128	120	2,751	5,859	5,063
19	229,231	......	......	......	......	......	165,616	73,590	1,959	397	3,709	101	2,787	5,527	5,049
26	229,893	......	......	......	......	......	166,695	73,727	1,953	584	3,750	99	2,801	5,389	5,143
1970															
Jan. 7	237,749	6,305	5,732	182	232	159	172,300	79,785	2,003	1,135	3,321	100	2,478	6,176	5,957
14	235,087	5,960	5,269	482	129	80	170,498	79,058	2,004	1,104	3,069	104	2,458	5,847	5,839
21	232,697	5,668	5,405	65	137	61	169,216	78,773	2,010	599	2,988	98	2,430	5,783	5,828
28p	232,268	6,750	6,498	106	97	49	167,938	78,020	2,003	555	2,898	94	2,417	5,467	5,786
Feb. 4p	231,906	6,303	5,970	146	97	90	168,447	78,108	1,983	458	3,266	87	2,399	5,891	5,779
11p	231,079	6,070	5,792	100	132	46	167,726	78,265	1,984	397	2,938	89	2,393	5,731	5,632
18p	230,831	6,461	6,289	73	71	28	167,470	78,308	1,994	402	2,886	91	2,382	5,566	5,613
25p	230,938	6,139	5,861	96	107	75	167,747	78,156	1,996	673	3,106	91	2,374	5,508	5,555
New York City															
1969[3]															
Feb. 5	52,921	......	......	......	......	......	40,801	24,092	16	671	2,177	10	861	1,679	1,296
12	53,912	......	......	......	......	......	41,996	24,117	16	581	2,408	32	855	1,848	1,305
19	52,186	......	......	......	......	......	41,008	24,124	16	282	2,055	10	864	1,670	1,290
26	52,406	......	......	......	......	......	41,419	24,157	16	441	2,132	10	872	1,628	1,324
1970															
Jan. 7	55,508	1,363	1,230	15	100	18	43,350	26,449	13	919	2,035	8	757	1,993	1,685
14	54,408	1,189	1,143	10	......	36	42,603	26,080	12	867	1,869	8	756	1,924	1,658
21	53,805	1,759	1,717	20	......	22	41,639	25,803	15	451	1,813	9	751	1,886	1,667
28	53,834	2,340	2,313	20	......	7	41,150	25,483	15	394	1,746	9	752	1,769	1,671
Feb. 4p	54,247	2,412	2,352	10	10	40	41,695	25,481	15	347	2,070	7	755	1,994	1,678
11p	53,253	1,676	1,598	40	10	28	41,344	25,580	14	275	1,788	7	752	1,917	1,640
18p	53,363	2,236	2,188	20	10	18	41,180	25,518	13	323	1,769	8	752	1,869	1,628
25p	53,334	1,676	1,621	40	......	15	41,609	25,477	13	559	1,958	8	751	1,845	1,617
Outside New York City															
1969[3]															
Feb. 5	178,401	......	......	......	......	......	125,066	49,019	1,989	311	1,740	88	1,892	3,990	3,713
12	178,577	......	......	......	......	......	125,426	49,247	1,999	197	1,720	88	1,896	4,011	3,758
19	177,045	......	......	......	......	......	124,608	49,466	1,943	115	1,654	91	1,923	3,857	3,759
26	177,487	......	......	......	......	......	125,276	49,570	1,937	143	1,618	89	1,929	3,761	3,819
1970															
Jan. 7	182,241	4,942	4,502	167	132	141	128,950	53,336	1,990	216	1,286	92	1,721	4,183	4,272
14	180,679	4,771	4,126	472	129	44	127,895	52,978	1,992	237	1,200	96	1,702	3,923	4,181
21	178,892	3,909	3,688	45	137	39	127,577	52,970	1,995	148	1,175	89	1,679	3,897	4,161
28p	178,434	4,410	4,185	86	97	42	126,788	52,537	1,988	161	1,152	85	1,665	3,698	4,115
Feb. 4p	177,659	3,891	3,618	136	87	50	126,752	52,627	1,968	111	1,196	80	1,644	3,897	4,101
11p	177,826	4,394	4,194	60	122	18	126,382	52,685	1,970	122	1,150	82	1,641	3,814	3,992
18p	177,468	4,225	4,101	53	61	10	126,290	52,790	1,981	79	1,117	83	1,630	3,697	3,985
25p	177,604	4,463	4,240	56	107	60	126,138	52,679	1,983	114	1,148	83	1,623	3,663	3,938

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Loans (cont.)						Investments						
Other (cont.)						U.S. Treasury securities						
Real estate	To commercial banks		Consumer instalment	Foreign govts.[2]	All other	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—			Wednesday
	Domestic	Foreign							Within 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	After 5 yrs.	
												Large banks—Total
												1969[3]
32,243	4,891	1,458	18,709	975	14,047	27,342	3,747	....	5,158	12,026	6,411	Feb. 5
32,295	5,581	1,590	18,728	1,002	14,148	26,805	3,231	....	5,166	12,006	6,402	12
32,423	4,892	1,587	18,705	1,010	13,880	25,421	2,485	....	4,871	12,420	5,735	19
32,473	5,625	1,600	18,725	1,007	13,819	25,159	2,295	....	4,822	12,348	5,694	26
												1970
33,639	498	1,463	20,402	967	14,376	23,454	3,681	....	3,500	13,353	2,920	Jan. 7
33,651	485	1,507	20,338	984	14,050	23,151	3,469	....	3,581	13,221	2,880	14
33,661	459	1,493	20,274	954	13,866	22,602	2,965	....	3,691	13,074	2,872	21
33,680	474	1,487	20,270	960	13,827	22,435	2,893	....	3,682	13,007	2,853	28^{p}
33,571	489	1,443	20,279	935	13,759	22,057	2,685	....	3,672	12,972	2,728	Feb. 4^{p}
33,497	497	1,489	20,273	944	13,597	21,864	2,489	....	3,680	12,990	2,705	11^{p}
33,491	491	1,447	20,243	949	13,607	21,561	2,048	....	3,070	13,808	2,635	18^{p}
33,489	499	1,497	20,246	961	13,596	21,539	2,144	....	2,880	13,810	2,705	25^{p}
												New York City
												1969[3]
3,232	1,351	710	1,449	620	2,637	5,139	1,278	....	651	1,831	1,379	Feb. 5
3,224	1,922	827	1,449	646	2,766	4,861	1,000	....	658	1,818	1,385	12
3,255	1,924	801	1,447	652	2,618	4,238	517	....	583	1,961	1,177	19
3,248	2,096	808	1,448	644	2,595	4,086	402	....	581	1,941	1,162	26
												1970
3,314	290	741	1,621	600	2,925	4,627	1,257	....	435	2,466	469	Jan. 7
3,324	293	790	1,628	614	2,780	4,625	1,298	....	441	2,429	457	14
3,325	261	747	1,627	600	2,684	4,490	1,173	....	488	2,373	456	21
3,330	250	788	1,642	601	2,700	4,459	1,134	....	510	2,373	442	28
3,300	269	771	1,655	573	2,780	4,284	974	....	512	2,363	435	Feb. 4
3,314	276	798	1,654	585	2,744	4,218	846	....	546	2,397	429	11
3,329	282	769	1,658	596	2,666	3,992	670	....	311	2,698	313	18
3,341	282	824	1,657	595	2,682	4,052	746	....	289	2,698	319	25
												Outside New York City
												1969[3]
29,011	3,540	748	17,260	355	11,410	22,203	2,469	....	4,507	10,195	5,032	Feb. 5
29,071	3,659	763	17,279	356	11,382	21,944	2,231	....	4,508	10,188	5,017	12
29,168	2,968	786	17,258	358	11,262	21,183	1,968	....	4,198	10,459	4,558	19
29,225	3,529	792	17,277	363	11,224	21,073	1,893	....	4,241	10,407	4,532	26
												1970
30,325	208	722	18,781	367	11,451	18,827	2,424	....	3,065	10,887	2,451	Jan. 7
30,327	192	717	18,710	370	11,270	18,526	2,171	....	3,140	10,792	2,423	14
30,336	198	746	18,647	354	11,182	18,112	1,792	....	3,203	10,701	2,416	21
30,350	224	699	18,628	359	11,127	17,976	1,759	....	3,172	10,634	2,411	28^{p}
30,271	220	672	18,624	362	10,979	17,773	1,711	....	3,160	10,609	2,293	Feb. 4^{p}
30,183	221	691	18,619	359	10,853	17,646	1,643	....	3,134	10,593	2,276	11^{p}
30,162	209	678	18,585	353	10,941	17,659	1,378	....	2,759	11,110	2,322	18^{p}
30,148	217	673	18,589	366	10,914	17,487	1,398	....	2,591	11,112	2,386	25^{p}

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments (cont.)					Cash items in process of collection	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks	Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	Other assets	Total assets/ Total liabilities
	Other securities											
	Total	Obligations of state and political subdivisions		Other bonds, corp. stock, and securities								
		Tax warrants[4]	All other	Certif. of participation[5]	All other[6]							
Large banks— Total												
1969[3]												
Feb. 5	38,113	4,841	28,932	1,433	2,907	28,271	17,209	2,743	4,675	....	11,137	295,357
12	38,262	4,792	29,238	1,397	2,835	27,565	17,088	2,959	4,607	....	11,144	295,852
19	38,194	4,713	29,199	1,414	2,868	28,738	16,565	2,933	4,706	....	11,026	293,199
26	38,039	4,645	29,088	1,424	2,882	26,120	16,314	3,035	4,313	....	11,171	290,846
1970												
Jan. 7	35,690	3,424	28,551	1,103	2,612	33,170	17,106	3,376	5,407	656	13,313	310,777
14	35,478	3,391	28,504	1,057	2,526	34,161	16,779	3,413	4,664	659	13,142	307,905
21	35,211	3,292	28,373	1,042	2,504	32,470	18,784	3,255	4,876	660	12,989	305,731
28p	35,145	3,283	28,248	1,041	2,573	29,468	16,960	3,267	4,502	660	12,971	300,096
Feb. 4p	35,099	3,302	28,172	1,019	2,606	32,626	17,989	2,930	4,922	660	13,397	304,430
11p	35,419	3,376	28,341	1,019	2,683	32,114	16,898	3,089	4,831	660	13,444	302,115
18p	35,339	3,321	28,349	1,022	2,647	34,194	17,453	3,149	4,844	665	13,234	304,370
25p	35,513	3,385	28,221	1,045	2,862	30,929	16,283	3,293	4,795	665	13,176	300,079
New York City												
1969[3]												
Feb. 5	6,981	1,473	4,663	121	724	12,977	4,435	377	398	....	4,173	75,281
12	7,055	1,389	4,832	115	719	12,942	4,185	356	275	....	4,240	75,910
19	6,940	1,391	4,728	114	707	13,529	3,989	375	455	....	4,243	74,777
26	6,901	1,371	4,724	113	693	12,541	3,939	379	307	....	4,299	73,871
1970												
Jan. 7	6,168	909	4,518	127	614	15,648	4,463	444	395	282	4,823	81,563
14	5,991	873	4,437	104	577	16,818	5,055	424	439	282	4,772	82,198
21	5,917	842	4,419	101	555	16,728	5,044	415	466	281	4,643	81,382
28	5,885	832	4,383	92	578	14,874	4,430	412	361	281	4,666	78,858
Feb. 4p	5,856	786	4,366	91	613	16,436	4,632	401	454	281	4,837	81,288
11p	6,015	851	4,445	101	618	17,152	4,338	398	550	281	4,950	80,922
18p	5,955	804	4,473	93	585	18,160	4,839	403	399	287	4,946	82,397
25p	5,997	844	4,398	82	673	15,833	4,666	419	398	287	4,823	79,760
Outside New York City												
1969[3]												
Feb. 5	31,132	3,368	24,269	1,312	2,183	15,294	12,774	2,366	4,277	....	6,964	220,076
12	31,207	3,403	24,406	1,282	2,116	14,623	12,903	2,603	4,332	....	6,904	219,942
19	31,254	3,322	24,471	1,300	2,161	15,209	12,576	2,558	4,251	....	6,783	218,422
26	31,138	3,274	24,364	1,311	2,189	13,579	12,375	2,656	4,006	....	6,872	216,975
1970												
Jan. 7	29,522	2,515	24,033	976	1,998	17,522	12,643	2,932	5,012	374	8,490	229,214
14	29,487	2,518	24,067	953	1,949	17,343	11,724	2,989	4,225	377	8,370	225,707
21	29,294	2,450	23,954	941	1,949	15,742	13,740	2,840	4,410	379	8,346	224,349
28p	29,260	2,451	23,865	949	1,995	14,594	12,530	2,855	4,141	379	8,305	221,238
Feb. 4p	29,243	2,516	23,806	928	1,993	16,190	13,357	2,529	4,468	379	8,560	223,142
11p	29,404	2,525	23,896	918	2,065	14,962	12,560	2,691	4,281	379	8,494	221,193
18p	29,384	2,517	23,876	929	2,062	16,034	12,614	2,746	4,445	378	8,288	221,973
25p	29,516	2,541	23,823	963	2,189	15,096	11,617	2,874	4,397	378	8,353	220,319

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Deposits															Wednesday
Demand										Time and savings[1]					
Total	IPC	States and political subdivisions	U.S. Govt.	Domestic interbank		Foreign		Certified and officers' checks	Total	IPC		States and political subdivisions	Domestic interbank	Foreign govts.[2]	
				Commercial	Mutual savings	Govts., etc.[1]	Commercial banks			Savings	Other				
															Large banks—Total
															1969[3]
129,094	90,070	6,708	5,410	15,900	686	675	1,859	7,786	109,698	48,322	44,314	11,311	580	4,656	Feb. 5
128,443	90,893	6,441	4,426	15,847	685	677	1,963	7,511	109,517	48,312	44,311	11,191	571	4,622	12
127,535	89,452	6,413	5,160	15,651	646	689	1,910	7,614	109,305	48,322	44,162	11,058	593	4,663	19
124,746	89,130	6,272	3,882	14,915	593	625	1,829	7,500	109,213	48,336	44,199	11,025	556	4,592	26
															1970
140,977	98,652	6,481	2,980	19,272	908	778	2,196	9,710	96,252	46,440	36,177	6,649	280	6,399	Jan. 7
137,598	97,935	6,179	1,559	17,972	787	732	2,253	10,181	95,707	46,154	35,985	6,646	278	6,351	14
136,052	94,168	6,218	3,577	17,618	683	715	2,273	10,800	95,265	45,977	35,761	6,601	283	6,353	21
131,847	92,210	6,371	4,474	16,239	645	745	2,260	8,903	95,017	45,820	35,632	6,616	285	6,373	28^{p}
135,328	92,022	6,729	5,088	17,645	690	709	2,200	10,245	94,893	45,750	35,597	6,644	280	6,355	Feb. 4^{p}
132,285	90,289	6,513	4,095	17,492	640	736	2,238	10,282	95,117	45,681	35,612	6,619	279	6,660	11^{p}
134,659	90,402	6,216	5,581	17,544	653	826	2,137	11,300	95,351	45,656	35,632	6,651	279	6,865	18^{p}
131,753	90,306	6,295	5,398	16,979	611	753	2,269	9,142	95,624	45,641	35,642	6,762	276	7,035	25^{p}
															New York City
															1969[3]
37,345	21,725	615	1,640	5,639	381	500	1,332	5,513	17,523	4,608	8,516	990	335	2,849	Feb. 5
37,522	22,036	570	1,348	5,812	388	521	1,397	5,450	17,451	4,611	8,470	976	332	2,838	12
37,146	21,570	517	1,441	5,887	351	529	1,339	5,512	17,193	4,621	8,261	871	358	2,859	19
36,196	21,820	538	896	5,422	330	469	1,296	5,425	17,143	4,626	8,249	866	325	2,857	26
															1970
41,840	23,570	589	656	7,355	595	606	1,497	6,972	13,770	4,407	4,547	136	149	4,408	Jan. 7
41,360	23,377	460	161	6,991	499	537	1,532	7,803	13,631	4,381	4,463	135	149	4,382	14
42,162	22,443	508	799	7,299	413	526	1,612	8,562	13,527	4,378	4,388	121	158	4,365	21
40,324	22,764	484	1,104	6,606	395	561	1,614	6,796	13,331	4,366	4,279	120	158	4,289	28
42,438	22,851	685	1,486	6,921	413	541	1,584	7,957	13,197	4,360	4,230	109	154	4,226	Feb. 4^{p}
41,845	22,123	617	987	7,393	375	560	1,592	8,198	13,366	4,360	4,176	117	152	4,446	11^{p}
43,091	22,040	553	1,348	7,374	376	665	1,482	9,253	13,445	4,362	4,167	121	151	4,530	18^{p}
41,103	22,058	557	1,435	7,348	360	600	1,601	7,144	13,552	4,356	4,126	122	151	4,691	25^{p}
															Outside New York City
															1969[3]
91,749	68,345	6,093	3,770	10,261	305	175	527	2,273	92,175	43,714	35,798	10,321	245	1,807	Feb. 5
90,921	68,857	5,871	3,078	10,035	297	156	566	2,061	92,066	43,701	35,841	10,215	239	1,784	12
90,389	67,882	5,896	3,719	9,764	295	160	571	2,102	92,112	43,701	35,901	10,187	235	1,804	19
88,550	67,310	5,734	2,986	9,493	263	156	533	2,075	92,070	43,710	35,950	10,159	231	1,735	26
															1970
99,137	75,082	5,892	2,324	11,917	313	172	699	2,738	82,482	42,033	31,630	6,513	131	1,991	Jan. 7
96,238	74,558	5,719	1,398	10,981	288	195	721	2,378	82,076	41,773	31,522	6,511	129	1,969	14
93,890	71,725	5,710	2,778	10,319	270	189	661	2,238	81,738	41,599	31,373	6,480	125	1,988	21
91,523	69,446	5,887	3,370	9,633	250	184	646	2,107	81,686	41,454	31,353	6,496	127	2,084	28^{p}
92,890	69,171	6,044	3,602	10,724	277	168	616	2,288	81,696	41,390	31,367	6,535	126	2,129	Feb. 4^{p}
90,440	68,166	5,896	3,108	10,099	265	176	646	2,084	81,751	41,321	31,436	6,502	127	2,214	11^{p}
91,568	68,362	5,663	4,233	10,170	277	161	655	2,047	81,906	41,294	31,465	6,530	128	2,335	18^{p}
90,650	68,248	5,738	3,963	9,631	251	153	668	1,998	82,072	41,285	31,516	6,640	125	2,344	25^{p}

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Federal funds purchased, etc.[7]	Borrowings from—		Other liabilities etc.[8]	Reserves for—		Total capital accounts	Memoranda						
		F.R. Banks	Others		Loans	Securities		Total loans (gross) adjusted[9]	Total loans and investments (gross) adjusted[9]	Demand deposits adjusted[10]	Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits[11]			Gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches
											Total	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others	
Large banks— Total														
1969[3]														
Feb. 5	......	951	10,923	19,091	3,494	......	22,106	160,975	226,430	79,517	20,587	13,077	7,510	8,531
12	......	885	12,110	19,302	3,494	......	22,101	161,843	226,910	80,605	20,466	12,971	7,495	8,273
19	......	281	10,952	19,587	3,494	......	22,045	160,722	224,337	77,984	20,109	12,655	7,454	8,531
26	......	260	11,200	19,862	3,494	......	22,071	161,072	224,268	79,830	19,954	12,586	7,368	8,822
1970														
Jan. 7	17,369	96	2,807	25,820	4,026	87	23,343	172,375	231,520	85,554	10,784	5,257	5,527	13,847
14	17,293	901	2,841	26,126	4,030	87	23,322	170,706	229,337	83,908	10,569	5,132	5,437	14,373
21	16,742	1,825	2,823	25,643	4,024	85	23,272	169,023	226,837	82,388	10,457	5,003	5,454	13,863
28p	16,408	807	2,906	25,674	4,026	81	23,330	167,718	225,296	81,666	10,469	4,966	5,503	13,863
Feb. 4p	16,907	926	2,782	25,956	4,032	82	23,524	168,291	225,445	79,973	10,298	4,877	5,421	13,771
11p	17,840	807	2,781	25,680	4,031	82	23,492	167,506	224,791	78,582	10,496	4,870	5,626	13,604
18p	18,037	469	2,761	25,522	4,031	82	23,458	167,152	224,051	77,337	10,635	4,887	5,748	13,334
25p	16,631	522	2,748	25,239	4,033	81	23,448	167,527	224,573	78,447	10,857	4,876	5,981	13,397
New York City														
1969[3]														
Feb. 5	......	316	2,906	10,218	1,047	......	5,926	39,450	51,570	17,089	5,357	3,552	1,805	5,942
12	......	194	3,511	10,262	1,047	......	5,923	40,074	51,990	17,420	5,281	3,484	1,797	5,780
19	......	......	3,021	10,460	1,047	......	5,910	39,084	50,262	16,289	5,069	3,270	1,799	5,948
26	......	......	2,930	10,659	1,047	......	5,896	39,323	50,310	17,337	4,992	3,243	1,749	6,185
1970														
Jan. 7	4,429	......	325	13,968	1,205	1	6,025	43,193	53,988	18,181	2,706	642	2,064	9,326
14	5,079	375	337	14,190	1,205	1	6,020	42,356	52,972	17,390	2,605	604	2,001	9,640
21	4,586	279	338	13,280	1,199	1	6,010	41,420	51,827	17,336	2,578	577	2,001	8,768
28	4,048	......	339	13,625	1,200	1	5,990	40,927	51,271	17,740	2,523	567	1,956	9,077
Feb. 4p	4,028	239	341	13,774	1,201	1	6,069	41,486	51,626	17,595	2,401	529	1,872	9,063
11p	4,650	......	339	13,460	1,201	1	6,060	41,146	51,379	16,313	2,523	540	1,983	8,736
18p	4,817	89	336	13,357	1,202	1	6,059	40,946	50,893	16,209	2,607	538	2,069	8,637
25p	4,231	......	341	13,283	1,204	1	6,045	41,382	51,431	16,487	2,690	532	2,158	8,645
Outside New York City														
1969[3]														
Feb. 5	......	635	8,017	8,873	2,447	......	16,180	121,525	174,860	62,428	15,230	9,525	5,705	2,589
12	......	691	8,599	9,040	2,447	......	16,178	121,769	174,920	63,185	15,185	9,487	5,698	2,493
19	......	281	7,931	9,127	2,447	......	16,135	121,638	174,075	61,695	15,040	9,385	5,655	2,583
26	......	260	8,270	9,203	2,447	......	16,175	121,749	173,958	62,493	14,962	9,343	5,619	2,637
1970														
Jan. 7	12,940	96	2,482	11,852	2,821	86	17,318	129,182	177,532	67,373	8,078	4,615	3,463	4,521
14	12,214	526	2,504	11,936	2,825	86	17,302	128,350	176,365	66,518	7,964	4,528	3,436	4,733
21	12,156	1,546	2,485	12,363	2,825	84	17,262	127,603	175,010	65,052	7,879	4,426	3,453	5,095
28p	12,360	807	2,567	12,049	2,826	80	17,340	126,791	174,025	63,926	7,946	4,399	3,547	4,786
Feb. 4p	12,879	687	2,441	12,182	2,831	81	17,455	126,805	173,819	62,378	7,897	4,348	3,549	4,708
11p	13,190	807	2,442	12,220	2,830	81	17,432	126,360	173,412	62,269	7,973	4,330	3,643	4,868
18p	13,220	380	2,425	12,165	2,829	81	17,399	126,206	173,158	61,128	8,028	4,349	3,679	4,697
25p	12,400	522	2,407	11,956	2,829	80	17,403	126,145	173,142	61,960	8,167	4,344	3,823	4,752

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[1] Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.

[2] Includes official institutions and so forth.

[3] *Figures not comparable with 1969 data.* For description of revision in series beginning July 2 (with overlap for June 25), see BULLETIN for Aug. 1969, pp. 642–46.

[4] Includes short-term notes and bills.

[5] Federal agencies only.

[6] Includes corporate stock.

[7] *Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.*

[8] Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidaries.

[9] Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.

[10] All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.

[11] Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $100,000 or more.

NOTE.—Figures for Jan. 1969 and Feb. 1970 are preliminary and may be revised in a forthcoming BULLETIN.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding					Net change during							
	1970					1970		1969	1969			1968	
	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Feb. 4	Jan. 28	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	IV	III	II	2nd half	1st half
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	2,015	2,019	2,017	2,041	2,052	−37	−33	137	76	53	−22	129	65
Machinery	5,852	5,848	5,834	5,754	5,682	170	−244	412	329	280	254	609	708
Transportation equipment	2,735	2,766	2,762	2,731	2,657	78	25	284	400	139	16	539	173
Other fabricated metal products	2,064	2,078	2,081	2,000	1,986	78	−17	37	−115	−59	185	−174	327
Other durable goods	2,413	2,430	2,406	2,393	2,386	27	−129	135	−13	92	215	79	253
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	2,877	2,950	2,940	2,944	2,966	−89	−287	333	666	43	174	709	−433
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,405	2,393	2,354	2,309	2,267	138	−70	−159	−471	98	282	−373	523
Petroleum refining	1,545	1,541	1,542	1,559	1,603	−58	−115	86	−107	−243	150	−350	465
Chemicals and rubber	2,861	2,828	2,829	2,850	2,736	125	−109	135	197	−94	266	103	259
Other nondurable goods	2,072	2,061	2,057	2,059	2,021	51	−63	90	36	163	111	199	115
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	4,436	4,450	4,447	4,468	4,584	−148	−253	79	−15	−54	−41	−69	195
Trade: Commodity dealers	1,116	1,113	1,139	1,136	1,131	−15	−59	109	366	−132	−354	234	−370
Other wholesale	3,393	3,395	3,374	3,371	3,385	8	−184	−138	48	−37	20	11	187
Retail	4,065	4,100	4,064	4,003	3,865	200	−315	−13	129	−255	449	−126	270
Transportation	5,566	5,588	5,618	5,563	5,617	−51	−119	298	246	11	155	257	299
Communication	1,347	1,357	1,375	1,368	1,342	5	−197	258	247	94	123	341	19
Other public utilities	3,128	3,139	3,169	3,285	3,375	−247	−190	420	452	295	143	747	−53
Construction	3,053	3,057	3,050	3,041	3,030	23	−92	21	−144	−26	189	−170	394
Services	6,852	6,832	6,810	6,835	6,772	80	−248	247	408	−145	236	263	781
All other domestic loans	4,686	4,711	4,736	4,643	4,691	−5	−255	382	365	142	423	507	689
Bankers' acceptances	509	531	491	541	583	−74	−125	280	294	−111	−48	183	−203
Foreign commercial and industrial loans	2,167	2,173	2,196	2,189	2,198	−31	−40	−15	−24	−168	−121	−192	−164
Total classified loans	67,157	67,360	67,291	67,083	66,929	228	−3,119	3,418	3,370	86	2,805	3,456	4,499
Total commercial and industrial loans	78,215	78,308	78,265	78,108	78,020	195	−3,528	3,532	3,438	−361	3,347	3,077	5,252

See NOTE to table below.

"TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding									Net change during—				
	1970		1969							1969				1969
	Feb. 25	Jan. 28	Dec. 31	Nov. 26	Oct. 29	Sept. 24	Aug. 27	July 30	June 25	IV	III	II	I	2nd half
Durable goods manufacturing:														
Primary metals	1,420	1,428	1,476	1,402	1,407	1,419	1,375	1,363	1,352	57	67	−36	50	124
Machinery	2,748	2,686	2,749	2,566	2,507	2,556	2,509	2,555	2,474	193	82	45	168	275
Transportation equipment	1,544	1,554	1,501	1,389	1,305	1,245	1,195	1,130	1,097	256	148	−66	128	404
Other fabricated metal products	754	757	761	796	770	769	780	799	798	−8	−29	84	−24	−37
Other durable goods	1,141	1,145	1,169	1,097	1,087	1,110	1,062	1,052	1,068	59	42	20	16	101
Nondurable goods manufacturing:														
Food, liquor, and tobacco	952	942	953	908	873	888	861	846	864	73	24	152	−67	97
Textiles, apparel, and leather	721	708	713	707	686	696	669	655	650	24	46	25	−7	70
Petroleum refining	1,234	1,310	1,356	1,310	1,282	1,477	1,465	1,455	1,667	−121	−190	139	316	−311
Chemicals and rubber	1,896	1,832	1,829	1,674	1,701	1,718	1,742	1,775	1,697	112	21	95	−89	133
Other nondurable goods	1,120	1,133	1,151	1,123	1,071	1,066	1,058	1,055	1,051	85	15	26	−36	100
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	3,757	3,916	4,090	4,044	4,079	4,119	4,030	4,089	4,203	−29	−84	−67	237	−113
Trade: Commodity dealers	81	90	79	81	81	80	111	114	114	−1	−34	4	−8	−35
Other wholesale	693	686	706	668	691	672	663	679	676	40	−4	−2	32	36
Retail	1,236	1,232	1,229	1,215	1,182	1,162	1,148	1,163	1,158	71	4	1	19	75
Transportation	4,291	4,343	4,414	4,146	4,115	4,107	4,061	4,042	4,081	307	26	49	126	333
Communication	472	480	498	462	486	446	446	436	440	52	6	3	−4	58
Other public utilities	1,244	1,318	1,337	1,219	1,244	1,296	1,243	1,219	1,150	42	146	−82	7	188
Construction	899	893	904	903	899	899	898	883	901	13	−2	16	64	11
Services	2,971	2,936	2,991	2,945	2,854	2,865	2,866	2,866	2,875	131	−10	−1	293	121
All other domestic loans	1,195	1,214	1,241	1,204	1,206	1,184	1,108	1,106	1,076	110	108	−1	61	218
Foreign commercial and industrial loans	1,627	1,645	1,642	1,690	1,692	1,701	1,739	1,791	1,836	−75	−135	12	−95	−210
Total loans	31,996	32,248	32,789	31,549	31,218	31,475	31,029	31,073	31,228	1,391	247	416	1,187	1,638

NOTE.—About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 209.

Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement—revolving credit or standby—on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of 1 year.

PRIME RATE, 1929–69

(Per cent per annum)

In effect during—	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate
1929	5½–6	1947—Dec.[1]	1¾	1956—Apr. 13	3¾	1966—Mar. 10	5½
1930	3½–6	1948—Aug.[1]	2	Aug. 21	4	June 29	5¾
1931	2¾–5	1950—Sept. 22	2¼	1957—Aug. 6	4½	Aug. 16	6
1932	3¼–4	1951—Jan. 8	2½	1958—Jan. 22	4	1967—Jan. 26–27	5½–5¾
1933	1½–4	Oct. 17	2¾	Apr. 21	3½	Mar. 27	5½
1934— 1947 (Nov.)	1½	Dec. 19	3	Sept. 11	4	Nov. 20	6
		1953—Apr. 27	3¼	1959—May 18	4½	1968—Apr. 19	6½
		1954—Mar. 17	3	Sept. 1	5	Sept. 25	6 –6¼
		1955—Aug. 4	3¼	1960—Aug. 23	4½	Nov. 13	6¼
		Oct. 14	3½	1965—Dec. 6	5	Dec. 2	6½
						Dec. 18	6¾
						1969—Jan. 7	7
						Mar. 17	7½
						June 9	8½

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[1] Date of change not available.

SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

Interest rate (per cent per annum)	All sizes		Size of loan (in thousands of dollars)									
			1–9		10–99		100–499		500–999		1,000 and over	
	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1969	Aug. 1969
	Percentage distribution of dollar amount											
Less than 8.50	4.4	5.7	21.5	24.5	9.6	11.6	6.0	7.6	3.0	4.6	2.8	3.3
8.50	41.1	38.5	4.5	5.0	9.1	8.3	21.0	18.3	37.5	34.1	57.6	55.4
8.51–8.99	23.5	23.7	10.4	8.7	13.2	13.0	25.7	25.9	27.1	28.2	23.8	24.2
9.00	9.3	9.2	10.2	10.4	14.6	14.1	12.4	12.5	9.3	8.9	6.9	6.7
9.01–9.49	7.4	8.5	11.7	12.9	16.3	18.7	12.9	13.7	9.0	9.3	2.8	3.7
9.50	5.3	5.3	13.2	12.1	12.3	11.1	7.6	7.2	5.8	5.1	2.7	3.2
9.51–9.99	3.4	3.8	14.5	14.3	10.0	10.3	5.1	5.9	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.5
Over 10.00	5.7	5.4	13.8	12.2	14.9	12.7	9.5	8.6	4.9	6.4	2.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total loans:												
Dollar (millions)	3,942.2	4,155.0	43.7	48.9	403.4	450.4	844.3	926.4	600.8	579.7	2,050.1	2,149.5
Number (thousands)	30.4	33.8	11.4	12.7	12.8	14.4	4.3	4.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Center	Weighted average rates (per cent per annum)											
35 centers	8.83	8.82	9.05	8.99	9.20	9.14	9.00	8.96	8.84	8.84	8.66	8.67
New York City	8.66	8.65	9.22	9.12	9.13	9.12	8.83	8.83	8.74	8.65	8.58	8.59
7 Other Northeast	9.21	9.14	9.16	9.09	9.57	9.49	9.36	9.32	9.18	9.15	8.85	8.77
8 North Central	8.83	8.85	8.77	8.80	9.16	9.14	9.11	9.06	8.81	8.93	8.70	8.72
7 Southeast	8.58	8.46	8.69	8.59	8.73	8.57	8.55	8.39	8.60	8.48	8.45	8.45
8 Southwest	8.79	8.85	9.20	9.09	9.02	8.96	8.81	8.83	8.76	8.75	8.66	8.84
4 West Coast	8.81	8.75	9.45	9.47	9.22	9.23	8.95	8.94	8.76	8.82	8.67	8.56

NOTE.—Beginning Feb. 1967 the Quarterly Survey of Interest Rates on Business Loans was revised. For description of revised series see pp. 721–27 of the May 1967 BULLETIN.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper 4- to 6-months[1]	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-minths[2]	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days[1]	Federal funds rate[3]	U.S. Government securities (taxable)[4]						
					3-month bills[5]		6-month bills[5]		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues[7]
					Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield)[5]	Other[6]	
1962	3.26	3.07	3.01	2.68	2.778	2.77	2.908	2.90	3.01	3.02	3.57
1963	3.55	3.40	3.36	3.18	3.157	3.16	3.253	3.25	3.30	3.28	3.72
1964	3.97	3.83	3.77	3.50	3.549	3.54	3.686	3.68	3.74	3.76	4.06
1965	4.38	4.27	4.22	4.07	3.954	3.95	4.055	4.05	4.06	4.09	4.22
1966	5.55	5.42	5.36	5.11	4.881	4.85	5.082	5.06	5.07	5.17	5.16
1967	5.10	4.89	4.75	4.22	4.321	4.30	4.630	4.61	4.71	4.84	5.07
1968	5.90	5.69	5.75	5.66	5.339	5.33	5.470	5.48	5.45	5.62	5.59
1969	7.83	7.16	7.61	8.22	6.677	6.64	6.853	6.84	6.77	7.06	6.85
1969—Feb.	6.62	6.33	6.47	6.64	6.156	6.12	6.309	6.30	6.19	6.21	6.16
Mar.	6.82	6.38	6.66	6.79	6.080	6.01	6.223	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.33
Apr.	7.04	6.38	6.86	7.41	6.150	6.11	6.168	6.13	6.03	6.11	6.15
May	7.35	6.54	7.38	8.67	6.077	6.03	6.149	6.15	6.10	6.26	6.33
June	8.23	7.25	7.99	8.90	6.493	6.43	6.725	6.75	6.86	7.07	6.64
July	8.65	7.89	8.39	8.61	7.004	6.98	7.285	7.23	7.14	7.59	7.02
Aug.	8.33	7.71	8.04	9.19	7.007	6.97	7.194	7.19	7.27	7.51	7.08
Sept.	8.48	7.61	8.14	9.15	7.129	7.08	7.316	7.31	7.35	7.76	7.58
Oct.	8.56	7.86	8.17	9.00	7.040	6.99	7.297	7.29	7.22	7.63	7.47
Nov.	8.46	7.92	8.18	8.85	7.193	7.24	7.565	7.62	7.38	7.94	7.57
Dec.	8.84	7.93	8.58	8.97	7.720	7.81	7.788	7.89	7.64	8.34	7.98
1970—Jan.	8.78	r8.14	8.64	8.98	7.914	7.87	7.863	7.78	7.50	8.22	8.14
Feb.	8.55	8.01	8.30	8.98	7.164	7.13	7.249	7.23	7.07	7.60	7.80
Week ending—											
1969—Nov. 1	8.23	7.78	8.00	8.39	7.030	7.00	7.263	7.26	7.12	7.55	7.35
8	8.19	7.88	8.00	9.07	6.998	7.07	7.281	7.38	7.06	7.70	7.45
15	8.41	7.94	8.00	9.32	7.157	7.14	7.435	7.45	7.15	7.87	7.54
22	8.58	7.94	8.20	8.79	7.141	7.24	7.518	7.74	7.50	8.05	7.68
29	8.63	7.94	8.50	8.32	7.476	7.49	8.027	7.90	7.77	8.09	7.60
Dec. 6	8.63	7.98	8.38	8.91	7.453	7.60	7.613	7.83	7.55	8.11	7.64
13	8.75	7.88	8.53	8.75	7.702	7.81	7.803	7.92	7.61	8.32	7.95
20	8.93	7.89	8.63	9.14	7.920	7.88	7.922	7.89	7.61	8.37	8.06
27	9.00	7.90	8.72	9.18	7.804	7.82	7.815	7.82	7.67	8.44	8.10
1970—Jan. 3	9.00	8.03	8.75	8.71	8.096	8.02	8.101	8.03	7.75	8.56	8.26
10	9.08	8.11	8.75	8.45	7.960	7.91	7.991	7.93	7.58	8.36	8.21
17	8.75	8.13	8.68	8.96	7.837	7.82	7.784	7.64	7.47	8.11	8.10
24	8.70	8.16	8.63	9.30	7.789	7.83	7.663	7.70	7.43	8.13	8.04
31	8.55	r8.19	8.50	9.04	7.888	7.89	7.776	7.80	7.52	8.23	8.20
Feb. 7	8.53	8.13	8.40	9.21	7.754	7.61	7.718	7.62	7.37	8.07	8.08
14	8.63	8.11	8.38	9.18	7.312	7.20	7.387	7.30	7.12	7.77	7.94
21	8.55	7.88	8.28	9.39	6.777	6.80	6.917	7.02	6.90	7.39	7.66
28	8.50	7.92	8.13	8.41	6.812	6.87	6.975	6.95	6.84	7.12	7.45

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[1] Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.

[2] Averages of daily rates, published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90–179 day range.

[3] Seven-day average for week ending Wednesday.

[4] Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices. [5] Bills quoted on bank discount rate basis.

[6] Certificates and selected note and bond issues.

[7] Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total¹	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/ price ratio		Earnings / price ratio
		Total¹	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1962	3.95	3.30	3.03	3.67	4.62	4.33	5.02	4.47	4.86	4.51	4.50	3.37	6.06
1963	4.00	3.28	3.06	3.58	4.50	4.26	4.86	4.42	4.65	4.41	4.30	3.17	5.68
1964	4.15	3.28	3.09	3.54	4.57	4.40	4.83	4.52	4.67	4.53	4.32	3.01	5.54
1965	4.21	3.34	3.16	3.57	4.64	4.49	4.87	4.61	4.72	4.60	4.33	3.00	5.87
1966	4.66	3.90	3.67	4.21	5.34	5.13	5.67	5.30	5.37	5.36	4.97	3.40	6.72
1967	4.85	3.99	3.74	4.30	5.82	5.51	6.23	5.74	5.89	5.81	5.34	3.20	5.71
1968	5.25	4.48	4.20	4.88	6.51	6.18	6.94	6.41	6.77	6.49	5.78	3.07	5.84
1969	6.10	5.73	5.45	6.07	7.36	7.03	7.81	7.22	7.46	7.49	6.41	3.24	....
1969—Feb.	5.86	5.02	4.74	5.44	6.93	6.66	7.30	6.82	6.98	7.05	5.94	3.10	....
Mar.	6.05	5.25	4.97	5.61	7.11	6.85	7.51	7.02	7.16	7.23	6.09	3.17	5.66
Apr.	5.84	5.24	5.00	5.57	7.17	6.89	7.54	7.07	7.25	7.26	6.14	3.11	....
May	5.85	5.39	5.19	5.63	7.10	6.79	7.52	6.69	7.27	7.15	6.20	3.02	....
June	6.06	5.78	5.58	6.01	7.27	6.98	7.70	7.16	7.37	7.38	6.33	3.18	6.03 ..
July	6.07	5.80	5.61	6.08	7.39	7.08	7.84	7.29	7.50	7.49	6.42	3.34	....
Aug.	6.02	5.98	5.74	6.28	7.37	6.97	7.86	7.29	7.57	7.40	6.44	3.37	....
Sept.	6.32	6.21	5.83	6.58	7.53	7.14	8.05	7.42	7.68	7.62	6.61	3.33	6.37
Oct.	6.27	6.12	5.80	6.45	7.72	7.33	8.22	7.59	7.76	7.91	6.79	3.33	....
Nov.	6.51	6.25	5.88	6.60	7.76	7.35	8.25	7.61	7.83	7.94	6.84	3.31	....
Dec.	6.81	6.84	6.50	7.23	8.13	7.72	8.65	7.95	8.16	8.39	7.19	3.52	....
1970—Jan.	6.86	6.74	6.38	7.13	8.32	7.91	8.86	8.15	8.38	8.54	7.01	3.56	....
Feb.	6.44	6.47	6.19	6.80	8.29	7.93	8.78	8.11	8.39	8.47	3.68	7.04	....
Week ending—													
Nov. 1	6.32	6.16	5.84	6.52	7.68	7.25	8.17	7.54	7.80	7.82	6.75	3.27	....
8	6.34	6.06	5.75	6.42	7.68	7.26	8.19	7.55	7.79	7.84	6.78	3.25	....
15	6.46	6.14	5.78	6.50	7.70	7.29	8.19	7.56	7.76	7.89	6.75	3.24	....
22	6.61	6.33	5.95	6.67	7.78	7.38	8.28	7.62	7.84	7.98	6.85	3.33	....
29	6.60	6.47	6.05	6.83	7.89	7.50	8.38	7.75	7.96	8.09	6.99	3.43	....
Dec. 6	6.65	6.68	6.34	7.05	7.97	7.60	8.45	7.79	8.01	8.22	7.08	3.50	....
13	6.73	6.82	6.48	7.20	8.05	7.64	8.57	7.83	8.07	8.35	7.21	3.54	....
20	6.84	6.92	6.57	7.32	8.15	7.73	8.68	7.95	8.19	8.44	7.33	3.59	....
27	6.92	6.92	6.57	7.32	8.27	7.84	8.80	8.13	8.28	8.50	7.16	3.51	....
1970—Jan. 3	7.00	6.88	6.52	7.28	8.33	7.90	8.89	8.19	8.34	8.56	7.16	3.48	....
10	6.92	6.80	6.41	7.25	8.36	7.91	8.95	8.18	8.42	8.62	6.99	3.46	....
17	6.84	6.65	6.36	7.00	8.33	7.92	8.86	8.14	8.38	8.57	7.06	3.50	....
24	6.83	6.68	6.34	7.10	8.28	7.90	8.79	8.12	8.34	8.49	7.02	3.56	....
31	6.84	6.77	6.39	7.15	8.29	7.91	8.81	8.14	8.38	8.47	6.98	3.71	....
Feb. 7	6.71	6.66	6.28	7.04	8.32	7.97	8.81	8.14	8.42	8.51	3.73	7.02	....
14	6.48	6.51	6.26	6.85	8.31	7.97	8.79	8.14	8.39	8.51	3.71	7.01	....
21	6.30	6.48	6.24	6.80	8.28	7.93	8.79	8.11	8.37	8.48	3.67	7.13	....
28	6.25	6.23	6.00	6.50	8.23	7.83	8.73	8.04	8.37	8.39	3.59	7.01	....
Number of issues ²	9	20	5	5	108	18	30	38	30	40	14	500	500

[1] Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat. As of Dec. 23, 1967, Aaa-rated railroad bonds are no longer a component of the railroad average or the Aaa composite series.

[2] Number of issues varies over time; figures shown reflect most recent count.

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: *U.S. Govt. bonds:* Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more. *State and local govt. bonds:* General obligations only, based on Thurs. figures. *Corporate bonds:* Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on eight median yields for a sample of noncallable issues—12 industrial and two public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bond prices (per cent of par)			Common stock prices										Volume of trading in stocks in thousands of shares	
				New York Stock Exchange									American Stock Exchange total index[1]		
				Standard and Poor's index (1941–43=10)				New York Stock Exchange index (Dec. 31, 1965=50)							
	U.S. Govt. (long-term)	State and local	Corporate AAA	Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Total	Industrial	Transportation	Utility	Finance		NYSE	AMEX
1967	76.55	100.5	81.8	91.93	99.18	46.72	68.10	50.77	51.97	53.51	45.43	49.82	19.67	10,143	4,508
1968	72.33	93.5	76.4	98.70	107.49	48.84	66.42	55.37	58.00	50.58	44.19	65.85	27.72	12,971	6,353
1969	64.49	79.0	68.5	97.84	106.30	45.95	62.64	54.67	57.45	46.96	42.80	70.49	28.73	11,403	5,001
1969—Feb.	66.55	86.4	71.8	101.46	110.15	54.78	69.24	57.33	59.61	56.18	45.98	75.26	31.67	11,685	5,801
Mar.	64.90	83.7	70.6	99.30	108.20	50.46	66.07	55.69	58.30	51.52	44.06	70.60	29.92	9,960	4,401
Apr.	67.73	84.2	69.5	101.26	110.68	49.53	65.63	56.61	59.41	50.88	44.34	72.38	30.14	11,287	5,153
May	66.68	82.3	70.3	104.62	114.53	49.97	66.91	58.50	61.50	50.46	45.75	75.10	31.12	12,222	6,451
June	64.84	78.6	68.9	99.14	108.59	46.43	63.29	55.20	58.07	47.70	43.39	68.62	29.14	11,203	5,029
July	64.75	78.5	68.2	94.71	103.68	43.00	61.32	52.40	55.00	42.80	42.31	64.56	25.78	10,872	4,215
Aug.	65.18	76.1	68.4	94.18	103.39	42.04	59.20	52.09	54.85	41.45	41.34	65.29	26.44	9,608	3,531
Sept.	62.64	73.6	67.2	94.51	103.97	42.03	57.84	52.37	55.29	42.72	40.20	68.16	26.57	10,439	3,718
Oct.	63.05	74.9	66.5	95.52	105.07	41.75	58.80	53.27	56.22	43.12	40.55	71.71	27.48	13,486	5,611
Nov.	61.08	73.4	65.7	96.21	105.86	40.63	59.46	53.85	56.84	42.59	41.36	71.62	27.97	11,247	[c]4,396
Dec.	58.71	68.7	62.9	91.11	100.48	36.69	55.28	50.86	53.93	37.77	38.69	66.95	26.32	12,384	4,928
1970—Jan.	58.33	69.7	62.2	90.31	99.41	37.62	55.72	50.61	53.58	37.51	38.76	66.19	26.48	10,532	4,062
Feb.	61.63	71.7	62.4	87.16	95.73	36.58	55.24	48.76	51.29	36.06	38.55	65.01	25.61	11,500	3,830
Week ending—															
1970—Feb. 7	59.50	70.0	62.0	86.20	94.74	36.29	54.13	48.17	50.82	35.17	37.86	62.17	25.54	12,100	4,012
14	61.30	71.2	62.4	86.66	95.23	36.45	54.51	48.51	51.08	35.98	38.20	64.22	25.60	10,859	3,406
21	62.77	72.3	62.7	87.21	95.81	36.44	55.15	48.81	51.30	36.13	38.64	65.62	25.59	11,115	3,892
28	63.21	73.4	62.6	88.94	97.50	37.03	57.63	49.75	52.12	37.20	39.75	68.10	25.71	12,119	4,056

[1] Begins June 30, 1965, at 10.90. On that day the average price of a share of stock listed on the American Stock Exchange was $10.90.

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: *U.S. Govt. bonds*, derived from average market yields in table at bottom of preceding page on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond. *Municipal and corporate bonds*, derived from average yields as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices. *Common stocks*, derived from component common stock prices. *Volume of trading*, average daily trading in stocks on the exchanges for a 5½-hour trading day; beginning Jan. 1969 a 4- hour trading day; beginning July 7, 1969, a 4½-hour trading day.

TERMS ON CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

Period	New homes						Existing homes					
	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent)[1]	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent)[1]	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)
1964	5.78	.57	24.8	74.1	23.7	17.3	5.92	.55	20.0	71.3	18.9	13.4
1965	5.74	.49	25.0	73.9	25.1	18.3	5.87	.55	21.8	72.7	21.6	15.6
1966	6.14	.71	24.7	73.0	26.6	19.2	6.30	.72	21.7	72.0	22.2	15.9
1967	6.33	.81	25.2	73.6	28.0	20.4	6.40	.76	22.5	72.7	24.1	17.4
1968	6.83	.89	25.5	73.9	30.7	22.4	6.90	.83	22.7	73.0	25.6	18.5
1969	7.66	.91	25.5	72.8	34.1	24.5	7.68	.88	22.7	71.5	28.3	19.9
1969—Jan.	7.16	.84	25.6	73.6	33.2	24.1	7.18	.86	22.8	72.6	27.9	20.0
Feb.	7.26	.81	25.6	73.3	32.4	23.5	7.28	.86	22.9	72.8	27.2	19.6
Mar.	7.32	.93	25.8	73.8	33.0	24.0	7.35	.84	23.0	72.7	28.2	20.2
Apr.	7.47	.96	25.4	72.6	34.4	24.8	7.46	.85	23.0	71.8	28.2	19.9
May	7.50	.88	25.8	73.2	34.7	25.0	7.54	.83	22.7	71.9	27.8	19.7
June	7.62	.84	25.6	73.0	34.8	24.9	7.64	.86	22.8	71.4	28.5	20.1
July	7.76	.92	25.5	72.0	34.6	24.5	7.79	.91	22.8	71.7	28.5	20.1
Aug.	7.86	.86	25.2	72.3	34.0	24.3	7.90	.93	22.6	71.2	28.4	19.8
Sept.	7.89	.92	25.3	72.4	34.3	24.7	7.92	.92	22.2	70.7	27.5	19.2
Oct.	7.98	.89	25.3	72.9	34.6	25.0	7.98	.91	22.2	70.2	28.1	19.5
Nov.	7.97	.96	25.3	72.8	34.4	24.6	8.00	.90	22.6	70.4	28.8	20.1
Dec.	8.07	1.06	25.4	71.9	35.3	25.0	8.08	.93	22.9	70.6	30.0	20.8
1970—Jan.[p]	8.17	1.07	25.0	70.6	36.2	25.1	8.13	.94	22.5	70.6	29.9	20.7

[1] Fees and charges—related to principal mortgage amount—include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges, which provide added income to the lender and are paid by the borrower. They exclude any closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

NOTE.—Compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data are weighted averages based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgage originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes. Data exclude loans for refinancing, reconditioning, or modernization; construction loans to homebuilders; and permanent loans that are coupled with construction loans to owner-builders. Series beginning 1965, not strictly comparable with earlier data. See also the table on Home-Mortgage Yields, p. A-53.

STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Credit extended to margin customers by—			Customers' net debit balances	Customers' net free credit balances	Net credit extended by brokers
	Brokers[1]	Banks[2]	Total			
1969—Jan.	5,930	2,750	8,680	9,042	3,597	5,445
Feb.	5,750	2,810	8,560	9,148	3,647	5,501
Mar.	5,590	2,780	8,370	8,318	3,294	5,024
Apr.	5,570	2,760	8,330	8,044	3,077	4,967
May	5,670	2,770	8,440	8,474	3,084	5,390
June	5,340	2,740	8,080	8,214	3,084	5,125
July	5,170	2,700	7,870	7,515	2,783	4,732
Aug.	5,000	2,670	7,670	7,019	2,577	4,442
Sept.	4,940	2,620	7,560	7,039	2,579	4,460
Oct.	5,040	2,570	7,610	7,243	2,753	4,498
Nov.	5,070	2,520	7,590	7,111	2,613	4,490
Dec.^{r}	4,970	2,580	7,550	7,445	2,803	4,642
1970—Jan.^{p}	4,720	2,430	7,150	6,683	2,626	4,057

[1] End of month data. Total amount of credit extended by member firms of the New York Stock Exchange in margin accounts, estimated from reports by a sample of 38 firms.

[2] Figures are for last Wed. of month for large commercial banks reporting weekly and represent loans made to others than brokers or dealers for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. Excludes loans collateralized by obligations of the U.S. Govt.

NOTE.—Customers' net debit and free credit balances are end-of-month ledger balances as reported to the New York Stock Exchange by all member firms that carry margin accounts. They exclude balances carried for other member firms of national securities exchanges as well as balances of the reporting firm and of its general partners. Net debit balances are total debt owed by those customers whose combined accounts net to a debit. Free credit balances are in accounts of customers with no unfulfilled commitments to the broker and are subject to withdrawal on demand. Net credit extended by brokers is the difference between customers' net debit and free credit balances since the latter are available for the brokers' use until withdrawn.

REGULATORY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS

(Per cent of total adjusted debt, unless otherwise indicated)

End of period	Adjusted debt/collateral value						Total adjusted debt (millions of dollars)
	Unrestricted	Restricted					
	Under 20	20–29	30–39 per cent	40–49 per cent	50–59 per cent	60 per cent or more	
1969—Jan.	5.9	40.6	20.9	8.1	4.4	20.1	11,180
Feb.	2.7	38.8	22.9	9.4	5.1	21.1	10,840
Mar.	5.5	37.3	21.1	9.3	4.9	21.9	10,520
Apr.	7.4	35.1	19.6	8.8	4.6	24.5	10,720
May.	4.8	37.4	18.9	8.5	4.7	25.6	10,770
June.	1.8	33.1	19.9	10.8	6.0	28.4	10,440
July.	1.0	29.4	19.0	13.8	6.6	30.1	10,100
Aug.	4.6	29.2	18.5	11.2	6.5	30.0	10,300
Sept.	2.9	30.2	19.0	11.7	6.6	29.6	9,910
Oct.	5.8	31.9	18.1	10.1	6.2	27.9	9,970
Nov.	3.2	31.3	18.1	11.0	6.8	29.7	9,910
Dec.^{r}	4.5	27.6	16.2	11.8	7.0	31.0	9,830
1970—Jan.^{p}	1.7	27.6	16.7	11.4	7.9	34.7	9,340

NOTE.—Adjusted debt is computed in accordance with requirements set forth in Regulation T and often differs from the same customer's net debit balance mainly because of the inclusion of special miscellaneous accounts in adjusted debt. Collateral in the margin accounts covered by these data now consists exclusively of stocks listed on a national securities exchange. Unrestricted accounts are those in which adjusted debt does not exceed the loan value of collateral; accounts in all classes with higher ratios are restricted.

EQUITY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS

(Per cent of total debt, unless otherwise indicated)

End of period	Total debt (millions of dollars)[1]	Equity class (per cent)					
		80 or more	70–79	60–69	50–59	40–49	Under 40
1969—Jan.	5,930	24.4	29.3	20.8	7.9	4.6	13.1
Feb.	5,750	20.5	28.2	22.6	9.0	5.4	14.1
Mar.	5,590	22.1	27.9	20.5	9.5	5.2	14.8
Apr.	5,570	24.0	26.2	20.0	9.5	4.9	15.4
May	5,670	23.0	26.4	19.0	9.7	5.2	16.8
June.	5,340	17.5	25.7	19.0	11.7	7.2	18.7
July.	5,170	14.4	24.3	18.3	13.3	8.4	21.1
Aug.	5,000	17.8	24.4	18.3	12.6	7.8	19.1
Sept.	4,940	17.0	23.0	18.4	12.5	8.6	20.3
Oct.	5,040	20.4	22.5	18.8	11.8	8.4	18.0
Nov.	5,070	16.9	23.5	17.8	12.2	8.9	20.6
Dec.^{r}	4,970	16.6	22.3	17.0	12.8	9.5	21.8
1970—Jan.^{p}	4,720	13.8	21.0	16.1	13.4	10.8	24.9

[1] See footnote 1 to table above.

NOTE.—Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral value.

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BALANCES AT BROKERS, BY EQUITY STATUS OF ACCOUNTS

(Per cent of total, unless otherwise indicated)

End of period	Net credit status	Equity class of accounts in debit status		Total balance (millions *of dollars*)
		60 per cent or more	Less than 60 per cent	
1969—Jan.	52.6	43.2	5.1	5,700
Feb.	52.7	41.7	5.6	5,680
Mar.	52.9	40.9	6.1	5,400
Apr.	52.5	42.5	5.0	5,120
May	52.2	42.3	5.5	5,020
June	54.7	39.7	5.7	5,110
July	51.4	42.0	6.6	4.950
Aug.	53.0	40.0	6.9	4,920
Sept.	52.6	40.7	6.7	4,800
Oct.	52.8	40.8	6.4	4,780
Nov.	54.8	37.8	7.3	4,670
Dec.^{r}	54.8	37.3	7.9	4,760
1970—Jan.^{p}	53.0	38.2	8.7	4,650

NOTE.—Special miscellaneous accounts contain credit balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper					Dollar acceptances									
	Total	Placed through dealers[1]		Placed directly[2]		Total	Held by—						Based on—		
							Accepting banks			F.R. Banks		Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	All Other
		Bank related	Other	Bank related	Other		Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Foreign corr.				
1964	8,361	n.a.	2,223	n.a.	6,138	3,385	1,671	1,301	370	94	122	1,498	667	999	1,719
1965	9,058	n.a.	1,903	n.a.	7,155	3,392	1,223	1,094	129	187	144	1,837	792	974	1,626
1966	13,279	n.a.	3,089	n.a.	10,190	3,603	1,198	983	215	193	191	2,022	997	829	1,778
1967	16,535	n.a.	4,901	n.a.	11,634	4,317	1,906	1,447	459	164	156	2,090	1,086	989	2,241
1968	20,497	n.a.	7,201	n.a.	13,296	4,428	1,544	1,344	200	58	109	2,717	1,423	952	2,053
1969—Jan.	21,813	n.a.	7,873	n.a.	13,940	4,370	1,407	1,211	195	50	104	2,809	1,405	906	2,059
Feb.	22,865	n.a.	8,342	n.a.	14,523	4,420	1,473	1,263	210	91	99	2,757	1,449	859	2,112
Mar.	23,681	n.a.	9,003	n.a.	14,678	4,464	1,452	1,185	266	94	122	3,787	1,460	872	2,133
Apr.	24,390	n.a.	10,076	n.a.	14,314	4,510	1,478	1,223	255	142	125	2,765	1,523	875	2,112
May	25,305	n.a.	9,931	n.a.	15,374	4,668	1,387	1,179	208	76	183	3,022	1,591	910	2,166
June	26,004	602	9,557	640	15,205	4,880	1,413	1,183	231	41	159	3,186	1,673	967	2,240
July	28,346	889	9,463	980	17,014	4,991	1,388	1,123	264	40	162	3,402	1,779	1,006	2,206
Aug.	29,476	990	10,360	1,220	16,906	5,145	1,390	1,108	282	62	159	3,535	1,791	1,084	2,271
Sept.	29,564	954	10,917	1,542	16,151	5,232	1,351	1,044	308	37	159	^{c}3,685	1,880	1,063	2,289
Oct.	31,791	1,069	10,998	2,573	17,151	5,256	1,335	1,058	277	41	149	^{c}3,730	1,913	1,061	2,282
Nov.	33,497	1,200	11,324	2,879	18,094	5,212	1,341	1,076	266	49	146	3,676	1,850	1,063	2,299
Dec.	31,624	1,216	10,601	2,993	16,814	5,451	1,567	1,318	249	64	146	^{c}3,674	1,889	1,153	2,408
1970—Jan.	34,264	1,266	10,772	4,164	18,062	5,288	1,439	1,123	316	83	147	3,619	1,863	1,096	2,329

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[1] As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

[2] As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash	Other assets	Total assets—Total liabilities and general reserve accts.	Deposits[2]	Other liabilities	General reserve accounts	Mortgage loan commitments[3] classified by maturity (in months)			
	Mortgage	Other	U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corporate and other[1]							3 or less	3–9	Over 9	Total
1960	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,200
1961	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,654
1962	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,548
1963	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	943	4,153	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,549
1964	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,099	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,820
1965	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,697
1966	47,193	1,078	4,764	251	5,719	953	1,024	60,982	55,006	1,114	4,863	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,010
1967	50,311	1,203	4,319	219	8,183	993	1,138	66,365	60,121	1,260	4,984	742	982	799	2,523
1968	53,286	1,407	3,834	194	10,180	996	1,256	71,152	64,507	1,372	5,273	811	1,034	1,166	3,011
1969	55,781	1,824	3,296	200	10,824	912	1,307	74,144	67,026	1,588	5,530	584	937	946	2,467
1969—Jan.	53,579	1,426	3,962	195	10,298	835	1,256	71,550	64,747	1,507	5,295	760	1,073	1,186	3,020
Feb.	53,807	1,559	3,989	190	10,429	888	1,269	72,132	65,087	1,692	5,353	711	1,165	1,210	3,085
Mar.	54,005	1,562	3,990	194	10,649	900	1,293	72,593	65,759	1,476	5,359	778	1,266	1,171	3,214
Apr.	54,209	1,519	3,900	199	10,721	792	1,270	72,610	65,575	1,663	5,372	796	1,270	1,241	3,308
May	54,442	1,713	3,821	197	10,800	897	1,288	73,159	65,888	1,843	5,428	818	1,237	1,255	3,310
June	54,672	1,633	3,618	192	11,029	865	1,306	73,316	66,243	1,664	5,409	843	1,190	1,216	3,249
July	54,887	1,539	3,634	201	10,982	845	1,303	73,392	66,091	1,863	5,438	787	1,202	1,170	3,158
Aug.	55,068	1,717	3,613	201	10,983	846	1,297	73,724	66,193	2,038	5,492	728	1,157	1,153	3,039
Sept.	55,188	1,732	3,536	190	10,990	833	1,327	73,796	66,519	1,796	5,481	756	1,097	1,037	2,890
Oct.	55,346	1,725	3,359	191	10,885	791	1,339	73,638	66,344	1,785	5,509	721	951	1,135	2,808
Nov.	55,497	1,867	3,321	196	10,863	820	1,343	73,914	66,505	1,853	5,556	677	946	1,082	2,705
Dec.	55,781	1,824	3,296	200	10,824	912	1,307	74,144	67,026	1,588	5,530	584	937	946	2,467
1970—Jan.	55,821	1,847	3,292	211	10,869	775	1,368	74,182	66,941	1,676	5,565	578	970	912	2,457

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[1] Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.

[2] See note 6, p. A-18.

[3] Commitments outstanding of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Assn. of the State of New York. Data include building loans beginning with Aug. 1967.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves. Figures for Jan. and June 1968 include one savings and loan that converted to a mutual savings bank.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign[1]	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
Statement value:												
1961	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
1962	133,291	12,448	6,170	4,026	2,252	57,576	51,274	6,302	46,902	4,107	6,234	6,024
1963	141,121	12,438	5,813	3,852	2,773	60,780	53,645	7,135	50,544	4,319	6,655	6,385
1964	149,470	12,322	5,594	3,774	2,954	63,579	55,641	7,938	55,152	4,528	7,140	6,749
1965	158,884	11,679	5,119	3,530	3,030	67,599	58,473	9,126	60,013	4,681	7,678	7,234
1966	167,022	10,837	4,823	3,114	2,900	69,816	61,061	8,755	64,609	4,883	9,117	7,760
1967	177,832	10,573	4,683	3,145	2,754	76,070	65,193	10,877	67,516	5,187	10,059	8,427
1968	188,636	10,509	4,456	3,194	2,859	82,127	68,897	13,230	69,973	5,571	11,306	9,150
Book value:												
1966	167,022	10,864	4,824	3,131	2,909	68,677	61,141	7,536	64,661	4,888	9,911	8,801
1967	177,361	10,530	4,587	2,993	2,950	73,997	65,015	8,982	67,575	5,188	10,060	11,011
1968	187,695	10,483	4,365	3,036	3,082	79,403	68,575	10,828	70,071	5,573	11,284	10,881
1968—Dec.	187,695	10,483	4,365	3,036	3,082	79,403	68,575	10,828	70,071	5,573	11,284	10,881
1969—Jan.	188,972	10,602	4,400	3,048	3,154	80,418	69,350	11,068	70,205	5,620	11,399	10,728
Feb.	189,924	10,821	4,448	3,210	3,163	80,968	69,691	11,277	70,355	5,640	11,525	10,615
Mar.	190,827	10,795	4,398	3,217	3,180	81,424	69,941	11,483	70,480	5,670	11,699	10,759
Apr.	191,362	10,709	4,295	3,222	3,192	81,635	70,010	11,625	70,661	5,654	11,903	10,800
May	192,127	10,711	4,301	3,216	3,194	81,980	70,194	11,786	70,820	5,679	12,090	10,847
June	192,311	10,551	4,145	3,212	3,194	82,227	70,298	11,929	70,964	5,710	12,323	10,536
July	193,041	10,561	4,148	3,237	3,176	82,528	70,676	11,852	71,079	5,789	12,652	10,432
Aug.	194,028	10,555	4,152	3,249	3,154	82,779	70,811	11,968	71,250	5,805	12,921	10,718
Sept.	194,803	10,523	4,112	3,246	3,165	83,129	71,053	12,076	71,429	5,809	13,172	10,741
Oct.	195,932	10,490	4,089	3,252	3,149	83,596	71,376	12,220	71,569	5,835	13,406	11,018
Nov.	196,661	10,510	4,118	3,249	3,143	83,980	71,719	12,261	71,710	5,900	13,580	10,981

[1] Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance companies in the United States.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. *Month-end figures:* Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included in total, in "other assets."

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets—Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments[3]	
	Mortgages	U.S. Govt. securities	Cash	Other[1]		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money[2]	Loans in process	Other	Made during period	Outstanding at end of period
1961	68,834	5,211	3,315	4,775	82,135	70,885	5,708	2,856	1,550	1,136	n.a.	1,872
1962	78,770	5,563	3,926	5,346	93,605	80,236	6,520	3,629	1,999	1,221	n.a.	2,193
1963	90,944	6,445	3,979	6,191	107,559	91,308	7,209	5,015	2,528	1,499	n.a.	2,572
1964	101,333	6,966	4,015	7,041	119,355	101,887	7,899	5,601	2,239	1,729	n.a.	2,549
1965	110,306	7,414	3,900	7,960	129,580	110,385	8,704	6,444	2,198	1,849	n.a.	2,707
1966	114,427	7,762	3,366	8,378	133,933	113,969	9,096	7,462	1,270	2,136	n.a.	1,482
1967	121,805	9,180	3,442	9,107	143,534	124,531	9,546	4,738	2,257	2,462	n.a.	3,004
1968	130,802	9,555	2,962	9,571	152,890	131,618	10,315	5,705	2,449	2,803	n.a.	3,584
1969	140,169	8,715	2,443	11,026	162,353	135,494	11,176	9,783	2,426	3,474	n.a.	2,812
1969—Jan.	131,424	9,944	2,370	9,527	153,288	131,527	10,322	5,702	2,408	3,329	1,351	3,718
Feb.	132,095	10,143	2,517	9,712	154,490	132,123	10,307	5,624	2,475	3,952	1,497	4,028
Mar.	133,012	10,160	2,548	10,019	155,762	133,502	10,298	5,631	2,649	3,682	1,688	4,373
Apr.	134,038	9,892	2,378	10,027	156,358	132,986	10,296	6,095	2,805	4,176	1,787	4,601
May	135,026	9,892	2,421	10,464	157,826	133,480	10,285	6,283	2,916	4,862	1,676	4,607
June	136,242	9,467	2,529	10,363	158,627	134,839	10,674	6,768	3,007	3,339	1,532	4,373
July	137,107	9,199	1,957	10,371	158,634	133,729	10,671	7,392	2,978	3,824	1,346	4,145
Aug.	137,951	9,142	1,902	10,635	159,630	133,721	10,669	7,885	2,874	4,471	1,148	3,775
Sept.	138,618	9,007	1,931	10,723	160,279	134,600	10,663	8,295	2,749	3,972	1,057	3,530
Oct.	139,226	8,906	1,910	10,798	160,840	134,194	10,662	8,783	2,648	4,553	1,023	3,293
Nov.	139,676	9,011	2,114	11,055	161,856	134,420	10,655	9,123	2,539	5,119	882	3,079
Dec.	140,169	8,715	2,443	11,026	162,353	135,494	11,176	9,783	2,426	3,474	788	2,833
Dec.[r]	140,209	8,553	2,441	10,959	162,162	135,489	11,226	9,754	2,454	3,239	807	2,812
1970—Jan.	140,321	8,495	1,864	11,054	161,734	134,085	11,283	10,226	2,287	3,853	768	2,774

[1] Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

[2] Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

[3] Insured savings and loan assns. only. Data on outstanding commitments are comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on preceding page) except that figures for loans in process are not included above but are included in the figures for mutual savings banks.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised. Figures for Jan. and June 1968 reflect conversion of one savings and loan assn. to a mutual savings bank. Figures for June 1968 also reflect exclusion of two savings and loan assns. in process of liquidation. Data for May 1969 reflect conversion of one savings and loan assn. to a commercial bank.

MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Federal home loan banks						Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations)		Banks for cooperatives		Federal intermediate credit banks		Federal land banks	
	Assets			Liabilities and capital										
	Advances to members	Investments	Cash and deposits	Bonds and notes	Member deposits	Capital stock	Mortgage loans (A)	Debentures and notes (L)	Loans to cooperatives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and discounts (A)	Debentures (L)	Mortgage loans (A)	Bonds (L)
1966	6,935	2,523	113	6,859	1,037	1,369	4,266	3,800	1,290	1,074	2,924	2,786	4,958	4,385
1967	4,386	2,598	127	4,060	1,432	1,395	5,348	4,919	1,506	1,253	3,411	3,214	5,609	4,904
1968	5,259	2,375	126	4,701	1,383	1,402	6,872	6,376	1,577	1,334	3,654	3,570	6,126	5,399
1969	9,289	1,862	124	8,422	1,041	1,478	10,541	10,511	1,732	1,473	4,275	4,116	6,714	5,949
1969—Jan.	5,357	2,049	82	4,701	1,111	1,408	7,032	6,604	1,630	1,401	3,719	3,576	6,169	5,432
Feb.	5,298	2,069	82	4,601	1,131	1,434	7,244	6,818	1,680	1,425	n.a.	3,668	6,226	5,432
Mar.	5,331	2,181	97	4,674	1,244	1,443	7,417	7,193	1,663	1,425	3,921	3,743	6,317	5,535
Apr.	5,764	2,051	99	5,021	1,179	1,447	7,574	7,317	1,648	1,426	n.a.	3,907	6,412	5,719
May	5,971	2,393	73	5,521	1,202	1,448	7,718	7,241	1,614	1,395	n.a.	4,044	6,483	5,716
June	6,413	1,964	141	5,521	1,278	1,451	7,891	8,077	1,594	1,391	4,355	4,176	6,557	5,716
July	7,053	1,496	88	6,021	928	1,435	8,125	8,093	1,594	1,387	n.a.	4,310	6,605	5,867
Aug.	7,543	1,543	56	6,572	848	1,438	8,577	8,360	1,572	1,422	n.a.	4,397	6,644	5,867
Sept.	7,940	1,657	97	7,072	891	1,444	8,999	8,815	1,585	1,420	4,329	4,357	6,676	5,927
Oct.	8,439	1,654	90	7,572	865	1,457	9,500	9,756	1,680	1,429	n.a.	4,192	6,700	5,950
Nov.	8,802	1,968	110	8,172	939	1,467	10,009	10,205	1,705	1,445	n.a.	4,152	6,704	5,949
Dec.	9,289	1,862	124	8,422	1,041	1,478	10,541	10,511	1,732	1,473	4,275	4,116	6,714	5,949
1970—Jan.	9,852	1,536	72	8,822	806	1,503	11,070	10,717	1,804	1,508	4,371	4,161	6,738	5,938

NOTE.—Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among the omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of home loan banks. Bonds, debentures, and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly offered securities (excluding, for the home loan banks, bonds held within the FHLB System), and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; for a listing of these securities, see table below. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, JANUARY 30, 1970

Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)
Federal home loan banks	
Notes:	
Feb. 25, 1970 7	450
May 25, 1970 6	500
July 27, 1970 .... 8.40	650
Sept. 25, 1970 .... 8⅜	650
Nov. 25, 1970 .... 8.70	250
Bonds:	
Feb. 25, 1970 6	200
Mar. 25, 1970 6	200
Mar. 25, 1970 .... 6.85	346
Apr. 27, 1970 6	225
May 25, 1970 .... 5.80	300
June 26, 1970 8	550
Aug. 25, 1970 .... 6.70	200
Aug. 25, 1970 .... 8.20	650
Oct. 20, 1970 .... 8.25	650
Jan. 26, 1971 .... 8.63	600
Feb. 25, 1971 .... 6.60	200
Feb. 25, 1971 .... 8.00	400
Apr. 26, 1971 .... 8⅜	250
May 25, 1971 7	350
Nov. 26, 1971 .... 8.20	250
Feb. 25, 1972 .... 8.20	200
Jan. 25, 1974 .... 8.40	300
Aug. 25, 1974 .... 7.65	201
Nov. 25, 1974 .... 8.00	250
Federal National Mortgage Association—Secondary market operations	
Discount notes	3,605
Debentures:	
Feb. 10, 1970 .... 6.60	250
Apr. 10, 1970 .... 4⅝	142
June 10, 1970 .... 6.60	400
July 10, 1970 .... 7.38	400
Sept. 10, 1970 .... 4⅛	119
Oct. 13, 1970 .... 5¾	400
Nov. 10, 1970 .... 8.30	350
Dec. 10, 1970 .... 8.10	250
Feb. 10, 1971 .... 8.75	400
Mar. 11, 1971 6	350
May 5, 1971 .... 8.20	400
Federal National Mortgage Association—Cont.	
Debentures:	
June 10, 1971 .... 6.85	250
July 12, 1971 .... 8.60	400
Aug. 10, 1971 .... 4⅛	64
Sept. 10, 1971 .... 4½	96
Sept. 10, 1971 .... 5¾	350
Nov. 10, 1971 .... 6.85	350
Feb. 10, 1972 .... 5⅛	98
Mar. 10, 1972 .... 6¾	250
Mar. 10, 1972 .... 6.75	200
June 12, 1972 .... 4⅜	100
Sept. 11, 1972 .... 7.40	200
Dec. 11, 1972 .... 8.00	200
Mar. 12, 1973 .... 8.30	250
June 12, 1973 .... 4¼	146
Oct. 1, 1973 6	250
Sept. 10, 1974 .... 7.85	250
Feb. 10, 1977 .... 4½	198
Banks for cooperatives	
Debentures:	
Feb. 2, 1970 .... 8.05	397
Apr. 1, 1970 .... 8.20	282
May 4, 1970 .... 8.05	230
June 1, 1970 .... 8.45	313
July 1, 1970 .... 8.65	286
Federal intermediate credit banks	
Debentures:	
Feb. 2, 1970 .... 6.90	526
Mar. 2, 1970 .... 7.10	445
Apr. 1, 1970 .... 7.90	448
May 4, 1970 .... 8¼	473
June 1, 1970 .... 6.70	436
July 1, 1970 .... 8.20	352
Aug. 3, 1970 .... 7.95	454
Sept. 1, 1970 .... 8.45	458
Oct. 1, 1970 .... 8.80	570
Federal land banks	
Bonds:	
Feb. 15, 1967–72 .... 4⅛	72
Federal land banks—Cont.	
Bonds:	
Oct. 1, 1967–70 .... 4½	75
Feb. 20, 1970 .... 5⅛	82
Feb. 20, 1970 .... 6.30	344
Apr. 1, 1970 .... 3½	83
Apr. 20, 1970 .... 6.20	362
June 22, 1970 .... 6.70	174
June 22, 1970 .... 6¾	203
July 20, 1970 .... 5⅛	85
July 20, 1970 6	241
Aug. 20, 1970 .... 8.15	270
Oct. 20, 1970 .... 6.30	223
Feb. 23, 1971 .... 6.80	431
May 1, 1971 .... 3½	60
July 20, 1971 .... 8.15	270
July 20, 1971 .... 8.45	232
Oct. 20, 1971 .... 6.00	447
Feb. 15, 1972 .... 5.70	230
Sept. 15, 1972 .... 3⅞	109
Sept. 15, 1972 .... 8.35	337
Oct. 23, 1972 .... 5⅞	200
Feb. 20, 1973–78 .... 4⅛	148
July 20, 1973 .... 8.45	198
Feb. 20, 1974 .... 4½	155
Apr. 21, 1975 .... 4⅜	200
Feb. 24, 1976 5	123
July 20, 1976 .... 5⅜	150
Apr. 20, 1978 .... 5⅛	150
Jan. 22, 1979 5	285
Tennessee Valley Authority	
Short-term notes	360
Bonds:	
June 1, 1974 .... 8.50	100
Nov. 15, 1985 .... 4.40	50
July 1, 1986 .... 4⅝	50
Feb. 1, 1987 .... 4½	45
May 15, 1992 .... 5.70	70
Nov. 13, 1992 .... 6⅜	60
Oct. 1994 .... 8¼	100

NOTE.—These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table above.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. budget					Means of financing									Memo: Net debt transfer to private ownership[2]
	Receipt-expenditure account					Borrowings from the public [2]						Less: Cash and monetary assets			
	Budget receipts	Net expenditures	Net lending	Budget outlays[1]	Budget surplus or deficit (−)	Public debt securities	Plus: Agency securities[3]	Less: Investments by Govt. accounts[4]		Less: Special notes[5]	Equals: Total borrowing	Treasury operating balance	Other	Other means of financing, net[6]	
								Special issues	Other						
Fiscal year:															
1966	130,856	130,820	3,832	134,652	−3,796	2,633	4,041	2,470	774	354	3,076	−609	161	270	....
1967	149,552	153,201	5,053	158,254	−8,702	6,314	5,079	5,035	4,000	−482	2,838	−5,222	304	945	....
1968	153,671	172,802	6,030	178,833	−25,162	21,357	5,944	3,271	2,049	−1,119	23,100	−397	1,700	3,364	....
1969	187,792	183,080	1,476	184,556	3,236	6,142	633	7,364	2,089	−1,384	−1,295	596	1,616	270	9,853
Half year:															
1968—Jan.-June	86,490	87,941	4,364	92,307	−5,816	2,915	4,294	2,192	1,472	−683	4,228	−266	1,668	2,989	....
July-Dec.	82,899	92,210	977	93,186	−10,287	10,450	1,446	−280	1,487	−384	11,076	−598	27	−1,363	9,853
1969—Jan.-June	104,893	90,870	499	91,370	13,523	−4,308	−813	7,643	603	−1,000	−12,371	1,194	1,589	1,633	....
July-Dec.	90,818	97,562	1,355	98,917	− 8,099	14,505	−429	3,939	326	....	9,811	−567	315	−1,964	....
Month:															
1969—Jan.	r15,850	15,799	−37	15,762	r88	1,383	−35	c612	c112	−1,000	1,624	2,504	r315	r1,106	....
Feb.	14,590	14,361	373	14,734	−144	−648	195	1,158	275	....	−1,887	−2,304	−126	−399	....
Mar.	13,727	15,637	2	15,639	−1,912	782	−91	150	122	....	418	−114	−171	1,208	....
Apr.	23,596	15,922	50	15,972	7,625	−1,080	−559	1,253	−436	....	−2,456	3,380	2,119	330	....
May	13,346	15,279	485	15,764	−2,418	1,599	−137	2,585	361	....	−1,485	−2,458	−1,843	−400	....
June	23,805	13,895	−373	13,522	10,283	−6,345	−188	1,885	169	....	−8,587	186	920	−590	....
July	12,542	15,542	152	15,695	−3,153	3,292	[3]1,316	−21	191	....	[3]4,438	−217	−484	−402	....
Aug.	14,999	16,790	316	17,106	−2,107	3,175	−829	1,543	124	....	679	−1,651	−62	−285	....
Sept.	20,406	17,167	448	17,616	2,790	498	−643	521	−291	....	−375	2,608	577	770	....
Oct.	11,832	17,602	342	17,944	−6,112	3,709	−47	−826	99	....	4,388	−1,166	19	577	....
Nov.	14,332	15,225	236	15,461	−1,130	3,718	−141	780	103	....	2,695	958	−4	−610	....
Dec.	16,704	15,232	−140	15,092	1,612	113	−85	1,938	103	....	−2,012	−1,099	269	−430	....
1970—Jan.	16,303	16,564	−164	16,399	−97	−654	−64	−717	193	....	−194	1,100	775	2,166	....

End of period	Selected balances										Memo: Debt of Govt.-sponsored corps.—Now private[7]
	Treasury operating balance				Federal securities						
	F.R. Banks	Tax and loan accounts	Gold balance	Total	Public debt securities	Agency securities	Less: Investments of Govt. accounts[4]		Less: Special notes[5]	Equals: Total held by public	
							Special issues	Other			
Fiscal year:											
1966	766	10,050	102	10,917	319,907	13,377	51,120	13,664	3,810	264,690	10,436
1967	1,311	4,272	112	5,695	326,221	18,455	56,155	17,663	3,328	267,529	9,220
1968	1,074	4,113	111	5,298	347,578	24,399	59,374	19,766	2,209	290,629	10,041
1969	1,258	4,525	112	5,894	353,720	14,249	66,738	20,923	825	279,483	24,071
Calendar year:											
1968	703	3,885	111	4,700	358,029	15,064	59,094	20,318	1,825	291,855	21,481
1969	1,312	3,903	112	5,327	368,226	13,820	70,677	21,250	825	289,294	30,578
Month:											
1969—Jan.	517	6,576	111	7,204	359,412	15,031	59,707	20,430	825	293,481	21,840
Feb.	505	4,284	111	4,900	358,764	15,225	60,865	20,705	825	291,595	22,068
Mar.	783	3,891	111	4,786	359,546	15,134	61,015	20,827	825	292,012	22,696
Apr.	950	7,105	111	8,166	358,466	14,575	62,268	20,391	825	289,557	23,520
May	621	4,976	112	5,708	360,065	14,437	64,853	20,752	825	288,072	24,043
June	1,258	4,525	112	5,894	353,720	14,249	66,738	20,923	825	279,483	24,991
July	935	4,630	112	5,677	357,012	r15,565	67,716	21,116	825	r283,921	25,809
Aug.	894	3,020	112	4,026	360,187	r14,736	68,259	21,240	825	r284,599	27,121
Sept.	1,003	5,519	112	6,634	360,685	r14,093	68,779	20,950	825	r284,224	27,734
Oct.	954	4,402	112	5,468	364,394	r14,045	67,959	21,044	825	r288,612	r29,038
Nov.	980	5,335	112	6,426	368,112	13,905	68,739	21,147	825	291,306	r30,072
Dec.	1,312	3,903	112	5,327	368,226	13,820	70,677	21,250	825	289,294	30,578
1970—Jan.	1,127	5,188	112	6,427	367,572	13,755	69,960	21,442	825	289,100	n.a.

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[1] Equals net expenditures plus net lending.

[2] The decrease in Federal securities resulting from conversion to private ownership of Govt.-sponsored corporations is shown as a memo item rather than as a repayment of borrowing from the public in the top panel. In the bottom panel, however, these conversions decrease the outstanding amounts of Federal securities held by the public mainly by reductions in agency securities. The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) was converted to private ownership in Sept. 1968 and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (FICB) and Banks for Cooperatives in Dec. 1968.

[3] Reflects transfer of publicly held CCC certificates of interest from expenditure account to public debt account, increasing recorded borrowing from the public during July 1969 by $1,583 million.

[4] Series corrected beginning Jan. 1968 to exclude Federal home loan bank holdings of special issues, which should have been removed when the Federal home loan banks were eliminated from Government accounts.

[5] Represents non-interest-bearing public debt securities issued to the International Monetary Fund and international lending organizations. New obligations to these agencies are handled by letters of credit.

[6] Includes accrued interest payable on public debt securities, deposit funds, miscellaneous liability and asset accounts, and seigniorage.

[7] Includes debt of Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, D.C. Stadium Fund, FNMA (beginning Sept. 1968), FICB, and Banks for Cooperatives (beginning Dec. 1968).

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Budget receipts															
	Total	Individual income taxes				Corporation income taxes		Social insurance taxes and contributions					Excise taxes	Customs	Estate and gift	Misc. receipts[3]
		Withheld	Nonwithheld	Refunds	Net total	Gross receipts	Refunds	Employment taxes and contributions[1]		Unempl. insur.	Other net receipts[2]	Net total				
								Payroll taxes	Self-empl.							
Fiscal year:																
1966	130,856	42,811	18,486	5,851	55,446	30,834	761	20,662		3,777	1,129	25,567	13,062	1,767	3,066	1,875
1967	149,552	50,521	18,850	7,845	61,526	34,918	946	26,047	1,776	3,659	1,867	33,349	13,719	1,901	2,978	2,108
1968	153,671	57,301	20,951	9,527	68,726	29,897	1,232	27,680	1,544	3,346	2,052	34,622	14,079	2,038	3,051	2,491
1969	187,792	70,182	27,258	10,191	87,249	38,338	1,660	32,521	1,715	3,328	2,353	39,918	15,222	2,319	3,491	2,916
Half year:																
1968—Jan.-June	86,490	30,089	16,802	8,971	37,921	18,551	655	15,001	1,439	2,011	1,087	19,538	7,003	1,045	1,718	1,369
July-Dec.	82,899	33,736	5,515	476	38,775	15,494	784	14,944	131	1,289	1,179	17,544	7,834	1,213	1,417	1,405
1969—Jan.-June	104,893	36,446	21,743	9,715	48,474	22,844	876	17,577	1,584	2,039	1,174	22,374	7,388	1,106	2,074	1,511
July-Dec.	90,818	38,766	5,771	481	44,056	15,179	982	17,057	131	1,270	1,283	19,741	8,242	1,263	1,496	1,824
Month:																
1969—Jan.	r15,850	5,111	5,184	r45	10,249	1,665	62	1,688	110	159	217	2,175	r1,224	119	277	202
Feb.	14,590	7,254	1,202	1,169	8,456	784	102	3,796	128	773	183	4,880	1,152	144	230	217
Mar.	13,727	6,015	843	2,858	3,999	5,189	223	2,470	134	63	198	2,865	1,156	197	308	237
Apr.	23,596	5,164	9,540	2,598	12,106	5,554	231	2,555	958	162	206	3,881	1,160	224	631	271
May	13,346	6,681	804	2,725	4,760	959	152	4,545	190	821	192	5,748	1,272	213	310	237
June	23,805	6,244	4,171	292	10,123	8,692	104	2,523	64	61	176	2,823	1,395	210	319	347
July	12,542	6,005	548	150	6,404	1,196	126	2,510	......	124	244	2,879	1,419	222	221	328
Aug.	14,999	7,014	319	103	7,230	716	145	4,392	......	601	217	5,209	1,263	213	257	256
Sept.	20,406	5,948	3,912	84	9,776	5,673	122	2,655	111	51	205	3,022	1,295	215	254	292
Oct.	11,832	6,284	419	67	6,636	1,180	336	2,044	12	93	216	2,364	1,259	231	264	234
Nov.	14,332	7,108	160	33	7,236	778	144	3,547	......	343	187	4,078	1,606	185	222	370
Dec.	16,704	6,407	412	45	6,774	5,637	110	1,908	9	59	214	2,181	1,400	197	277	340
1970—Jan.	16,303	6,203	4,491	35	10,660	1,252	125	2,179	111	129	254	2,674	1,154	195	286	208

Period	Budget outlays[4]													
	Total	National defense	Intl. affairs	Space research	Agriculture	Natural resources	Commerce and transp.	Commun. develop. and housing	Education and manpower	Health and welfare	Veterans	Interest	General govt.	Intragovt. transactions[5]
Fiscal year:														
1966	134,652	56,785	4,490	5,933	3,679	2,035	7,135	2,644	4,523	31,294	5,920	11,285	2,292	−3,364
1967	158,254	70,081	4,547	5,423	4,376	1,860	7,554	2,616	6,135	37,602	6,897	12,588	2,510	−3,936
1968	178,833	80,517	4,619	4,721	5,943	1,702	8,047	4,076	7,012	43,508	6,882	13,744	2,561	−4,499
1969	184,556	81,240	3,785	4,247	6,221	2,129	7,873	1,961	6,825	49,095	7,640	15,791	2,866	−5,117
1970e[6]	197,885	79,432	4,113	3,886	6,343	2,485	9,436	3,046	7,538	57,097	8,681	17,821	3,620	−6,088
1971e[6]	200,771	73,583	3,589	3,400	5,364	2,503	8,785	3,781	8,129	65,341	8,475	17,799	4,084	−6,639
Half year:														
1968—Jan.-June	92,306	41,778	......	2,429	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
July-Dec.	93,186	39,823	1,907	2,133	4,928	1,269	4,501	1,033	3,061	23,893	3,665	7,608	1,324	−1,959
1969—Jan.-June	91,370	41,417	1,878	2,114	1,293	860	3,372	928	3,764	25,202	3,975	8,183	1,542	−3,158
July-Dec.	98,917	40,588	1,941	1,839	5,479	1,520	4,610	1,827	3,161	26,020	4,148	8,630	1,592	−2,438
Month:														
1969—Jan.	r15,762	r6,891	271	347	626	144	634	r268	r530	4,101	636	1,280	r239	−205
Feb.	14,734	6,416	381	335	271	72	406	204	721	4,058	651	1,349	173	−302
Mar.	15,639	6,815	286	385	327	152	583	−79	569	4,405	715	1,411	278	−210
Apr.	15,972	6,934	377	353	448	199	537	46	632	4,373	695	1,407	226	−255
May	15,764	6,733	459	367	153	154	657	273	744	4,197	686	1,388	244	−291
June	13,522	7,651	374	326	−701	141	625	−267	978	3,971	656	1,352	239	−1,823
July	15,695	6,560	324	319	659	223	613	249	411	4,299	660	1,364	272	−258
Aug.	17,106	6,868	299	337	1,130	368	858	311	524	4,336	669	1,440	279	−314
Sept.	17,616	6,767	357	294	1,801	286	784	225	666	4,219	693	1,513	225	−215
Oct.	17,944	7,267	374	327	1,108	263	964	588	654	4,484	694	1,220	248	−248
Nov.	15,461	6,303	443	267	393	188	735	228	398	4,239	710	1,571	249	−263
Dec.	15,092	6,822	145	296	385	192	655	224	509	4,443	722	1,521	319	−1,139
1970—Jan.	16,399	6,648	161	291	659	113	713	212	591	4,691	728	1,537	311	−256

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[1] Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and Railroad Retirement accounts.

[2] Supplementary Medical Insurance premiums and Federal employee retirement contributions.

[3] Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts.

[4] Outlays by functional categories are now published in the *Monthly Treasury Statement* (beginning April 1969). Monthly back data (beginning July 1968) are published in the *Treasury Bulletin* of June 1969.

[5] Consists of government contributions for employee retirement and interest received by trust funds.

[6] Estimates presented in *Jan. 1970 Budget Document.* Breakdowns do not add to totals because special allowances for contingencies, Federal pay increase, and allowance for revenue sharing, totaling $475 million for fiscal 1970 and $2,575 million for fiscal 1971, are not included.

GROSS PUBLIC DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross public debt [1]	Public issues									Special issues [4]
		Total	Marketable					Con-vert-ible bonds	Nonmarketable		
			Total	Bills	Certifi-cates	Notes	Bonds [2]		Total [3]	Sav-ings bonds & notes	
1941—Dec.	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	....	6.0	33.6	....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1946—Dec.	259.1	233.1	176.6	17.0	30.0	10.1	119.5	....	56.5	49.8	24.6
1962—Dec.	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7	53.7	78.4	4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Dec.	309.3	261.6	207.6	51.5	10.9	58.7	86.4	3.2	50.7	48.8	43.7
1964—Dec.	317.9	267.5	212.5	56.5	....	59.0	97.0	3.0	52.0	49.7	46.1
1965—Dec.	320.9	270.3	214.6	60.2	....	50.2	104.2	2.8	52.9	50.3	46.3
1966—Dec.	329.3	273.0	218.0	64.7	5.9	48.3	99.2	2.7	52.3	50.8	52.0
1967—Dec.	344.7	284.0	226.5	69.9	....	61.4	95.2	2.6	54.9	51.7	57.2
1968—Dec.	358.0	296.0	236.8	75.0	....	76.5	85.3	2.5	56.7	52.3	59.1
1969—Feb.	358.8	295.9	236.5	76.8	....	78.2	81.5	2.5	56.9	52.3	60.9
Mar.	359.5	296.6	237.3	77.5	....	78.2	81.5	2.5	56.8	52.3	61.1
Apr.	358.5	294.2	235.0	75.3	....	78.2	81.4	2.5	56.8	52.2	62.3
May	360.1	293.3	234.1	75.3	....	78.9	79.8	2.5	56.7	52.2	64.9
June	353.7	284.9	226.1	68.4	....	78.9	78.8	2.5	56.4	52.2	66.8
July	357.0	288.4	229.6	71.9	....	78.9	78.8	2.5	56.3	52.2	66.8
Aug.	360.2	289.9	231.2	74.0	....	78.5	78.7	2.5	56.3	52.1	68.4
Sept.	360.7	289.9	231.2	74.0	....	78.5	78.7	2.5	56.3	52.1	68.9
Oct.	364.3	294.4	235.0	79.0	....	85.4	70.6	2.4	56.9	52.1	68.1
Nov.	368.1	297.0	237.9	81.9	....	85.4	70.6	2.4	56.6	52.1	69.3
Dec.	368.2	295.2	235.9	80.6	....	85.4	69.9	2.4	56.9	52.2	71.0
1970—Jan.	367.6	295.5	236.3	81.1	....	85.4	69.8	2.4	56.8	52.1	70.1
Feb.	368.8	295.4	236.0	81.2	....	91.4	63.4	2.4	57.0	52.1	71.4

[1] Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which $633 million on Feb. 28, 1970, was not subject to statutory debt limitation).

[2] Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal saving bonds.

[3] Includes (not shown separately): depositary bonds, retirement plan bonds, foreign currency series, foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1954, Armed Forces leave bonds; before 1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment bonds.

[4] Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, and the Federal home loan banks.

NOTE.—Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. See also second paragraph in NOTE to table below.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT

(Par value, in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross public debt	Held by—		Held by private investors									
		U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	F.R. Banks	Total	Com-mercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insur-ance com-panies	Other corpo-rations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and inter-national [1]	Other misc. inves-tors [2]
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1939—Dec.	41.9	6.1	2.5	33.4	12.7	2.7	5.7	2.0	.4	1.9	7.5	.2	.3
1946—Dec.	259.1	27.4	23.4	208.3	74.5	11.8	24.9	15.3	6.3	44.2	20.0	2.1	9.3
1962—Dec.	303.5	53.2	30.8	219.5	67.1	6.0	11.5	18.6	20.1	47.0	19.1	15.3	14.8
1963—Dec.	309.3	55.3	33.6	220.5	64.2	5.6	11.2	18.7	21.1	48.2	20.0	15.9	15.6
1964—Dec.	317.9	58.4	37.0	222.5	63.9	5.5	11.0	18.2	21.1	49.1	20.7	16.7	16.3
1965—Dec.	320.9	59.7	40.8	220.5	60.7	5.3	10.3	15.8	22.9	49.7	22.4	16.7	16.7
1966—Dec.	329.3	65.9	44.3	219.2	57.4	4.6	9.5	14.9	24.9	50.3	24.4	14.5	18.8
1967—Dec.	344.7	73.1	49.1	222.4	63.8	4.1	8.6	12.2	25.1	51.2	22.9	15.8	18.9
1968—Dec.	358.0	76.6	52.9	228.5	65.5	3.6	8.0	14.6	27.1	51.5	23.7	14.3	20.1
1969—Jan.	359.4	77.3	52.1	230.0	64.2	3.6	7.9	16.8	27.8	51.5	24.4	11.9	21.8
Feb.	358.8	78.7	52.3	227.8	60.8	3.6	7.8	17.8	28.4	51.5	24.7	12.0	21.1
Mar.	359.5	79.0	52.4	228.1	60.6	3.6	7.7	17.6	28.1	51.4	25.0	11.8	22.1
Apr.	358.5	79.8	53.1	225.6	58.6	3.5	7.6	17.0	28.7	51.4	25.2	12.3	21.2
May	360.1	82.7	53.8	223.6	56.4	3.7	7.9	17.4	28.1	51.4	25.4	13.7	19.5
June	353.7	84.8	54.1	214.8	54.9	3.3	7.7	15.1	27.3	51.3	25.1	11.1	19.1
July	357.0	85.0	54.1	217.9	56.0	3.2	7.4	15.8	27.5	51.2	25.7	11.1	19.9
Aug.	360.2	86.6	54.9	218.6	54.7	3.2	7.2	16.8	27.3	51.2	26.0	11.9	20.4
Sept.	360.7	86.9	54.1	219.6	54.4	3.1	7.1	15.2	27.6	51.1	26.7	13.1	21.2
Oct.	364.4	86.1	55.5	222.7	55.7	3.0	7.1	16.4	27.0	51.1	27.4	12.9	22.1
Nov.	368.1	87.0	57.3	223.8	56.4	3.0	7.2	16.8	27.3	51.1	27.6	12.1	22.2
Dec.	368.2	89.0	57.2	222.0	56.5	2.9	7.1	15.8	27.1	51.2	28.2	12.2	21.0
1970—Jan.	367.6	88.6	55.5	223.5	54.3	2.9	7.2	16.4	28.3	51.1	29.6	12.1	21.5

[1] Consists of investment of foreign and international accounts in the United States.

[2] Consists of savings and loan assns., nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, and dealers and brokers. Also included are certain Govt. deposit accounts and Govt.-sponsored agencies.

NOTE—Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; *Treasury estimates for other groups.*

The debt and ownership concepts were altered beginning with the Mar. 1969 BULLETIN. The new concepts (1) exclude guaranteed securities and (2) remove from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and add to other *miscellaneous investors* the holdings of certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1–5 years	5–10 years	10–20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
All holders:								
1966—Dec. 31	218,025	105,218	64,684	40,534	59,446	28,005	8,433	16,923
1967—Dec. 31	226,476	104,363	69,870	34,493	78,159	18,859	8,417	16,679
1968—Dec. 31	236,812	108,611	75,012	33,599	68,260	35,130	8,396	16,415
1969—Dec. 31	235,863	118,124	80,571	37,553	73,301	20,026	8,358	16,054
1970—Jan. 31	236,321	118,633	81,081	37,552	73,295	20,026	8,354	16,014
U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:								
1966—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1967—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1968—Dec. 31	15,402	2,438	1,034	1,404	4,503	2,964	2,060	3,438
1969—Dec. 31	16,295	2,321	812	1,509	6,006	2,472	2,059	3,437
1970—Jan. 31	16,555	2,421	913	1,508	6,147	2,492	2,059	3,437
Federal Reserve Banks:								
1966—Dec. 31	44,282	35,360	12,296	23,064	7,502	1,007	153	260
1967—Dec. 31	49,112	31,484	16,041	15,443	16,215	858	178	377
1968—Dec. 31	52,937	28,503	18,756	9,747	12,880	10,943	203	408
1969—Dec. 31	57,154	36,023	22,265	13,758	12,810	7,642	224	453
1970—Jan. 31	55,510	34,353	20,551	13,802	12,835	7,642	224	454
Held by private investors:								
1966—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1967—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1968—Dec. 31	168,473	77,670	55,222	22,448	50,877	21,223	6,133	12,569
1969—Dec. 31	162,414	79,780	57,494	22,286	54,485	9,912	6,075	12,164
1970—Jan. 31	164,256	81,859	59,617	22,242	54,313	9,892	6,071	12,123
Commercial banks:								
1966—Dec. 31	47,182	15,838	8,771	7,067	21,112	9,343	435	454
1967—Dec. 31	52,194	18,451	10,415	8,036	26,370	6,386	485	502
1968—Dec. 31	53,174	18,894	9,040	9,854	23,157	10,035	611	477
1969—Dec. 31	45,173	15,104	6,727	8,377	24,692	4,399	564	414
1970—Jan. 31	43,245	13,553	5,288	8,265	24,344	4,397	550	401
Mutual savings banks:								
1966—Dec. 31	4,532	645	399	246	1,482	1,139	276	990
1967—Dec. 31	4,033	716	440	276	1,476	707	267	867
1968—Dec. 31	3,524	696	334	362	1,117	709	229	773
1969—Dec. 31	2,931	501	149	352	1,251	263	203	715
1970—Jan. 31	2,900	493	150	343	1,231	264	202	710
Insurance companies:								
1966—Dec. 31	8,158	847	508	339	1,978	1,581	1,074	2,678
1967—Dec. 31	7,360	815	440	375	2,056	914	1,175	2,400
1968—Dec. 31	6,857	903	498	405	1,892	721	1,120	2,221
1969—Dec. 31	6,152	868	419	449	1,808	253	1,197	2,028
1970—Jan. 31	3,439	296	238	58	421	44	1,012	1,666
Nonfinancial corporations:								
1966—Dec. 31	6,323	4,729	3,396	1,333	1,339	200	6	49
1967—Dec. 31	4,936	3,966	2,897	1,069	898	61	3	9
1968—Dec. 31	5,915	4,146	2,848	1,298	1,163	568	12	27
1969—Dec. 31	5,007	3,157	2,082	1,075	1,766	63	12	8
1970—Jan. 31	5,078	3,344	2,138	1,206	1,641	69	14	9
Savings and loan associations:								
1966—Dec. 31	3,883	782	583	199	1,251	1,104	271	475
1967—Dec. 31	4,575	1,255	718	537	1,767	811	281	461
1968—Dec. 31	4,724	1,184	680	504	1,675	1,069	346	450
1969—Dec. 31	3,851	808	269	539	1,916	357	329	441
1970—Jan. 31	3,789	756	252	504	1,922	346	329	436
State and local governments:								
1966—Dec. 31	15,384	5,545	4,512	1,033	2,165	1,499	1,910	4,265
1967—Dec. 31	14,689	5,975	4,855	1,120	2,224	937	1,557	3,995
1968—Dec. 31	13,426	5,323	4,231	1,092	2,347	805	1,404	3,546
1969—Dec. 31	13,909	6,416	5,200	1,216	2,853	524	1,225	2,893
1970—Jan. 31	14,698	7,168	5,822	1,346	2,933	524	1,222	2,852
All others:								
1966—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1967—Dec. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1968—Dec. 31	80,853	46,524	37,591	8,933	19,526	7,316	2,411	5,075
1969—Dec. 31	85,391	52,926	42,648	10,278	20,199	4,053	2,545	5,665
1970—Jan. 31	91,107	56,249	45,729	10,520	21,821	4,248	2,742	6,049

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Beginning with Dec. 1968, certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts have been removed from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and added to "All others." Comparable data are not available for earlier periods.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total marketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date by those reporting in the Survey and the number of owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 5,760 commercial banks, 495 mutual savings banks, and 750 insurance companies combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 468 nonfinancial corporations and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 70 per cent by 503 State and local govts.

"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

DEALER TRANSACTIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
						U.S. Govt. securities	Other			
1969—Jan.	2,781	2,423	225	92	41	1,058	116	1,022	585	337
Feb.	2,453	2,095	226	97	37	885	86	916	565	278
Mar.	2,254	1,962	180	69	43	829	91	837	496	319
Apr.	2,270	1,998	165	69	39	803	97	840	530	387
May	2,286	1,852	210	189	35	853	102	781	549	360
June	2,491	2,171	199	86	34	1,039	107	849	496	395
July	2,233	1,966	172	62	34	839	91	822	480	351
Aug.	2,286	1,965	233	51	36	948	104	776	459	311
Sept.	2,442	2,017	290	101	34	1,009	80	835	520	342
Oct.	2,725	2,209	364	111	41	1,145	99	1,006	474	460
Nov.	2,439	2,114	225	60	40	920	87	913	518	414
Dec.	2,551	2,162	281	55	54	1,029	98	965	460	381
1970—Jan.	2,385	2,058	233	58	36	971	92	922	402	410
Week ending—										
1970—Jan. 7	2,936	2,561	273	63	39	1,327	127	1,073	409	372
14	2,675	2,334	240	57	46	1,141	94	993	447	268
21	2,136	1,869	192	43	34	903	93	870	269	ʳ482
28ʳ	1,688	1,492	138	27	31	578	61	694	356	523
Feb. 4	3,548	2,661	555	304	28	1,467	124	1,312	645	392
11	2,486	1,929	360	153	44	1,138	122	852	374	428
18	2,915	2,330	400	147	38	1,378	115	1,038	385	637
25	2,252	1,776	330	111	34	989	107	819	337	460

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of New York. They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale) or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities, by maturity					U.S. Govt. agency securities
	All Maturities	Within 1 year	1–5 years	5–10 years	Over 10 years	
1969—Jan.	2,918	2,757	0	130	32	508
Feb.	2,389	2,193	34	144	17	449
Mar.	2,230	2,119	−37	131	18	507
Apr.	3,107	2,998	−60	116	54	740
May	2,585	1,964	71	498	52	792
June	2,454	1,975	56	408	16	703
July	2,250	1,901	40	300	9	626
Aug.	2,299	1,853	170	230	47	492
Sept.	2,313	1,936	162	181	34	496
Oct.	2,389	1,903	256	193	37	512
Nov.	3,451	3,158	155	106	30	606
Dec.	3,607	3,266	205	100	35	564
1970—Jan.	2,908	2,869	−2	22	20	529
Week ending—						
1969—Dec. 3	3,971	3,705	144	99	23	573
10	3,814	3,465	211	107	31	628
17	3,245	2,915	194	104	32	464
24	3,329	2,973	214	99	43	573
31	3,830	3,459	244	86	41	599
1970—Jan. 7	3,291	3,038	149	76	28	557
14	2,827	2,749	4	50	24	465
21	2,770	2,790	−54	15	19	509
28	2,775	2,827	−71	3	15	570

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.

Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

DEALER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations[1]	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1969—Jan.	3,100	737	641	1,310	412
Feb.	2,660	417	361	1,311	573
Mar.	2,322	396	370	1,031	526
Apr.	3,392	963	497	1,086	847
May	3,103	542	376	1,072	1,112
June	2,994	717	520	862	896
July	2,372	810	363	690	509
Aug.	2,539	563	405	733	838
Sept.	2,586	771	564	470	781
Oct.	2,226	462	392	520	852
Nov.	3,692	1,050	712	856	1,073
Dec.	3,689	1,036	651	884	1,119
1970—Jan.	3,075	907	469	792	907
Week ending—					
1969—Dec. 3	3,998	1,217	777	977	1,027
10	4,054	1,145	787	1,044	1,078
17	3,719	1,019	643	825	1,232
24	3,191	863	556	835	937
31	3,539	1,057	555	774	1,154
1970—Jan. 7	3,731	1,061	588	885	1,197
14	3,198	1,083	461	777	877
21	2,782	870	384	773	755
28	2,739	716	437	772	814

[1] All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also NOTE to the opposite table on this page.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills		**Treasury bills—Cont.**		**Treasury notes—Cont.**		**Treasury bonds—Cont.**	
Feb. 28, 1970.........	1,501	July 23, 1970.........	1,204	Aug. 15, 1971.....8¼	2,252	Dec. 15, 1967–72..2½	2,580
Mar. 5, 1970.........	3,001	July 30, 1970.........	1,200	Oct. 1, 1971.....1½	72	Aug. 15, 1970.....4	4,129
Mar. 12, 1970.........	3,001	July 31, 1970.........	1,702	Nov. 15, 1971.....5⅜	1,734	Aug. 15, 1971.....4	2,806
Mar. 19, 1970.........	3,002	Aug. 6, 1970.........	1,203	Feb. 15, 1972.....4¾	2,006	Nov. 15, 1971.....3⅞	2,760
Mar. 23, 1970†.........	1,752	Aug. 13, 1970.........	1,201	Apr. 1, 1972.....1½	34	Feb. 15, 1972.....4	2,344
Mar. 26, 1970.........	3,010	Aug. 20, 1970.........	1,197	May 15, 1972.....4¾	5,310	Aug. 15, 1972.....4	2,579
Mar. 31, 1970.........	1,501	Aug. 27, 1970.........	1,301	Oct. 1, 1972.....1½	33	Aug. 15, 1973.....4	3,894
Apr. 2, 1970.........	3,011	Aug. 31, 1970.........	1,701	Apr. 1, 1973.....1½	34	Nov. 15, 1973.....4⅛	4,347
Apr. 9, 1970.........	3,005	Sept. 30, 1970.........	1,505	May 15, 1973.....7¾	1,157	Feb. 15, 1974.....4⅛	3,128
Apr. 16, 1970.........	3,005	Oct. 31, 1970.........	1,504	Aug. 15, 1973.....8⅛	1,839	May 15, 1974.....4¼	3,584
Apr. 22, 1970†.........	3,014	Nov. 30, 1970.........	1,001	Oct. 1, 1973.....1½	30	Nov. 15, 1974.....3⅞	2,240
Apr. 23, 1970.........	3,002	Dec. 31, 1970.........	1,002	Apr. 1, 1974.....1½	34	May 15, 1975–85..4¼	1,214
Apr. 30, 1970.........	4,503	Jan. 31, 1971.........	1,003	Aug. 15, 1974.....5⅝	10,284	June 15, 1978–83..3¼	1,551
May 7, 1970.........	3,002			Oct. 1, 1974.....1½	11	Feb. 15, 1980.....4	2,596
May 14, 1970.........	2,994			Nov. 15, 1974.....5¾	3,981	Nov. 15, 1980.....3½	1,905
May 21, 1970.........	3,003	**Treasury notes**		Feb. 15, 1975.....5¾	5,148	May 15, 1985.....3¼	1,085
May 28, 1970.........	3,002	Apr. 1, 1970.....1½	88	May 15, 1975.....6	6,760	Aug. 15, 1987–92..4¼	3,814
May 31, 1970.........	1,501	May 15, 1970.....5⅝	7,793	Feb. 15, 1976.....6¼	3,739	Feb. 15, 1988–93..4	249
June 4, 1970.........	1,200	May 15, 1970.....6⅜	8,764	May 15, 1976.....6½	2,697	May 15, 1989–94..4⅛	1,556
June 11, 1970.........	1,200	Aug. 15, 1970.....6⅜	2,329	Aug. 15, 1976.....7½	1,682	Feb. 15, 1990.....3½	4,802
June 18, 1970.........	1,201	Oct. 1, 1970.....1½	113	Feb. 15, 1977.....8	1,856	Feb. 15, 1995.....3	1,385
June 22, 1970†.........	4,508	Nov. 15, 1970.....5	7,675			Nov. 15, 1998.....3½	4,178
June 25, 1970.........	1,209	Feb. 15, 1971.....5⅜	2,509	**Treasury bonds**			
June 30, 1970.........	1,702	Feb. 15, 1971.....7¾	2,924	Mar. 15, 1965–70..2½	302		
July 2, 1970.........	1,202	Apr. 1, 1971.....1½	35	Mar. 15, 1966–71..2½	1,220	**Convertible bonds**	
July 9, 1970.........	1,207	May 15, 1971.....5¼	4,265	June 15, 1967–72..2½	1,240	**Investment Series B**	
July 16, 1970.........	1,205	May 15, 1971.....8	4,173	Sept. 15, 1967–72..2½	1,951	Apr. 1, 1975–80..2¾	2,420

† Tax-anticipation series.

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered[3]	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer				Total	Use of proceeds					
		General obligations	Revenue	HAA[1]	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other[2]			Education	Roads and bridges	Utilities[4]	Housing[5]	Veterans' aid	Other purposes
1962.........	8,845	5,582	2,681	437	145	1,419	2,600	4,825	8,732	8,568	2,963	1,114	1,668	521	125	2,177
1963.........	10,538	5,855	4,180	254	249	1,620	3,636	5,281	10,496	9,151	3,029	812	2,344	598	......	2,396
1964.........	10,847	6,417	3,585	637	208	1,628	3,812	5,407	10,069	10,201	3,392	688	2,437	727	120	2,838
1965.........	11,329	7,177	3,517	464	170	2,401	3,784	5,144	11,538	10,471	3,619	900	1,965	626	50	3,311
1966.........	11,405	6,804	3,955	325	312	2,590	4,110	4,695	n.a.	11,303	3,738	1,476	1,880	533	......	3,667
1967.........	14,766	8,985	5,013	477	334	2,842	4,810	7,115	n.a.	14,643	4,473	1,254	2,404	645	......	5,667
1968.........	16,596	9,269	6,517	528	282	2,774	5,946	7,884	n.a.	16,489	4,820	1,526	2,833	787	......	6,523
1968—Dec....	1,140	337	781	....	22	20	415	706	n.a.	1,138	169	46	196	20	......	707
1969—Jan....	1,262	942	309	....	11	546	285	432	n.a.	1,260	362	165	169	4	......	561
Feb....	987	460	378	143	7	144	477	366	n.a.	984	245	222	306	145	......	202
Mar...	538	326	201	....	11	110	149	279	n.a.	537	261	96	71	3	......	107
Apr....	1,801	1,007	785	....	9	539	738	525	n.a.	1,799	365	36	302	5	......	1,095
May...	1,110	637	273	177	23	266	340	504	n.a.	1,096	323	109	118	191	......	355
June...	737	517	181	....	39	97	155	486	n.a.	727	237	45	141	1	......	303
July...	1,097	826	261	....	10	405	245	446	n.a.	1,097	283	169	105	6	......	533
Aug....	808	583	213	....	12	228	255	325	n.a.	803	209	155	82	2	......	353
Sept....	559	361	106	49	43	100	130	329	n.a.	559	161	6	75	70	......	245
Oct....	1,280	898	357	....	24	482	270	526	n.a.	1,275	379	40	265	69	......	523
Nov....	886	489	358	33	5	102	360	422	n.a.	885	216	168	138	47	......	318
Dec....	816	679	134	....	3	340	192	286	n.a.	816	211	221	97	....	......	289

[1] Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Housing Assistance Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority.

[2] Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.

[3] Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale.

[4] Water, sewer, and other utilities.

[5] Includes urban redevelopment loans.

NOTE.—The figures in the first column differ from those shown on the following page, which are based on *Bond Buyer* data. The principal difference is in the treatment of U.S. Govt. loans.

Investment Bankers Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

TOTAL NEW ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues[1]										
	Total	Noncorporate				Corporate					
		U.S. Govt.[2]	U.S. Govt. agency[3]	U.S. State and local[4]	Other[5]	Total	Bonds			Stock	
							Total	Publicly offered	Privately placed	Preferred	Common
1961	35,527	12,253	1,448	8,360	303	13,165	9,420	4,700	4,720	450	3,294
1962	29,956	8,590	1,188	8,558	915	10,705	8,969	4,440	4,529	422	1,314
1963	35,199	10,827	1,168	10,107	887	12,211	10,856	4,713	6,143	343	1,011
1964	37,122	10,656	1,205	10,544	760	13,957	10,865	3,623	7,243	412	2,679
1965	40,108	9,348	2,731	11,148	889	15,992	13,720	5,570	8,150	725	1,547
1966	45,015	8,231	6,806	11,089	815	18,074	15,561	8,018	7,542	574	1,939
1967	68,514	19,431	8,180	14,288	1,817	24,798	21,954	14,990	6,964	885	1,959
1968	65,562	18,025	7,666	16,374	1,531	21,966	17,383	10,732	6,651	637	3,946
1968—Nov.	3,294	379	....	1,037	118	1,767	1,301	939	362	41	425
Dec.	3,812	377	223	1,138	20	2,054	1,572	607	965	19	464
1969—Jan.	4,284	427	424	1,244	113	2,075	1,616	980	636	67	393
Feb.	4,086	443	450	974	174	2,045	1,237	842	395	72	736
Mar.	3,514	382	453	520	61	2,098	1,344	835	509	98	657
Apr.	5,780	412	981	1,627	12	2,748	1,917	1,268	649	68	762
May	4,608	410	950	1,088	85	2,076	1,382	871	510	10	684
June	4,056	419	351	710	45	2,530	1,786	1,272	514	50	694
July	5,014	421	940	1,052	124	2,478	1,889	1,279	609	40	553
Aug.	3,314	377	600	794	117	1,427	944	685	259	72	410
Sept.	3,958	353	587	531	60	2,427	1,701	1,222	479	74	652
Oct.	5,447	440	1,782	1,254	11	1,960	1,316	965	351	20	623
Nov.	4,083	300	450	853	92	2,388	1,405	1,164	241	83	899

Period	Gross proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks
1961	3,371	741	800	389	692	20	2,347	692	692	1,128	1,522	753
1962	2,880	404	622	274	573	14	2,279	562	1,264	43	1,397	457
1963	3,202	313	676	150	948	9	2,259	418	953	152	2,818	313
1964	2,819	228	902	220	944	38	2,139	620	669	1,520	3,391	466
1965	4,712	704	1,153	251	953	60	2,332	604	808	139	3,762	514
1966	5,861	1,208	1,166	257	1,856	116	3,117	549	1,814	189	1,747	193
1967	9,894	1,164	1,950	117	1,859	466	4,217	718	1,786	193	2,247	186
1968	5,668	1,311	1,759	116	1,665	1,579	4,407	873	1,724	43	2,159	662
1969—Jan.	299	104	169	200	257	2	509	118	181	4	201	31
Feb.	344	169	197	346	329	18	136	179	56	....	176	96
Mar.	297	194	192	305	139	63	352	52	198	34	166	107
Apr.	327	186	330	276	151	101	627	157	43	1	438	110
May	434	134	101	397	141	4	371	20	129	68	203	70
June	505	186	119	314	202	13	606	96	187	4	167	131
July	636	238	133	177	122	4	446	47	286	....	266	123
Aug.	284	77	37	161	48	6	354	153	122	4	99	82
Sept.	501	124	142	209	181	9	413	131	230	43	233	210
Oct.	125	144	123	198	48	16	676	69	120	....	224	216
Nov.	291	167	197	242	129	3	423	201	156	44	209	326

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[1] Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

[2] *Includes guaranteed issues.*

[3] Issues not guaranteed.

[4] See NOTE to table at bottom of opposite page.

[5] Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of change, all issuers											
	All securities			Bonds and notes			Common and preferred stocks					
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues		Retirements		Net change	
							Invest. cos.[1]	Other	Invest. cos.[1]	Other	Invest. cos.[1]	Other
1965	21,535	10,025	11,511	12,747	4,649	8,098	5,583	3,205	2,134	3,242	3,450	−37
1966	26,327	9,567	16,761	15,629	4,542	11,088	6,529	4,169	2,025	3,000	4,504	1,169
1967	33,303	10,496	22,537	21,299	5,340	15,960	6,987	4,664	2,761	2,397	4,226	2,267
1968	35,384	16,234	19,150	19,381	5,418	13,962	9,945	6,057	3,857	6,959	6,088	−900
1968—III	8,280	4,112	4,167	4,732	1,249	3,482	2,127	1,421	949	1,914	1,178	−493
IV	10,962	5,168	5,794	5,528	1,575	3,953	3,452	1,982	1,032	2,561	2,420	−579
1969—I	10,631	4,521	6,110	4,949	1,272	3,676	3,498	2,184	1,065	2,183	2,433	....
II	9,688	4,323	5,365	5,365	1,504	3,861	1,960	2,363	1,055	1,764	905	599
III	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,499	1,382	3,117	n.a.	2,008	n.a.	598	n.a.	1,410

Period	Type of issuer											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and other [2]		Transportation [3]		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial [4]	
	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks
1965	2,606	−570	614	−70	185	−1	1,342	96	644	518	2,707	3,440
1966	4,324	32	616	−598	956	718	2,659	533	1,668	575	864	4,414
1967	7,237	832	1,104	282	1,158	165	3,444	652	1,716	467	1,302	4,178
1968	4,418	−1,842	2,242	821	987	−149	3,669	892	1,579	120	1,069	5,347
1968—III	1,210	−484	716	−123	300	−62	585	187	491	6	181	1,161
IV	667	−1,171	960	461	257	−71	1,310	152	269	50	491	2,419
1969—I	1,458	−372	360	259	539	75	674	331	405	45	239	2,096
II	936	−386	433	445	175	49	1,445	235	312	78	560	1,083
III	1,087	343	101	274	354	136	898	320	566	31	329	n.a.

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[1] Open-end and closed-end companies.

[2] Extractive and commercial and misc. companies.

[3] Railroad and other transportation companies.

[4] Includes investment companies.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on opposite page, new issues exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment companies, sales of securities held by affiliated companies, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include the same types of issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on opposite page.

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales [1]	Redemptions	Net sales	Total [2]	Cash position [3]	Other
1958	1,620	511	1,109	13,242	634	12,608
1959	2,280	786	1,494	15,818	860	14,958
1960	2,097	842	1,255	17,026	973	16,053
1961	2,951	1,160	1,791	22,789	980	21,809
1962	2,699	1,123	1,576	21,271	1,315	19,956
1963	2,460	1,504	952	25,214	1,341	23,873
1964	3,404	1,875	1,528	29,116	1,329	27,787
1965	4,359	1,962	2,395	35,220	1,803	33,417
1966	4,671	2,005	2,665	34,829	2,971	31,858
1967	4,670	2,745	1,927	44,701	2,566	42,135
1968	6,820	3,841	2,979	52,677	3,187	49,490
1969	6,717	3,661	3,056	48,291	3,846	44,445

Month	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales [1]	Redemptions	Net sales	Total [2]	Cash position [3]	Other
1969—Jan.	876	397	479	53,323	3,831	49,492
Feb.	625	379	246	50,512	3,880	46,632
Mar.	628	285	343	51,663	4,331	47,332
Apr.	654	348	306	52,787	4,579	48,208
May	529	364	165	52,992	4,262	48,730
June	474	338	136	49,401	3,937	45,464
July	503	260	243	46,408	4,167	42,241
Aug.	483	208	275	49,072	4,642	44,430
Sept.	442	235	207	48,882	4,393	44,489
Oct.	564	269	295	50,915	4,572	46,343
Nov.	417	277	140	49,242	4,079	38,163
Dec.	522	301	221	48,291	3,846	44,445
1970—Jan.	523	303	220	44,945	3,959	40,986

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[1] Includes contractual and regular single purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends.

[2] Market value at end of period less current liabilities.

[3] Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

NOTE.—Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1967		1968				1969[1]	
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Manufacturing													
Total (177 corps.):													
Sales	158,253	177,237	195,738	201,399	225,740	48,317	52,818	53,633	57,732	53,987	60,388	57,613	61,392
Profits before taxes	18,734	22,046	23,487	20,898	25,375	4,232	5,867	5,985	6,878	5,580	6,932	6,565	6,887
Profits after taxes	10,462	12,461	13,307	12,664	13,787	2,268	3,268	3,298	3,609	3,030	3,850	3,579	3,750
Dividends	5,933	6,527	6,920	6,989	7,271	1,721	1,897	1,716	1,731	1,746	2,078	1,838	1,916
Nondurable goods industries (78 corps.):[2]													
Sales	59,770	64,897	73,643	77,969	84,861	19,695	19,996	20,156	21,025	21,551	22,129	21,764	23,198
Profits before taxes	6,881	7,846	9,181	9,039	9,866	2,209	2,427	2,387	2,492	2,545	2,442	2,524	2,664
Profits after taxes	4,121	4,786	5,473	5,379	5,799	1,313	1,431	1,428	1,411	1,471	1,489	1,492	1,559
Dividends	2,408	2,527	2,729	3,027	3,082	770	781	743	751	763	825	812	808
Durable goods industries (99 corps.):[3]													
Sales	98,482	112,341	122,094	123,429	140,879	28,622	32,821	33,477	36,707	32,435	38,259	35,849	38,195
Profits before taxes	11,853	14,200	14,307	11,822	15,510	2,024	3,440	3,598	4,386	3,036	4,490	4,041	4,224
Profits after taxes	6,341	7,675	7,834	6,352	7,989	1,068	1,838	1,871	2,198	1,559	2,361	2,087	2,190
Dividends	3,525	4,000	4,191	3,964	4,189	952	1,117	972	981	983	1,253	1,026	1,108
Selected industries:													
Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):													
Sales	15,284	16,427	19,038	20,134	22,109	5,131	4,980	5,184	5,389	5,737	5,799	5,714	5,923
Profits before taxes	1,579	1,710	1,916	1,967	2,227	526	512	498	563	590	576	534	581
Profits after taxes	802	896	1,008	1,041	1,093	284	268	255	260	285	293	261	275
Dividends	481	509	564	583	616	146	145	150	155	155	156	162	165
Chemical and allied products (20 corps.):													
Sales	16,469	18,158	20,007	20,561	22,808	5,117	5,284	5,436	5,697	5,782	5,893	5,845	6,230
Profits before taxes	2,597	2,891	3,073	2,731	3,117	636	701	760	807	806	744	844	875
Profits after taxes	1,400	1,630	1,737	1,579	1,618	363	416	390	419	412	398	448	473
Dividends	924	926	948	960	1,002	235	252	236	236	243	287	252	251
Petroleum refining (16 corps.):													
Sales	16,589	17,828	20,887	23,258	24,218	5,985	6,075	5,890	6,013	6,100	6,214	6,107	6,610
Profits before taxes	1,560	1,962	2,681	3,004	2,866	744	835	767	692	740	667	726	728
Profits after taxes	1,309	1,541	1,898	2,038	2,206	504	540	592	520	561	534	562	558
Dividends	672	737	817	1,079	1,039	286	281	253	255	258	273	282	273
Primary metals and products (34 corps.):													
Sales	24,195	26,548	28,558	26,532	30,171	6,525	6,166	7,150	8,427	7,461	7,133	7,671	8,612
Profits before taxes	2,556	2,931	3,277	2,487	2,921	477	647	669	915	601	735	691	828
Profits after taxes	1,475	1,689	1,903	1,506	1,750	290	410	376	550	343	482	431	504
Dividends	763	818	924	892	952	228	228	224	230	233	264	242	245
Machinery (24 corps.):													
Sales	22,558	25,364	29,512	32,721	35,660	8,994	8,994	8,371	8,864	8,907	9,517	8,957	9,757
Profits before taxes	2,704	3,107	3,612	3,482	4,134	837	970	936	1,008	1,112	1,079	1,071	1,167
Profits after taxes	1,372	1,626	1,875	1,789	2,014	438	513	448	499	537	531	526	576
Dividends	673	774	912	921	992	227	229	247	248	248	249	270	271
Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):													
Sales	35,338	42,712	43,641	42,306	50,526	8,354	11,664	12,343	13,545	9,872	14,767	13,328	13,638
Profits before taxes	4,989	6,253	5,274	3,906	5,916	216	1,204	1,507	1,851	640	1,918	1,663	1,542
Profits after taxes	2,626	3,294	2,877	1,999	2,903	62	572	783	847	330	943	806	750
Dividends	1,629	1,890	1,775	1,567	1,642	362	477	364	364	364	550	365	436
Public utility													
Railroad:													
Operating revenue	9,778	10,208	10,661	10,377	10,855	2,531	2,676	2,610	2.757	2,707	2,781	2,741	2,916
Profits before taxes	829	979	1,094	385	634	92	−13	126	206	116	186	128	220
Profits after taxes	694	815	906	319	568	87	−31	110	175	108	174	98	173
Dividends	440	468	502	538	517	103	155	116	136	98	166	116	136
Electric power:													
Operating revenue	14,999	15,816	16,959	17,954	19,421	4,417	4,537	5,106	4,553	4,869	4,892	5,480	4,913
Profits before taxes	3,926	4,213	4,414	4,547	4,789	1,155	1,088	1,351	1,040	1,271	1,125	1,384	1,065
Profits after taxes	2,375	2,586	2,749	2,908	3,002	717	728	863	641	764	733	873	707
Dividends	1,682	1,838	1,938	2,066	2,201	513	529	539	555	543	565	580	577
Telephone:													
Operating revenue	10,550	11,320	12,420	13,311	14,430	3,341	3,429	3,486	3,544	3,629	3,771	3,853	3,975
Profits before taxes	3,069	3,185	3,537	3,694	3,951	953	949	971	989	990	1,001	1,070	1,043
Profits after taxes	1,590	1,718	1,903	1,997	1,961	515	513	525	441	493	502	540	523
Dividends	1,065	1,153	1,248	1,363	1,428	341	351	351	318	396	363	368	371

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[1] Manufacturing figures reflect changes by a number of companies in accounting methods and other reporting procedures.

[2] Includes 17 corporations in groups not shown separately.

[3] Includes 27 corporations in groups not shown separately.

NOTE.—*Manufacturing corporations:* Data are obtained primarily from published reports of companies.

Railroads: Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.

Electric power: Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B ectric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include *affiliated nonelectric operations.*

Telephone: Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General Depts. of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for two affiliated telephone companies. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the two affiliates.

All series: Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends.

Back data available from the Division of Research and Statistics.

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances[1]	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances[1]
1962	55.4	24.2	31.2	15.2	16.0	30.1	1968—I	87.9	39.9	47.9	22.2	25.7	44.8
1963	59.4	26.3	33.1	16.5	16.6	31.8	II	90.7	41.1	49.7	22.9	26.7	45.8
1964	66.8	28.3	38.4	17.8	20.6	33.9	III	91.5	41.4	50.0	23.6	26.5	46.2
							IV	94.5	42.9	51.6	23.8	27.8	46.7
1965	77.8	31.3	46.5	19.8	26.7	36.4							
1966	84.2	34.3	49.9	20.8	29.1	39.5							
1967	80.3	33.0	47.3	21.5	25.9	42.6	1969—I	95.5	43.9	51.7	23.8	27.9	47.7
1968	91.1	41.3	49.8	23.1	26.7	45.9	II	95.4	44.1	51.3	24.3	27.0	48.6
1969^{p}	94.0	43.4	50.6	24.6	26.0	49.1	III	92.5	42.8	49.7	24.9	24.9	49.6

[1] Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets							Current liabilities				
		Total	Cash	U.S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U.S. Govt.[1]	Other				U.S. Govt.[1]	Other		
1963	163.5	351.7	46.5	20.2	3.6	156.8	107.0	17.8	188.2	2.5	130.4	16.5	38.7
1964	170.0	372.2	47.3	18.6	3.4	169.9	113.5	19.6	202.2	2.7	140.3	17.0	42.2
1965	180.7	410.2	49.9	17.0	3.9	190.2	126.9	22.3	229.6	3.1	160.4	19.1	46.9
1966	188.2	442.6	49.3	15.4	4.5	205.2	143.1	25.1	254.4	4.4	179.0	18.3	52.8
1967	198.8	463.1	51.4	12.2	5.1	214.6	152.3	27.6	264.3	5.8	186.4	14.6	57.4
1968—I	204.3	470.9	49.3	14.5	4.8	216.6	155.0	30.7	266.6	6.1	184.7	16.5	59.3
II	207.8	481.2	50.5	13.0	4.7	223.5	158.3	31.2	273.5	6.2	190.9	14.8	61.5
III	208.7	491.5	51.9	12.6	4.8	229.4	162.1	30.8	282.7	6.3	196.8	15.1	64.6
IV	212.4	506.3	55.1	13.7	5.1	235.6	164.6	32.2	293.9	6.4	205.2	16.8	65.4
1969—I	215.0	515.7	51.9	15.4	4.8	239.8	169.2	34.6	300.8	6.9	206.1	19.1	68.8
II	216.3	526.7	52.6	13.0	4.8	247.1	174.0	35.3	310.4	7.2	215.3	15.4	72.5
III	214.6	536.8	51.2	11.8	4.6	254.7	178.7	35.7	322.2	7.5	222.9	16.4	75.4

[1] Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corporations' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan assns., insurance companies, and investment companies.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Total	Manufacturing		Mining	Transportation			Public utilities		Communications	Other[1]	Total (S.A. annual rate)
		Durable	Nondurable		Railroad	Air	Other	Electric	Gas and other			
1963^{r}	40.77	7.53	8.70	1.27	1.26	.40	1.58	3.67	1.31	4.06	10.99	....
1964^{r}	46.97	9.28	10.07	1.34	1.66	1.02	1.50	3.97	1.51	4.61	12.02	....
1965^{r}	54.42	11.50	11.94	1.46	1.99	1.22	1.68	4.43	1.70	5.30	13.19	....
1966^{r}	63.51	14.96	14.14	1.62	2.37	1.74	1.64	5.38	2.05	6.02	14.48	....
1967^{r}	65.47	14.06	14.45	1.65	1.86	2.29	1.48	6.75	2.00	6.34	14.59	....
1968^{r}	67.76	14.12	14.25	1.63	1.45	2.56	1.59	7.66	2.54	6.83	15.14	....
1969^{r}	75.56	15.96	15.72	1.86	1.86	2·51	1.68	8.94	2.67	8.30	16.05	....
1970[2]^{r}	83.58	17.61	17.19	1.94	2.36	2.91	1.64	11.15	2.58	9.68	16.50	....
1968—II^{r}	16.85	3.36	3.63	.43	.37	.58	.42	1.94	.68	1.62	3.81	66.29
III^{r}	16.79	3.54	3.59	.39	.31	.64	.41	1.87	.74	1.61	3.69	67.77
IV^{r}	19.03	4.16	3.94	.40	.38	.66	.47	2.16	.74	2.00	4.13	69.05
1969—I^{r}	16.04	3.36	3.22	.42	.38	.68	.38	1.88	.48	1.81	3.41	72.52
II^{r}	18.81	3.98	3.84	.48	.44	.66	.46	2.22	.77	2.00	3.97	73.94
III^{r}	19.25	4.03	4.12	.47	.49	.53	.40	2.23	.80	2.11	4.07	77.84
IV^{r}	21.46	4.59	4.53	.49	.55	.64	.44	2.61	.62	2.39	4.60	77.84
1970—I[2]^{r}	17.76	3.68	3.56	.41	.45	.69	.37	2.28	.39	5.93		80.00
II[2]	20.79	4.33	4.14	.47	.54	.80	.40	2.82	.70	6.60		81.78

[1] Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.

[2] Anticipated by business.

Note.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corporate and noncorporate business; excludes agriculture, real estate operators, medical, legal, educational, and cultural service, and nonprofit organizations.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Farm			Nonfarm								
	All holders	Financial institutions[1]	Other holders[2]		All holders	Financial institutions[1]	Other holders[3]	All holders	1- to 4-family houses[4]			Multifamily and commercial properties[5]			Mortgage type[6]	
			U.S. agencies	Individuals and others					Total	Finan. institutions[1]	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions[1]	Other holders	FHA—VA-underwritten	Conventional
1941	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	6.4	1.5	4.9	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	3.0	28.2
1945	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	4.8	1.3	3.4	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.3	26.5
1964	300.1	241.0	11.4	47.7	18.9	7.0	11.9	281.2	197.6	170.3	27.3	83.6	63.7	19.9	77.2	204.0
1965	325.8	264.6	12.4	48.7	21.2	7.8	13.4	304.6	212.9	184.3	28.7	91.6	72.5	19.1	81.2	223.4
1966	347.4	280.8	15.8	50.9	23.3	8.4	14.9	324.1	223.6	192.1	31.5	100.5	80.2	20.3	84.1	240.0
1967^{p}	370.2	298.8	18.4	53.0	25.5	9.1	16.3	344.8	236.1	201.8	34.2	108.7	87.9	20.9	88.2	256.6
1968^{p}	397.5	319.9	21.7	55.8	27.5	9.7	17.8	370.0	251.2	213.1	38.1	118.7	97.1	21.6	92.8	277.2
1967—III^{p}	363.3	293.3	17.5	52.5	24.9	8.9	16.0	338.3	232.0	198.7	33.3	106.4	85.7	20.7	86.4	251.9
IV^{p}	370.2	298.8	18.4	53.0	25.5	9.1	16.3	344.8	236.1	201.8	34.2	108.7	87.9	20.9	88.2	256.6
1968—I^{p}	375.8	302.6	19.6	53.5	26.0	9.3	16.7	349.8	239.1	203.7	35.4	110.6	89.6	21.0	89.4	260.4
II^{p}	382.9	308.1	20.6	54.2	26.7	9.6	17.1	356.1	243.2	206.7	36.5	112.9	91.8	21.2	90.7	265.4
III^{p}	389.8	313.5	21.1	55.1	27.2	9.6	17.5	362.6	247.0	209.7	37.3	115.6	94.1	21.5	92.0	270.6
IV^{p}	397.5	319.9	21.7	55.8	27.5	9.7	17.8	370.0	251.2	213.1	38.1	118.7	97.1	21.6	92.8	277.2
1969—I^{p}	403.7	324.7	22.6	56.4	28.1	9.8	18.3	375.7	254.8	216.0	38.8	120.9	98.9	21.9	94.5	281.2
II^{p}	411.7	331.0	23.4	57.1	28.8	10.1	18.7	382.9	259.5	219.9	39.5	123.4	101.0	22.4	96.6	286.3
III^{p}	418.5	335.5	24.9	58.1	29.3	10.1	19.1	389.2	263.4	222.5	40.9	125.8	102.9	22.9	......	......
IV^{p}	424.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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[1] Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust companies but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and savings and loan assns.

[2] U.S. agencies include former FNMA and, beginning fourth quarter 1968, new GNMA as well as FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Admin., and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. They also include U.S. sponsored agencies—new FNMA and Federal land banks. Other agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

[3] Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

[4] For multifamily and total residential properties, see p. A-52.

[5] Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.

[6] Data by type of mortgage on nonfarm 1- to 4-family properties alone are shown on second page following.

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Admin., Public Housing Admin., Veterans Admin., and Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first three quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings [1]							Mutual savings bank holdings [2]						
	Total	Residential				Other nonfarm	Farm	Total	Residential				Other nonfarm	Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional				Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional		
1941	4,906	3,292	......	......	......	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	......	......	......	900	28
1945	4,772	3,395	......	......	......	856	521	4,208	3,387	......	......	......	797	24
1964	43,976	28,933	7,315	2,742	18,876	12,405	2,638	40,556	36,487	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966	54,380	34,876	7,544	2,599	24,733	16,366	3,138	47,337	42,242	14,500	11,471	16,272	5,041	53
1967	59,019	37,642	7,709	2,696	27,237	17,931	3,446	50,490	44,641	15,074	11,795	17,772	5,732	117
1968	65,696	41,433	7,926	2,708	30,800	20,505	3,758	53,456	46,748	15,569	12,033	19,146	6,592	117
1967—I	54,531	34,890	7,444	2,547	24,899	16,468	3,173	48,107	42,879	14,723	11,619	16,537	5,176	52
II	55,731	35,487	7,396	2,495	25,596	16,970	3,274	48,893	43,526	14,947	11,768	16,811	5,316	51
III	57,482	36,639	7,584	2,601	26,454	17,475	3,368	49,732	44,094	15,016	11,785	17,293	5,526	112
IV	59,019	37,642	7,709	2,696	27,237	17,931	3,446	50,490	44,641	15,074	11,795	17,772	5,732	117
1968—I	60,119	38,157	7,694	2,674	27,789	18,396	3,566	51,218	45,171	15,179	11,872	18,120	5,931	116
II	61,967	39,113	7,678	2,648	28,787	19,098	3,756	51,793	45,570	15,246	11,918	18,406	6,108	115
III	63,779	40,251	7,768	2,657	29,826	19,771	3,757	52,496	46,051	15,367	11,945	18,739	6,329	116
IV	65,696	41,433	7,926	2,708	30,800	20,505	3,758	53,456	46,748	15,569	12,033	19,146	6,592	117
1969—I	67,146	42,302	7,953	2,711	31,638	20,950	3,894	54,178	47,305	15,678	12,097	19,530	6,756	117
II	69,079	43,532	8,060	2,743	32,729	21,459	4,088	54,844	47,818	15,769	12,151	19,898	6,908	117
III	70,179	......	......	......	......	......	......	55,359	......	......	......	......	......	......
IV	70,929	......	......	......	......	......	......	55,918	......	......	......	......	......	......

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[1] Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies, but not bank trust depts.

[2] Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F.R. estimates.

NOTE.—*Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United* States and possessions. First and third quarters, estimates based on FDIC data for insured banks for 1962 and part of 1963 and on special F.R. interpolations thereafter. For earlier years, the basis for first- and third-quarter estimates included F.R. commercial bank call report data and data from the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm				Farm	Total	Nonfarm				Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other [1]			Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other	
1945	976	....	....	....	....	....	6,637	5,860	1,394	....	4,466	766
1961	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	552	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
1962	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	619	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400
1963	9,172	8,306	1,598	678	6,030	866	50,544	46,752	10,756	6,401	29,595	3,792
1964	10,433	9,386	1,812	674	6,900	1,047	55,152	50,848	11,484	6,403	32,961	4,304
1965	11,137	9,988	1,738	553	7,697	1,149	60,013	55,190	12,068	6,286	36,836	4,823
1966	10,217	9,223	1,300	467	7,456	994	64,609	59,369	12,351	6,201	40,817	5,240
1967	8,470	7,633	757	444	6,432	837	67,516	61,947	12,161	6,122	43,664	5,569
1968	7,925	7,153	719	346	6,088	772	69,973	64,172	11,961	5,954	46,257	5,801
1968—Dec.	1,257	1,173	81	40	1,052	84	70,044	64,242	11,993	5,972	46,277	5,802
1969—Jan.	641	589	59	28	502	52	70,205	64,437	12,003	5,974	46,460	5,768
Feb.	558	497	64	29	404	61	70,355	64,584	11,983	5,973	46,628	5,771
Mar.	626	541	53	21	467	85	70,480	64,694	11,947	5,943	46,804	5,786
Apr.	607	549	48	24	477	58	70,661	64,855	11,924	5,919	47,012	5,806
May	556	496	55	19	422	60	70,820	64,993	11,903	5,900	47,190	5,827
June	556	498	55	20	423	58	70,964	65,114	11,882	5,879	47,353	5,850
July	593	557	49	6	502	36	71,079	65,226	11,845	5,819	47,562	5,853
Aug.	532	495	44	13	438	37	71,250	65,388	11,824	5,799	47,765	5,862
Sept.	576	553	41	14	498	23	71,429	65,564	11,797	5,775	47,992	5,865
Oct.	688	663	47	9	607	25	71,569	65,766	11,777	5,744	48,245	5,803
Nov.	464	446	39	8	399	18	71,710	65,915	11,762	5,720	48,433	5,795
Dec.	803	774	48	8	718	29	72,127	66,353	11,744	5,697	48,912	5,774

[1] Include mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations are in process.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the monthly figures may not add to annual totals; and for loans outstanding the end-of-Dec. figures may differ from end-of-year figures because (1) monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets, whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and (2) data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total [1]	New home construction	Home purchase	Total [2]	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1945	1,913	181	1,358	5,376	......	....	....
1962	21,153	6,115	8,650	78,770	4,476	7,010	67,284
1963	25,173	7,185	10,055	90,944	4,696	6,960	79,288
1964	24,913	6,638	10,538	101,333	4,894	6,683	89,756
1965	24,192	6,013	10,830	110,306	5,145	6,398	98,763
1966	16,924	3,653	7,828	114,427	5,269	6,157	103,001
1967	20,122	4,243	9,604	121,805	5,791	6,351	109,663
1968	21,983	4,916	11,215	130,802	6,658	7,012	117,132
1969^{r}	21,832	4,756	11,244	140,209	7,910	7,653	124,646
1969—Jan.	1,592	348	783	131,424	6,747	7,074	117,603
Feb.	1,580	364	767	132,095	6,857	7,129	118,109
Mar.	1,870	440	896	133,012	6,972	7,194	118,846
Apr.	2,073	485	1,023	134,038	7,120	7,271	119,647
May	2,146	482	1,113	135,026	7,245	7,354	120,427
June	2,415	495	1,345	136,242	7,402	7,408	121,432
July	1,974	421	1,091	137,107	7,522	7,468	122,117
Aug.	1,918	393	1,089	137,951	7,607	7,538	122,806
Sept.	1,728	377	936	138,618	7,694	7,570	123,354
Oct.	1,698	365	862	139,226	7,770	7,600	123,865
Nov.^{r}	1,330	286	652	139,676	7,822	7,616	124,238
Dec.^{r}	1,508	300	687	140,209	7,910	7,653	124,646
1970—Jan.^{p}	1,041	221	525	140,321	7,943	7,673	124,705

[1] Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc., not shown separately.

[2] Beginning with 1958, includes shares pledged against mortgage loans; beginning with 1966, includes junior liens and real estate sold on contract; and beginning with 1967, includes downward structural adjustment for change in universe.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members' deposits
			Total	Short-term [1]	Long-term [2]	
1945	278	213	195	176	19	46
1962	4,111	3,294	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1963	5,601	4,296	4,784	2,863	1,921	1,151
1964	5,565	5,025	5,325	2,846	2,479	1,199
1965	5,007	4,335	5,997	3,074	2,923	1,043
1966	3,804	2,866	6,935	5,006	1,929	1,036
1967	1,527	4,076	4,386	3,985	401	1,432
1968	2,734	1,861	5,259	4,867	392	1,382
1969	5,531	1,500	9,289	8,434	855	1,041
1969—Jan.	277	179	5,357	4,975	382	1,110
Feb.	120	178	5,298	4,940	358	1,130
Mar.	155	122	5,331	4,983	349	1,243
Apr.	545	113	5,764	5,423	341	1,178
May	327	120	5,971	5,647	324	1,201
June	514	72	6,413	6,054	359	1,276
July	759	118	7,053	6,564	489	927
Aug.	630	139	7,544	6,872	672	847
Sept.	451	55	7,940	7,273	667	891
Oct.	637	138	8,439	7,779	660	865
Nov.	552	189	8,802	7,946	856	938
Dec.^{r}	564	77	9,289	8,434	855	1,041
1970—Jan.^{p}	708	145	9,852	8,744	1,108	786

[1] Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.

[2] Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All residential			Multifamily[1]		
	Total	Financial institutions	Other holders	Total	Financial institutions	Other holders
1941	24.2	14.9	9.4	5.9	3.6	2.2
1945	24.3	15.7	8.6	5.7	3.5	2.2
1963	211.2	176.7	34.5	29.0	20.7	8.3
1964	231.1	195.4	35.7	33.6	25.1	8.5
1965	250.1	213.2	36.9	37.2	29.0	8.2
1966	264.0	223.7	40.3	40.3	31.5	8.8
1967^p	280.0	236.6	43.4	43.9	34.7	9.2
1968^p	298.6	250.8	47.8	47.3	37.7	9.6
1967—II^p	269.7	228.3	41.4	41.9	32.9	8.9
III^p	274.8	232.5	42.3	42.8	33.8	9.0
III^p	280.0	236.6	43.4	43.9	34.7	9.2
1968—I^p	283.7	239.0	44.7	44.6	35.3	9.3
II^p	288.5	242.7	45.8	45.3	35.9	9.4
III^p	293.3	246.4	46.9	46.2	36.7	9.5
IV^p	298.6	250.8	47.8	47.3	37.7	9.6
1969—I^p	303.0	254.4	48.6	48.3	38.4	9.9
II^p	309.2	259.3	49.9	49.4	39.3	10.1
III^p	314.1	262.7	51.4	50.6	40.1	10.5

[1] Structures of five or more units.

NOTE.—Based on data from same source as for "*Mortgage Debt Outstanding*" table (second preceding page).

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Conventional
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed[1]	
1954	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1963	182.2	65.9	35.0	30.9	116.3
1964	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965	212.9	73.1	42.0	31.1	139.8
1966	223.6	76.1	44.8	31.3	147.6
1967^p	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156.1
1968^p	251.2	83.8	50.6	33.2	167.4
1966—IV	223.6	76.1	44.8	31.3	147.6
1967—I^p	224.9	76.4	45.2	31.2	148.4
II^p	227.8	77.3	45.7	31.5	150.6
III^p	232.0	78.3	46.6	31.7	153.7
IV^p	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156.1
1968—I^p	239.1	81.0	48.1	32.9	158.1
II^p	243.2	82.1	48.7	33.4	161.1
III^p	247.0	83.2	49.6	33.6	163.8
IV^p	251.2	83.8	50.6	33.2	167.4
1969—I^p	254.8	85.3	51.4	33.9	169.5
II^p	259.5	87.1	52.2	34.9	172.3
III^p	263.4	88.8	53.3	35.5	174.6

[1] Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.

Based on data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Admin., and Veterans Admin.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Projects[1]	Property improvements[2]	Total[3]	Mortgages	
		New homes	Existing homes				New homes	Existing homes
1945	665	257	217	20	171	192	....	....
1964	8,130	1,608	4,965	895	663	2,846	1,023	1,821
1965	8,689	1,705	5,760	591	634	2,652	876	1,774
1966	7,320	1,729	4,366	583	641	2,600	980	1,618
1967	7,150	1,369	4,516	642	623	3,405	1,143	2,259
1968	8,275	1,572	4,924	1,123	656	3,774	1,430	2,343
1969	9,129	1,551	5,570	1,316	693	4,072	1,493	2,579
1969—Jan.	762	134	474	105	48	369	145	225
Feb.	614	106	388	80	39	296	114	182
Mar.	642	110	381	100	50	329	122	207
Apr.	681	113	428	82	57	301	111	191
May	704	111	409	123	62	323	115	208
June	787	121	475	134	58	308	99	209
July	869	140	518	127	85	356	122	234
Aug.	791	130	501	92	68	385	126	259
Sept.	872	148	566	95	63	364	134	230
Oct.	911	160	553	140	59	397	148	249
Nov.	705	131	430	90	55	328	125	203
Dec.	793	148	448	146	50	317	134	183
1970—Jan.	......	178	433	......	....	313	139	174

[1] Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.

[2] *Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.*

[3] Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than $1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take into account principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

End of period	Loans not in foreclosure but delinquent for—				Loans in foreclosure
	Total	30 days	60 days	90 days or more	
1963	3.30	2.32	.60	.38	.34
1964	3.21	2.35	.55	.31	.38
1965	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1966	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1967	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32
1968	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26
1969	3.22	2.43	.52	.27	.27
1966—I	3.02	2.13	.55	.34	.38
II	2.95	2.16	.49	.30	.38
III	3.09	2.25	.52	.32	.36
IV	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1967—I	3.04	2.17	.56	.31	.38
II	2.85	2.14	.45	.26	.34
III	3.15	2.36	.52	.27	.31
IV	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32
1968—I	2.84	2.11	.49	.24	.32
II	2.89	2.23	.44	.22	.28
III	2.93	2.23	.48	.22	.26
IV	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26
1969—I	2.77	2.04	.49	.24	.26
II	2.68	2.06	.41	.21	.25
III	2.91	2.18	.47	.26	.25
IV	3.22	2.43	.52	.27	.27

NOTE.—Mortgage Bankers Association of America data from reports on 1- to 4-family FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages held by more than 400 respondents, including mortgage bankers (chiefly), commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Mortgage commitments	
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	Made during period	Out standing
1966	2,667	2,062	604	620	....	371	491
1967	3,348	2,756	592	860	....	1,045	1,171
1968	4,220	3,569	651	1,089	1	867	1,266
1969	4,820	4,220	600	827	....	615	1,130
1969–Jan.	4,255	3,607	648	54	....	62	1,297
Feb.	4,301	3,657	644	63	....	40	1,296
Mar.	4,328	3,687	641	44	....	48	1,311
Apr.	4,357	3,721	636	50	....	49	1,312
May	4,395	3,764	631	61	....	71	1,321
June	4,442	3,816	626	70	....	71	1,322
July	4,493	3,871	622	68	....	55	1,304
Aug.	4,552	3,935	617	77	....	33	1,266
Sept.	4,614	4,001	613	80	....	41	1,237
Oct.	4,680	4,072	608	84	....	51	1,212
Nov.	4,739	4,135	604	77	....	39	1,171
Dec.	4,820	4,220	600	99	....	54	1,130
1970–Jan.	4,862	4,266	596	59	....	34	1,098

NOTE.—Government National Mortgage Assn. data. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to Special Assistance and Management and Liquidating portfolios of former FNMA and include mortgages subject to participation pool of Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust, but exclude conventional mortgage loans acquired by former FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Co., the Defense Homes Corp., the Public Housing Admin., and Community Facilities Admin.

HOME-MORTGAGE YIELDS

(Per cent)

Period	Primary market			Secondary market
	FHLBB series (effective rate)		FHA series	Yield on FHA-insured new homes
	New homes	Existing homes	New homes	
1966	6.25	6.41	6.40	6.38
1967	6.46	6.52	6.53	6.55
1968	6.97	7.03	7.12	7.21
1969	7.81	7.82	7.99	8.26
1969—Feb.	7.39	7.42	7.60	7.99
Mar.	7.47	7.49	7.65	8.05
Apr.	7.62	7.60	7.75	8.06
May	7.65	7.68	7.75	8.06
June	7.76	7.79	8.00	8.35
July	7.91	7.94	8.10	8.36
Aug.	8.00	8.05	8.20	8.36
Sept.	8.05	8.08	8.25	8.40
Oct.	8.13	8.13	8.30	8.48
Nov.	8.13	8.15	8.35	8.48
Dec.	8.25	8.24	8.35	8.62
1970—Jan.	^{p}8.35	^{p}8.29	8.55	....
Feb.	....	....	8.55	9.29

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The FHA data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing local conditions as of the first of the succeeding month. Yields on FHA-insured mortgages are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayment and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Gaps in the data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The FHA series on average contract interest rates on conventional first mortgages in primary markets are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest 5 basis points. The FHLBB effective rate series reflects fees and charges as well as contract rates (as shown in the table on conventional first mortgage terms, p. A-35) and an assumed prepayment at end of 10 years.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Mortgage commitments	
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	Made during period	Out standing
1966	4,396	3,345	1,051	2,081	....	1,920	214
1967	5,522	4,048	1,474	1,400	12	1,736	501
1968	7,167	5,121	2,046	1,944	....	2,697	1,287
1969	10,950	7,680	3,270	4,121	....	6,630	3,539
1969–Jan.	7,334	5,227	2,107	193	....	276	1,283
Feb.	7,510	5,345	2,165	201	....	388	1,465
Mar.	7,689	5,467	2,222	205	....	372	1,621
Apr.	7,851	5,576	2,276	192	....	460	1,887
May	7,998	5,678	2,320	176	....	532	2,237
June	8,175	5,802	2,373	209	....	561	2,578
July	8,417	5,975	2,442	269	....	785	3,088
Aug.	8,887	6,304	2,583	497	....	599	3,181
Sept.	9,326	6,602	2,724	468	....	703	3,402
Oct.	9,850	6,950	2,900	554	....	813	3,594
Nov.	10,386	7,305	3,081	564	....	460	3,465
Dec.	10,950	7,680	3,270	593	....	683	3,539
1970–Jan.	11,513	8,062	3,452	592	....	836	3,694

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Assn. data. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to secondary market portfolio of former FNMA. Mortgage commitments made during the period include some multifamily and nonprofit hospital loan commitments in addition to 1-4 family loan commitments accepted in FNMA's free market auction system.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY UNDER FREE MARKET SYSTEM

Type of auction and date	Mortgage amounts					Implicit yield, by commitment period (in months)		
	Offered	Accepted				3	6	12-18
		Total	By commitment period (in months)					
			3	6	12-18			
	In millions of dollars					In per cent		
Weekly								
1969								
Dec. 1	235.9	120.6	24.2	67.0	29.4	8.57	8.58	8.52
8	242.9	123.0	23.2	77.0	22.8	8.62	8.64	8.57
15	229.4	121.7	37.1	55.4	29.2	8.67	8.70	8.62
22	307.3	121.8	22.6	68.2	31.0	8.75	8.78	8.69
29	269.3	128.4	20.1	79.0	29.3	8.85	8.87	8.77
1970								
Jan. 5	704.7	122.7	8.4	70.4	43.9	9.19	9.19	9.15
12	637.8	150.7	8.7	81.8	60.2	9.40	9.36	9.40
Biweekly								
Jan. 26	581.4	297.8	37.7	187.3	72.8	9.37	9.29	9.26
Feb. 9	497.0	295.3	41.2	188.0	66.1	9.23	9.28	9.15
24	438.1	279.9	52.7	150.4	76.8	9.20	9.25	9.13
Mar. 9	354.6	276.4	60.7	136.5	79.2	9.16	9.19	9.13
23	....	(240.0)	......	....	......	......	......	....

NOTE.—Implicit secondary market yields are gross—before deduction of 50-basis-point fee paid for mortgage servicing. They reflect the average accepted bid price for Govt.-underwritten mortgages after adjustment by Federal Reserve to allow for FNMA commitment fees and FNMA stock purchase and holding requirements, assuming a prepayment period of 15 years for 30-year loans. Commitments for 12-18 months are for new homes only.

Total accepted shown in parenthesis for most recent period indicates FNMA announced limit before the "auction" date.

TOTAL CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod-ernization loans [1]	Personal loans	Total	Single-payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1950	21,471	14,703	6,074	4,799	1,016	2,814	6,768	1,821	3,367	1,580
1955	38,830	28,906	13,460	7,641	1,693	6,112	9,924	3,002	4,795	2,127
1960	56,141	42,968	17,658	11,545	3,148	10,617	13,173	4,507	5,329	3,337
1964	80,268	62,692	24,934	16,333	3,577	17,848	17,576	6,874	6,195	4,507
1965	90,314	71,324	28,619	18,565	3,728	20,412	18,990	7,671	6,430	4,889
1966	97,543	77,539	30,556	20,978	3,818	22,187	20,004	7,972	6,686	5,346
1967	102,132	80,926	30,724	22,395	3,789	24,018	21,206	8,428	6,968	5,810
1968	113,191	89,890	34,130	24,899	3,925	26,936	23,301	9,138	7,755	6,408
1969	122,469	98,169	36,602	27,609	4,040	29,918	24,300	9,096	8,234	6,970
1969—Jan.	112,117	89,492	34,013	24,682	3,886	26,911	22,625	9,038	7,097	6,490
Feb.	111,569	89,380	34,053	24,404	3,875	27,048	22,189	9,050	6,403	6,736
Mar.	111,950	89,672	34,262	24,306	3,874	27,230	22,278	9,139	6,340	6,799
Apr.	113,231	90,663	34,733	24,399	3,903	27,628	22,568	9,216	6,557	6,795
May	114,750	91,813	35,230	24,636	3,964	27,983	22,937	9,218	6,971	6,748
June	115,995	93,087	35,804	24,956	4,022	28,305	22,908	9,227	7,002	6,679
July	116,597	93,833	36,081	25,172	4,039	28,541	22,764	9,120	7,039	6,605
Aug.	117,380	94,732	36,245	25,467	4,063	28,957	22,648	9,073	6,988	6,587
Sept.	118,008	95,356	36,321	25,732	4,096	29,207	22,652	9,075	7,005	6,572
Oct.	118,515	95,850	36,599	25,855	4,084	29,312	22,665	9,025	7,085	6,555
Nov.	119,378	96,478	36,650	26,223	4,076	29,529	22,900	9,000	7,238	6,662
Dec.	122,469	98,169	36,602	27,609	4,040	29,918	24,300	9,096	8,234	6,970
1970—Jan.	121,074	97,402	36,291	27,346	3,991	29,774	23,672	9,092	7,539	7,041

[1] Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

NOTE.—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1965, and Dec. 1968 BULLETIN, pp. 983–1003.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions						Retail outlets		
		Total	Com-mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con-sumer finance[1]	Other[1]	Total	Auto-mobile dealers[2]	Other retail outlets
1939	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	....	657	1,438	123	1,315
1941	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	....	759	1,605	188	1,417
1945	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	....	629	686	28	658
1950	14,703	11,805	5,798	3,711	590	1,286	420	2,898	287	2,611
1955	28,906	24,398	10,601	8,447	1,678	2,623	1,049	4,508	487	4,021
1960	42,968	36,673	16,672	10,763	3,923	3,781	1,534	6,295	359	5,936
1964	62,692	53,898	25,094	13,605	6,340	6,492	2,367	8,794	329	8,465
1965	71,324	61,533	28,962	15,279	7,324	7,329	2,639	9,791	315	9,476
1966	77,539	66,724	31,319	16,697	8,255	7,663	2,790	10,815	277	10,538
1967	80,926	69,490	32,700	16,838	8,972	8,103	2,877	11,436	285	11,151
1968	89,890	77,457	36,952	18,219	10,178	8,913	3,195	12,433	320	12,113
1969	98,169	84,982	40,305	19,798	11,594	9,740	3,545	13,187	336	12,851
1969—Jan.	89,492	77,360	37,005	18,175	10,101	8,879	3,200	12,132	319	11,813
Feb.	89,380	77,577	37,056	18,219	10,153	8,896	3,253	11,803	319	11,484
Mar.	89,672	78,006	37,257	18,253	10,294	8,927	3,275	11,666	320	11,346
Apr.	90,663	79,062	37,854	18,418	10,508	9,008	3,274	11,601	325	11,276
May	91,813	80,155	38,347	18,636	10,699	9,080	3,393	11,658	329	11,329
June	93,087	81,388	38,916	18,961	10,939	9,146	3,426	11,699	333	11,366
July	93,833	82,130	39,248	19,127	11,054	9,293	3,408	11,703	335	11,368
Aug.	94,732	82,910	39,532	19,265	11,220	9,436	3,457	11,822	336	11,486
Sept.	95,356	83,440	39,793	19,360	11,347	9,450	3,490	11,916	336	11,580
Oct.	95,850	83,949	40,006	19,569	11,438	9,436	3,500	11,901	338	11,563
Nov.	96,478	84,301	40,047	19,668	11,491	9,532	3,563	12,177	337	11,840
Dec.	98,169	84,982	40,305	19,798	11,594	9,740	3,545	13,187	336	12,851
1970—Jan.	97,402	84,531	40,144	19,703	11,468	9,683	3,533	12,871	333	12,538

[1] Consumer finance companies included with "other" financial institutions until 1950.

[2] Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other retail outlets."

See also NOTE to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945	745	66	143	114	110	312
1950	5,798	1,177	1,294	1,456	834	1,037
1955	10,601	3,243	2,062	2,042	1,338	1,916
1960	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1964	25,094	8,691	4,734	3,670	2,457	5,542
1965	28,962	10,209	5,659	4,166	2,571	6,357
1966	31,319	11,024	5,956	4,681	2,647	7,011
1967	32,700	10,927	6,267	5,126	2,629	7,751
1968	36,952	12,213	7,105	6,060	2,719	8,855
1969	40,305	12,784	7,620	7,415	2,751	9,735
1969—Jan.	37,005	12,160	7,108	6,135	2,692	8,910
Feb.	37,056	12,153	7,117	6,168	2,676	8,942
Mar.	37,257	12,224	7,168	6,188	2,670	9,007
Apr.	37,854	12,388	7,273	6,299	2,690	9,204
May	38,347	12,541	7,367	6,406	2,721	9,312
June	38,916	12,727	7,457	6,557	2,763	9,412
July	39,248	12,814	7,501	6,709	2,780	9,444
Aug.	39,532	12,859	7,513	6,818	2,787	9,555
Sept.	39,793	12,864	7,543	6,929	2,808	9,649
Oct.	40,006	12,914	7,597	7,023	2,798	9,674
Nov.	40,047	12,883	7,618	7,100	2,779	9,667
Dec.	40,305	12,784	7,620	7,415	2,751	9,735
1970—Jan.	40,144	12,664	7,569	7,472	2,714	9,725

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939	789	81	24	15	669
1941	957	122	36	14	785
1945	731	54	20	14	643
1950	2,296	360	200	121	1,615
1955	5,350	763	530	327	3,730
1960	9,238	1,675	791	802	5,970
1964	15,199	2,895	1,176	913	10,215
1965	17,292	3,368	1,367	972	11,585
1966	18,708	3,727	1,503	1,020	12,458
1967	19,952	3,993	1,600	1,046	13,313
1968	22,286	4,506	1,877	1,132	14,771
1969	24,879	5,119	2,037	1,224	16,499
1969—Jan.	22,180	4,475	1,877	1,123	14,705
Feb.	22,302	4,502	1,885	1,128	14,787
Mar.	22,496	4,562	1,904	1,134	14,896
Apr.	22,790	4,652	1,928	1,143	15,067
May	23,172	4,747	1,956	1,174	15,295
June	23,511	4,847	1,994	1,189	15,481
July	23,755	4,893	2,007	1,189	15,666
Aug.	24,113	4,967	2,024	1,207	15,915
Sept.	24,287	5,021	2,032	1,219	16,015
Oct.	24,374	5,057	2,042	1,219	16,056
Nov.	24,586	5,085	2,036	1,231	16,234
Dec.	24,879	5,119	2,037	1,224	16,499
1970—Jan.	24,684	5,065	2,026	1,212	16,381

NOTE.—Institutions represented are consumer finance companies, credit unions, industrial loan companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan assns., and other lending institutions holding consumer instalment credit.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939	1,197	878	115	148	56
1941	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945	300	164	24	58	54
1950	3,711	2,956	532	61	162
1955	8,447	6,905	1,048	28	466
1960	10,763	7,488	2,059	146	1,070
1964	13,605	8,285	3,022	207	2,091
1965	15,279	9,068	3,556	185	2,470
1966	16,697	9,572	4,256	151	2,718
1967	16,838	9,252	4,518	114	2,954
1968	18,219	9,986	4,849	74	3,310
1969	19,798	10,743	5,306	65	3,684
1969—Jan.	18,175	9,951	4,857	71	3,296
Feb.	18,219	9,962	4,867	71	3,319
Mar.	18,253	9,988	4,868	70	3,327
Apr.	18,418	10,095	4,896	70	3,357
May	18,636	10,246	4,945	69	3,376
June	18,961	10,440	5,039	70	3,412
July	19,127	10,538	5,088	70	3,431
Aug.	19,265	10,570	5,139	69	3,487
Sept.	19,360	10,557	5,191	69	3,543
Oct.	19,569	10,693	5,227	67	3,582
Nov.	19,668	10,727	5,247	66	3,628
Dec.	19,798	10,743	5,306	65	3,684
1970—Jan.	19,703	10,660	5,310	65	3,668

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts		Service credit
		Commercial banks	Other financial institutions	Retail outlets	Credit cards[1]	
1939	2,719	625	162	1,414	....	518
1941	3,087	693	152	1,645	....	597
1945	3,203	674	72	1,612	....	845
1950	6,768	1,576	245	3,291	76	1,580
1955	9,924	2,635	367	4,579	216	2,127
1960	13,173	3,884	623	4,893	436	3,337
1964	17,576	5,950	924	5,587	608	4,507
1965	18,990	6,690	981	5,724	706	4,889
1966	20,004	6,946	1,026	5,812	874	5,346
1967	21,206	7,340	1,088	5,939	1,029	5,810
1968	23,301	7,975	1,163	6,450	1,305	6,408
1969	24,300	7,900	1,196	6,650	1,584	6,970
1969—Jan.	22,625	7,878	1,160	5,763	1,334	6,490
Feb.	22,189	7,877	1,173	5,087	1,316	6,736
Mar.	22,278	7,961	1,178	5,037	1,303	6,799
Apr.	22,568	8,040	1,176	5,237	1,320	6,795
May	22,937	8,017	1,201	5,609	1,362	6,748
June	22,908	8,031	1,196	5,574	1,428	6,679
July	22,764	7,946	1,174	5,541	1,498	6,605
Aug.	22,648	7,879	1,194	5,438	1,550	6,587
Sept.	22,652	7,882	1,193	5,448	1,557	6,572
Oct.	22,665	7,837	1,188	5,568	1,517	6,555
Nov.	22,900	7,795	1,205	5,685	1,553	6,662
Dec.	24,300	7,900	1,196	6,650	1,584	6,970
1970—Jan.	23,672	7,887	1,205	5,932	1,607	7,041

[1] Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts. Bank credit card accounts outstanding are included in estimates of instalment credit outstanding.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.
	Extensions									
1964	....	70,670	....	24,046	....	20,821	....	2,225	....	23,578
1965	....	78,586	....	27,227	....	22,750	....	2,266	....	26,343
1966	....	82,335	....	27,341	....	25,591	....	2,200	....	27,203
1967	....	84,693	....	26,667	....	26,952	....	2,113	....	28,961
1968	....	97,053	....	31,424	....	30,593	....	2,268	....	32,768
1969	....	102,888	....	32,354	....	33,079	....	2,278	....	35,177
1969—Jan.	8,371	7,557	2,661	2,369	2,654	2,449	179	137	2,877	2,602
Feb.	8,414	6,971	2,716	2,344	2,598	1,985	201	149	2,899	2,493
Mar.	8,381	8,132	2,730	2,750	2,625	2,423	198	179	2,828	2,780
Apr.	8,720	9,024	2,772	3,023	2,763	2,668	219	216	2,966	3,117
May	8,680	8,960	2,757	2,985	2,767	2,760	209	246	2,947	2,969
June	8,705	9,169	2,725	3,045	2,869	2,832	218	245	2,893	3,047
July	8,521	8,920	2,582	2,828	2,777	2,778	185	214	2,977	3,100
Aug.	8,680	8,604	2,634	2,593	2,819	2,764	177	206	3,050	3,041
Sept.	8,669	8,485	2,794	2,566	2,740	2,794	180	194	2,955	2,931
Oct.	8,661	8,797	2,808	2,939	2,707	2,805	175	183	2,971	2,870
Nov.	8,632	8,173	2,683	2,433	2,841	2,817	164	160	2,944	2,763
Dec.	8,344	10,096	2,472	2,479	2,838	4,004	169	149	2,865	3,464
1970—Jan.	8,521	7,490	2,479	2,130	2,925	2,663	160	118	2,957	2,579
	Repayments									
1964	....	63,470	....	21,369	....	18,666	....	2,086	....	21,349
1965	....	69,957	....	23,543	....	20,518	....	2,116	....	23,780
1966	....	76,120	....	25,404	....	23,178	....	2,110	....	25,428
1967	....	81,306	....	26,499	....	25,535	....	2,142	....	27,130
1968	....	88,089	....	28,018	....	28,089	....	2,132	....	29,850
1969	....	94,609	....	29,882	....	30,369	....	2,163	....	32,195
1969—Jan.	7,730	7,955	2,467	2,486	2,442	2,666	173	176	2,648	2,627
Feb.	7,616	7,083	2,468	2,304	2,352	2,263	172	160	2,624	2,356
Mar.	7,735	7,840	2,501	2,541	2,461	2,521	180	180	2,593	2,598
Apr.	7,960	8,033	2,519	2,552	2,569	2,575	185	187	2,687	2,719
May	7,834	7,810	2,488	2,488	2,507	2,523	183	185	2,656	2,614
June	7,910	7,895	2,460	2,471	2,602	2,512	183	187	2,665	2,725
July	7,899	8,174	2,471	2,551	2,511	2,562	191	197	2,726	2,864
Aug.	8,080	7,705	2,562	2,429	2,574	2,469	185	182	2,759	2,625
Sept.	7,971	7,861	2,498	2,490	2,600	2,529	156	161	2,717	2,681
Oct.	7,992	8,303	2,463	2,661	2,615	2,682	189	195	2,725	2,765
Nov.	8,012	7,545	2,503	2,382	2,623	2,449	179	168	2,707	2,546
Dec.	7,929	8,405	2,499	2,527	2,552	2,618	185	185	2,693	3,075
1970—Jan.	8,141	8,257	2,469	2,441	2,722	2,926	168	167	2,782	2,723
	Net change in credit outstanding [2]									
1964	....	7,200	....	2,677	....	2,155	....	139	....	2,229
1965	....	8,629	....	3,684	....	2,232	....	150	....	2,563
1966	....	6,215	....	1,937	....	2,413	....	90	....	1,775
1967	....	3,387	....	168	....	1,417	....	−29	....	1,831
1968	....	8,964	....	3,406	....	2,504	....	136	....	2,918
1969	....	8,279	....	2,472	....	2,710	....	115	....	2,982
1969—Jan.	641	−398	194	−117	212	−217	6	−39	229	−25
Feb.	798	−112	248	40	246	−278	29	−11	275	137
Mar.	646	292	229	209	164	−98	18	−1	235	182
Apr.	760	991	253	471	194	93	34	29	279	398
May	846	1,150	269	497	260	237	26	61	291	355
June	795	1,274	265	574	267	320	35	58	228	322
July	622	746	111	277	266	216	−6	17	251	236
Aug.	600	899	72	164	245	295	−8	24	291	416
Sept.	698	624	296	76	140	265	24	33	238	250
Oct.	669	494	345	278	92	123	−14	−12	246	105
Nov.	620	628	180	51	218	368	−15	−8	237	217
Dec.	415	1,691	−27	−48	286	1,386	−16	−36	172	389
1970—Jan.	380	−767	10	−311	203	−263	−8	−49	175	−144

[1] Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

[2] Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1965, and pp. 983–1003 of the BULLETIN for Dec. 1968.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.
	Extensions									
1964	....	70,670	....	25,950	....	12,613	....	18,797	....	13,310
1965	....	78,586	....	29,528	....	13,722	....	20,906	....	14,430
1966	....	82,335	....	30,073	....	14,278	....	21,490	....	16,494
1967	....	84,693	....	30,850	....	13,833	....	22,574	....	17,436
1968	....	97,053	....	36,332	....	15,909	....	25,777	....	19,035
1969	....	102,888	....	38,533	....	17,141	....	27,958	....	19,256
1969—Jan.	8,371	7,557	3,135	2,908	1,381	1,227	2,250	1,977	1,605	1,445
Feb.	8,414	6,971	3,155	2,728	1,419	1,192	2,315	1,972	1,525	1,079
Mar.	8,381	8,132	3,199	3,155	1,429	1,359	2,239	2,219	1,514	1,399
Apr.	8,720	9,024	3,318	3,585	1,405	1,463	2,378	2,447	1,619	1,529
May	8,680	8,960	3,236	3,436	1,451	1,478	2,365	2,428	1,628	1,618
June	8,705	9,169	3,272	3,540	1,436	1,566	2,323	2,479	1,674	1,584
July	8,521	8,920	3,041	3,323	1,400	1,507	2,439	2,539	1,641	1,551
Aug.	8,680	8,604	3,148	3,162	1,431	1,401	2,470	2,463	1,631	1,578
Sept.	8,669	8,485	3,292	3,203	1,440	1,396	2,332	2,280	1,605	1,606
Oct.	8,661	8,797	3,298	3,346	1,518	1,603	2,341	2,267	1,504	1,581
Nov.	8,632	8,173	3,213	2,845	1,490	1,381	2,291	2,217	1,638	1,730
Dec.	8,344	10,096	3,179	3,302	1,331	1,568	2,213	2,670	1,621	2,556
1970—Jan.	8,521	7,490	3,047	2,751	1,401	1,201	2,339	1,979	1,734	1,559
	Repayments									
1964	....	63,470	....	22,971	....	11,638	....	16,764	....	12,097
1965	....	69,957	....	25,663	....	12,048	....	18,813	....	13,433
1966	....	76,120	....	27,716	....	12,860	....	20,074	....	15,470
1967	....	81,306	....	29,469	....	13,692	....	21,330	....	16,815
1968	....	88,089	....	32,080	....	14,528	....	23,443	....	18,038
1969	....	94,609	....	35,180	....	15,562	....	25,365	....	18,502
1969—Jan.	7,730	7,955	2,812	2,855	1,282	1,271	2,082	2,083	1,554	1,746
Feb.	7,616	7,083	2,869	2,677	1,231	1,148	2,066	1,850	1,450	1,408
Mar.	7,735	7,840	2,928	2,954	1,287	1,325	2,011	2,025	1,509	1,536
Apr.	7,960	8,033	2,967	2,988	1,236	1,298	2,140	2,153	1,617	1,594
May	7,834	7,810	2,917	2,943	1,278	1,260	2,091	2,046	1,548	1,561
June	7,910	7,895	2,989	2,971	1,223	1,241	2,079	2,140	1,619	1,543
July	7,899	8,174	2,859	2,991	1,330	1,341	2,181	2,295	1,529	1,547
Aug.	8,080	7,705	2,958	2,878	1,386	1,263	2,228	2,105	1,508	1,459
Sept.	7,971	7,861	2,919	2,942	1,355	1,301	2,133	2,106	1,564	1,512
Oct.	7,992	8,303	2,986	3,133	1,324	1,394	2,148	2,180	1,534	1,596
Nov.	8,012	7,545	3,020	2,804	1,346	1,282	2,117	2,005	1,529	1,454
Dec.	7,929	8,405	2,977	3,044	1,309	1,438	2,094	2,377	1,549	1,546
1970—Jan.	8,141	8,257	2,962	2,912	1,320	1,296	2,197	2,174	1,662	1,875
	Net change in credit outstanding [2]									
1964	....	7,200	....	3,065	....	975	....	2,033	....	1,127
1965	....	8,629	....	3,865	....	1,674	....	2,093	....	997
1966	....	6,215	....	2,357	....	1,418	....	1,416	....	1,024
1967	....	3,387	....	1,381	....	141	....	1,244	....	621
1968	....	8,964	....	4,252	....	1,381	....	2,334	....	997
1969	....	8,279	....	3,353	....	1,579	....	2,593	....	754
1969—Jan.	641	−398	323	53	99	−44	168	−106	51	−301
Feb.	798	−112	286	51	188	44	249	122	75	−329
Mar.	646	292	271	201	142	34	228	194	5	−137
Apr.	760	991	351	597	169	165	238	294	2	−65
May	846	1,150	319	493	173	218	274	382	80	57
June	795	1,274	283	569	213	325	244	339	55	41
July	622	746	182	332	70	166	258	244	112	4
Aug.	600	899	190	284	45	138	242	358	123	119
Sept.	698	624	373	261	85	95	199	174	41	94
Oct.	669	494	312	213	194	209	193	87	−30	−15
Nov.	620	628	193	41	144	99	174	212	109	276
Dec.	415	1,691	202	258	22	130	119	293	72	1,010
1970—Jan.	380	−767	85	−161	81	−95	142	−195	72	−316

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[1] Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

[2] Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments, except in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between extensions and repayments for some particular holders do not equal the changes in their outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit extended, repaid, or outstanding.

See also NOTE to previous table.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 proportion	1968 average	1969												1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[r]	Dec.[r]	Jan.[r]
Total index	100.00	165.5	169.1	170.1	171.4	171.7	172.5	173.7	174.6	174.3	173.9	173.1	171.4	171.1	170.2
Final products, total	*47.35*	*165.1*	*168.2*	*169.3*	*170.8*	*170.2*	*170.0*	*170.7*	*172.8*	*172.7*	*172.2*	*170.9*	*168.4*	*168.4*	*168.2*
Consumer goods	32.31	156.9	161.0	161.7	162.8	161.8	160.7	161.5	164.4	164.2	162.8	161.2	160.5	160.7	161.0
Equipment, including defense	15.04	182.6	183.5	185.5	187.8	188.4	190.0	190.4	190.8	190.3	192.4	191.9	185.6	185.1	183.1
Materials	52.65	165.8	169.6	170.8	172.1	172.9	174.5	176.3	176.5	175.9	176.0	175.4	174.6	173.9	172.5
Consumer goods															
Automotive products	*3.21*	*174.3*	*176.2*	*174.7*	*175.4*	*166.1*	*165.8*	*178.7*	*184.6*	*179.5*	*176.6*	*172.8*	*168.0*	*160.4*	*156.2*
Autos	1.82	174.8	170.6	165.0	165.0	149.6	148.9	168.3	178.7	178.4	169.9	164.0	153.8	141.6	132.9
Auto parts and allied products	1.39	173.8	183.5	187.6	189.0	187.9	188.0	192.3	192.4	181.0	185.4	184.4	186.7	185.0	186.8
Home goods and apparel	*10.00*	*156.0*	*160.8*	*160.5*	*162.8*	*161.5*	*161.9*	*159.7*	*160.8*	*159.3*	*156.7*	*156.2*	*150.9*	*150.9*	*151.2*
Home goods	4.59	175.4	184.3	183.0	186.3	186.1	185.9	186.1	184.4	184.5	181.2	179.5	166.7	167.0	167.4
Appliances, TV, and radios	1.81	168.4	177.7	179.1	182.9	182.0	182.0	180.2	181.8	181.9	176.5	175.2	142.2	140.1	142.6
Appliances	1.33	174.1	186.9	187.3	189.4	190.1	192.7	190.7	195.6	195.0	188.2	187.2	147.8	151.0	153.8
TV and home radios	.47	152.4	151.5	156.0	164.4	158.9	151.9	150.6	143.0	144.9	143.6	141.3	126.2	109.6	111.0
Furniture and rugs	1.26	173.7	184.3	181.2	182.0	183.3	183.4	184.0	180.0	179.7	177.9	175.7	176.0	175.6	174.5
Miscellaneous home goods	1.52	185.3	192.2	189.0	193.8	193.4	192.6	194.8	191.1	191.6	189.4	187.8	188.2	191.7	191.0
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes	5.41	139.5	140.8	141.4	142.9	140.6	141.5	137.4	140.9	138.0	135.9	136.4	137.5	137.2	......
Consumer staples	*19.10*	*154.5*	*158.6*	*160.2*	*160.8*	*161.2*	*159.2*	*159.6*	*162.9*	*164.1*	*163.7*	*161.8*	*164.2*	*165.8*	*166.9*
Processed foods	8.43	132.6	134.8	136.7	136.4	137.1	136.4	136.1	135.3	138.8	137.9	132.3	136.5	137.1	139.1
Beverages and tobacco	2.43	144.5	144.6	147.5	150.9	143.7	137.9	140.4	147.8	152.3	152.6	148.9	145.0	151.0	......
Drugs, soap, and toiletries	2.97	193.4	203.7	203.7	205.0	209.9	208.0	206.1	211.9	207.2	208.6	210.4	213.2	217.0	216.3
Newspapers, magazines, and books	1.47	143.3	146.3	145.7	143.3	145.9	147.3	146.3	147.5	147.6	149.8	147.1	148.9	149.7	147.9
Consumer fuel and lighting	3.67	183.4	190.0	192.0	193.6	194.1	189.8	192.7	201.6	201.1	198.6	203.9	206.0	205.7	......
Fuel oil and gasoline	1.20	139.0	129.9	139.6	141.6	142.4	143.9	146.8	146.1	144.4	146.1	150.9	152.7	147.3	151.3
Residential utilities	2.46	205.1	219.3	217.6	218.9	219.3	212.2	215.1	228.7	228.7	224.2	229.8	232.0	234.1	......
Electricity	1.72	223.9	242.8	239.9	240.6	240.6	230.0	233.7	252.6	252.2	245.3	252.9	255.6	258.2	......
Gas	.74	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Equipment															
Business equipment	*11.63*	*184.7*	*191.4*	*191.9*	*192.9*	*194.1*	*195.7*	*197.0*	*196.9*	*197.0*	*200.4*	*200.9*	*194.4*	*193.6*	*192.2*
Industrial equipment	6.85	168.2	175.9	175.7	176.7	178.6	180.9	182.7	181.2	180.3	183.9	182.9	174.4	176.3	175.0
Commercial equipment	2.42	205.2	209.9	214.3	217.3	220.1	221.7	221.0	220.5	221.3	222.9	224.9	223.3	223.6	222.8
Freight and passenger equipment	1.76	234.3	245.5	244.4	242.3	239.7	238.4	240.8	250.5	249.7	251.9	254.5	252.8	240.9	236.3
Farm equipment	.61	145.0	136.1	133.0	135.6	133.9	134.9	135.2	124.4	136.0	146.8	153.1	136.5	132.7	......
Defense equipment	*3.41*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials															
Durable goods materials	*26.73*	*157.8*	*161.2*	*162.6*	*164.0*	*165.8*	*165.5*	*167.0*	*167.0*	*167.3*	*166.6*	*165.8*	*163.5*	*161.9*	*159.6*
Consumer durable	3.43	164.2	162.2	167.7	163.2	157.9	156.6	162.7	163.0	169.5	171.7	166.4	158.5	150.9	145.7
Equipment	7.84	185.1	187.4	189.3	190.7	190.3	191.7	193.2	193.2	195.1	197.2	194.8	190.7	189.8	188.6
Construction	9.17	145.9	153.5	154.2	154.5	153.2	153.0	151.7	150.0	149.9	149.8	149.6	150.2	149.9	149.9
Metal materials n.e.c.	6.29	137.7	144.6	150.2	153.3	151.5	148.4	153.6	156.2	153.5	149.3	153.3	156.1	156.7	151.1
Nondurable materials	*25.92*	*174.1*	*178.3*	*179.2*	*180.3*	*180.3*	*183.7*	*185.9*	*186.4*	*184.7*	*185.5*	*185.3*	*186.0*	*186.3*	*185.8*
Business supplies	9.11	157.6	164.2	164.4	165.3	162.3	165.9	166.3	167.1	167.4	167.0	167.4	166.9	167.8	167.0
Containers	3.03	156.6	167.4	168.1	170.4	165.0	168.2	167.5	165.5	166.7	167.8	169.9	165.6	166.7	168.5
General business supplies	6.07	158.1	162.6	162.5	162.7	160.9	164.7	165.7	167.9	167.8	166.6	166.1	167.6	168.3	166.2
Nondurable materials n.e.c.	7.40	222.4	229.3	231.6	232.7	232.3	236.6	239.4	241.6	238.2	240.2	239.0	242.0	240.9	240.3
Business fuel and power	9.41	152.0	151.8	152.3	153.7	156.9	159.3	162.8	161.6	159.4	159.8	160.4	160.4	161.2	161.0
Mineral fuels	6.07	133.0	127.8	127.7	130.2	134.2	137.4	141.8	139.7	136.5	137.7	135.7	136.5	137.1	136.0
Nonresidential utilities	2.86	200.2	211.5	212.5	211.7	213.7	214.9	216.1	216.7	217.3	221.1	222.8	220.9	225.2	......
Electricity	2.32	202.3	213.7	214.8	214.7	216.7	218.1	220.0	220.5	221.1	225.8	227.8	225.4	227.3	......
General industrial	1.03	197.4	206.2	209.2	208.3	212.4	213.4	216.4	216.7	219.2	221.4	224.7	218.4	221.1	......
Commercial and other	1.21	216.6	231.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	233.4	234.7	235.6	234.7	241.7	242.7	243.4	244.8	......
Gas	.54	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods	7.80	175.0	181.0	179.6	181.8	177.9	177.6	183.0	184.5	182.4	179.3	176.8	167.2	164.2	162.8
Apparel and staples	24.51	151.2	154.7	156.0	156.8	156.6	155.3	154.7	158.1	158.4	157.6	156.2	158.3	159.5	......

For NOTE see page A-61.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 pro-por-tion	1968 aver-age	1968	1969											1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.^{r}	Dec.^{r}	Jan.^{r}
Total index	100.00	165.5	169.1	170.1	171.4	171.7	172.5	173.7	174.6	174.3	173.9	173.1	171.4	171.1	170.2
Manufacturing, total	*86.45*	*166.9*	*170.2*	*171.8*	*173.1*	*173.0*	*173.8*	*174.8*	*175.6*	*175.4*	*175.2*	*173.9*	*171.8*	*171.2*	*170.0*
Durable	48.07	169.8	173.0	174.5	175.9	175.7	176.7	178.3	178.7	178.8	178.7	177.3	172.1	171.1	169.6
Nondurable	38.38	163.3	166.7	168.3	169.5	169.6	170.3	170.5	171.8	171.3	170.9	169.5	171.5	171.4	170.6
Mining	8.23	126.6	125.8	124.8	126.7	128.8	130.3	134.4	133.2	131.2	131.6	130.2	132.6	133.8	133.2
Utilities	5.32	202.5	215.1	214.9	215.1	216.3	213.6	215.6	222.2	222.6	222.5	226.0	226.0	227.9	230.6
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals	*12.32*	*150.5*	*155.6*	*158.4*	*160.3*	*161.2*	*162.3*	*165.1*	*164.1*	*164.1*	*162.3*	*163.1*	*162.9*	*161.8*	*159.3*
Primary metals	6.95	137.0	139.5	143.6	146.2	147.9	149.3	153.1	152.4	151.3	149.3	150.4	150.3	148.9	143.6
Iron and steel	5.45	130.7	126.8	133.7	139.0	141.2	141.6	145.6	145.3	141.1	141.4	141.5	142.7	138.8	134.5
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	160.0	179.6	183.4	186.9	186.2	184.3	190.8	181.8	177.9	178.6	178.7	183.1	194.3	179.7
Fabricated metal products	5.37	167.9	176.4	177.6	178.5	178.3	179.2	180.6	179.1	180.6	179.1	179.4	179.2	178.5	179.5
Structural metal parts	2.86	162.2	170.1	174.5	175.8	174.4	173.1	173.8	170.8	171.5	171.5	172.5	174.5	177.1	175.2
Machinery and related products	*27.98*	*183.7*	*185.2*	*186.3*	*187.9*	*187.4*	*188.4*	*190.3*	*192.3*	*192.0*	*192.7*	*190.0*	*181.1*	*180.2*	*178.1*
Machinery	14.80	184.3	191.8	192.7	194.7	194.6	196.9	197.2	198.1	199.4	201.2	199.0	187.4	188.4	190.3
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	181.0	188.3	189.6	190.2	190.8	193.1	195.3	196.0	195.5	199.8	200.3	194.9	196.3	197.7
Electrical machinery	6.37	188.5	196.4	196.9	200.7	199.5	201.8	199.6	200.8	204.5	202.9	197.3	177.5	178.0	180.5
Transportation equipment	10.19	179.5	171.2	173.1	174.1	172.4	171.8	176.6	181.1	179.1	178.8	175.7	168.3	163.9	158.3
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	171.4	167.3	167.7	167.6	160.8	156.8	169.1	174.2	174.1	170.5	167.9	159.9	152.0	145.6
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	185.0	170.9	174.1	176.0	178.7	180.8	179.5	183.4	180.3	182.6	179.6	171.9	170.7	165.3
Instruments and related products	1.71	184.2	191.6	190.4	192.8	195.4	195.3	195.7	194.7	194.9	195.4	193.9	196.0	197.4	194.8
Ordnance and accessories	1.28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Clay, glass, and lumber	*4.72*	*137.4*	*143.8*	*145.6*	*145.1*	*143.2*	*143.6*	*140.6*	*138.3*	*140.2*	*140.6*	*140.7*	*140.6*	*139.5*	*138.8*
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	146.2	156.2	156.5	153.4	155.1	156.9	155.2	152.7	155.3	157.7	156.3	155.9	156.7	154.7
Lumber and products	1.73	122.3	122.5	126.7	130.8	122.6	120.7	115.5	113.4	114.1	111.0	113.8	114.1	109.7	......
Furniture and miscellaneous	*3.05*	*169.9*	*176.6*	*175.7*	*176.5*	*178.4*	*179.0*	*179.1*	*176.3*	*176.2*	*175.4*	*174.7*	*175.1*	*175.0*	*175.3*
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	178.3	186.8	186.5	187.0	188.9	190.2	189.9	185.0	186.5	185.3	184.0	183.7	183.3	183.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	161.4	166.2	164.7	165.7	167.6	167.5	168.1	167.4	165.8	165.3	165.3	166.4	166.5	167.2
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather	*7.60*	*144.8*	*143.6*	*142.6*	*144.7*	*143.7*	*146.3*	*146.0*	*145.4*	*143.3*	*141.1*	*142.0*	*142.9*	*141.3*	*140.3*
Textile mill products	2.90	151.5	152.9	152.0	152.9	154.2	156.5	157.8	157.0	153.0	151.6	152.1	151.9	150.7	151.1
Apparel products	3.59	149.9	148.1	147.9	150.2	147.8	150.0	149.2	150.7	148.8	146.1	146.5	148.0	147.2	......
Leather and products	1.11	111.0	105.0	101.3	105.6	103.4	107.6	104.7	98.4	100.0	97.7	101.1	102.7	98.0	......
Paper and printing	*8.17*	*155.5*	*160.2*	*161.2*	*162.2*	*162.4*	*163.8*	*164.4*	*165.9*	*166.3*	*165.8*	*165.3*	*166.1*	*166.0*	*163.1*
Paper and products	3.43	163.8	171.1	173.9	175.0	175.8	174.9	175.3	176.4	177.5	177.5	177.1	175.9	176.3	169.5
Printing and publishing	4.74	149.6	152.4	152.1	153.0	152.7	155.9	156.5	158.3	158.2	157.3	156.9	159.1	158.6	158.5
Newspapers	1.53	136.1	141.2	141.7	141.4	137.5	142.8	141.3	145.6	144.4	143.3	143.0	154.1	142.0	141.7
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	*11.54*	*207.7*	*214.1*	*218.0*	*219.6*	*221.7*	*222.7*	*223.2*	*225.2*	*222.4*	*223.3*	*222.7*	*225.3*	*224.7*	*223.6*
Chemicals and products	7.58	221.7	231.3	234.4	235.2	239.1	239.5	239.7	243.1	238.1	240.2	238.3	240.8	242.4	242.0
Industrial chemicals	3.84	262.0	273.4	276.7	277.7	283.3	285.2	286.1	288.6	281.5	286.2	281.2	283.9	285.2	......
Petroleum products	1.97	139.6	131.0	140.2	142.7	142.2	143.5	145.4	143.5	144.5	146.2	146.7	150.9	146.3	142.2
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	222.0	230.8	232.8	236.2	234.2	237.0	237.3	238.3	239.9	240.0	238.6	240.2	234.9	......
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	*11.07*	*135.3*	*138.0*	*139.5*	*139.8*	*138.2*	*136.9*	*137.0*	*138.4*	*141.0*	*140.4*	*136.2*	*139.2*	*140.5*	*141.7*
Foods and beverages	10.25	136.4	139.4	140.9	141.5	140.5	138.6	138.3	139.9	143.1	142.2	138.0	141.0	142.5	143.9
Food manufactures	8.64	132.7	136.1	137.2	136.7	136.7	136.6	136.1	135.8	137.8	137.0	132.6	137.5	137.5	139.2
Beverages	1.61	156.5	157.4	160.9	167.2	160.6	149.4	149.8	161.7	171.3	169.9	166.7	159.7	169.2	......
Tobacco products	.82	120.9	119.5	121.2	118.7	110.5	115.4	121.9	120.3	114.8	118.6	113.8	116.2	115.1	......
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas	*6.80*	*125.3*	*122.4*	*120.2*	*121.9*	*125.7*	*128.7*	*133.1*	*131.7*	*128.8*	*129.9*	*128.1*	*129.1*	*129.8*	*128.9*
Coal	1.16	118.2	115.3	112.4	114.3	120.2	123.9	124.8	130.0	122.1	114.7	115.7	118.9	119.3	113.1
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	126.8	123.9	121.8	123.5	126.9	129.6	134.8	132.1	130.2	133.1	130.7	131.2	132.0	132.2
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	136.5	130.8	131.3	134.0	137.5	140.5	145.8	142.0	139.9	143.1	140.4	140.6	141.3	141.4
Crude oil	4.25	130.5	124.0	124.0	127.0	130.2	133.1	139.2	135.5	132.4	135.6	132.8	133.5	134.7	134.6
Gas and gas liquids	.66	174.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oil and gas drilling	.73	61.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	*1.43*	*132.9*	*142.1*	*146.4*	*149.9*	*143.6*	*138.3*	*140.4*	*140.5*	*142.6*	*139.5*	*140.2*	*149.6*	*153.0*	*153.6*
Metal mining	.61	126.4	140.2	142.7	149.1	146.6	134.5	137.4	138.1	142.3	133.1	141.1	153.3	150.6	153.4
Stone and earth minerals	.82	137.8	143.5	149.2	150.5	141.4	141.2	142.6	142.2	142.8	144.3	139.6	146.8	154.8	153.7
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	211.5	226.1	225.5	225.7	226.9	223.1	225.9	234.2	234.4	234.1	238.5	238.3	240.5	......
Gas	1.28	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

For NOTE see page A-61.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957–59=100)

Grouping	1957–59 pro-portion	1968 aver-age	1969												1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.ʳ	Dec.ʳ	Jan.ʳ
Total index	100.00	165.5	166.5	170.5	173.1	171.9	172.4	176.7	167.7	174.6	179.2	177.8	173.6	169.7	167.8
Final products, total	*47.35*	*165.1*	*166.6*	*169.3*	*171.9*	*168.6*	*168.4*	*174.0*	*166.4*	*173.4*	*179.2*	*176.5*	*170.0*	*166.2*	*166.2*
Consumer goods	32.31	156.9	158.9	161.8	163.9	159.0	158.2	165.5	156.5	166.3	172.6	169.4	162.6	156.5	158.3
Equipment, including defense	15.04	182.6	183.1	185.4	189.0	189.1	190.4	192.4	187.7	188.5	193.4	191.8	186.0	187.0	183.2
Materials	52.65	165.8	166.4	171.5	174.3	174.8	176.1	179.2	168.8	175.6	179.2	178.9	176.9	172.9	169.8
Consumer goods															
Automotive products	*3.21*	*174.3*	*185.4*	*183.6*	*186.0*	*174.7*	*173.1*	*191.1*	*132.5*	*133.2*	*181.8*	*189.8*	*179.0*	*167.2*	*164.1*
Autos	1.82	174.8	187.7	181.5	184.8	164.6	165.3	191.0	94.7	91.9	175.0	188.6	172.3	155.8	146.2
Auto parts and allied products	1.39	173.8	182.3	186.3	187.5	187.9	183.5	191.1	182.1	187.6	190.6	191.3	187.8	182.2	187.7
Home goods and apparel	*10.00*	*156.0*	*155.9*	*164.2*	*168.9*	*161.9*	*162.3*	*165.4*	*147.9*	*159.2*	*162.0*	*166.0*	*156.6*	*143.2*	*146.8*
Home goods	4.59	175.4	182.8	187.7	191.2	188.8	188.4	191.2	172.0	179.4	190.5	193.7	173.7	167.4	166.9
Appliances, TV, and radios	1.81	168.4	183.2	195.0	198.8	194.7	194.3	194.6	166.1	164.4	189.5	194.5	147.9	135.0	150.3
Appliances	1.33	174.1	191.8	206.0	211.7	213.1	212.0	212.7	185.5	168.8	200.7	204.3	149.5	147.5	162.3
TV and home radios	.47	152.4	158.9	164.1	162.6	143.0	144.3	143.8	111.1	152.1	158.0	166.7	143.4	99.7	116.4
Furniture and rugs	1.26	173.7	180.2	179.0	179.8	178.2	176.4	181.8	171.4	183.8	182.9	184.8	182.5	182.1	170.7
Miscellaneous home goods	1.52	185.3	184.5	186.2	191.7	190.5	191.4	194.8	179.6	193.5	197.9	200.2	196.9	193.6	183.4
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes	5.41	139.5	133.1	144.2	150.0	139.2	140.1	143.6	127.5	142.1	137.9	142.5	142.1	122.8	......
Consumer staples	*19.10*	*154.5*	*155.9*	*156.8*	*157.6*	*154.9*	*153.5*	*161.2*	*165.1*	*175.6*	*176.6*	*167.8*	*163.0*	*161.7*	*163.3*
Processed foods	8.43	132.6	128.1	129.2	128.6	127.0	128.2	134.7	134.6	150.2	155.6	146.8	141.7	134.8	130.8
Beverages and tobacco	2.43	144.5	126.9	134.5	147.5	145.4	148.3	160.8	155.8	164.8	156.4	152.8	137.3	130.8	......
Drugs, soap, and toiletries	2.97	193.4	199.6	203.7	205.0	207.8	203.8	213.3	206.6	211.3	216.9	215.4	214.3	212.0	212.0
Newspapers, magazines, and books	1.47	143.3	145.0	145.1	145.4	146.5	146.9	145.7	147.5	149.4	151.1	147.0	147.0	149.4	146.6
Consumer fuel and lighting	3.67	183.4	206.9	200.5	196.4	*184.1*	*176.0*	185.6	214.3	222.6	215.2	194.3	192.5	207.3	......
Fuel oil and gasoline	1.20	139.0	135.3	143.0	140.0	135.1	139.3	145.1	148.7	148.7	149.4	147.0	151.8	152.4	152.5
Residential utilities	2.46	205.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Electricity	1.72	223.9	275.1	255.7	247.8	224.5	203.8	219.7	277.9	295.1	278.4	235.2	227.5	258.2	......
Gas	.74	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Equipment															
Business equipment	*11.63*	*184.7*	*190.2*	*191.8*	*194.6*	*195.5*	*196.7*	*200.0*	*193.6*	*195.1*	*201.6*	*200.2*	*193.6*	*194.6*	*191.8*
Industrial equipment	6.85	168.2	175.5	174.8	176.9	178.6	181.1	184.5	179.4	179.8	185.6	181.8	174.4	177.2	175.6
Commercial equipment	2.42	205.2	210.1	212.8	215.3	215.9	219.0	221.7	216.1	221.3	226.2	227.1	226.0	228.5	223.0
Freight and passenger equipment	1.76	234.3	238.1	244.4	249.6	249.3	245.6	250.4	245.5	244.7	251.9	254.5	247.7	238.5	229.2
Farm equipment	.61	145.0	138.6	146.8	152.8	149.6	142.7	143.2	113.7	120.7	137.8	143.8	124.1	130.0	......
Defense equipment	*3.41*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials															
Durable goods materials	*26.73*	157.8	*157.0*	*162.8*	*165.9*	*166.4*	*167.4*	*171.6*	*160.5*	*166.2*	*170.2*	*169.7*	*166.3*	*162.0*	*156.9*
Consumer durable	3.43	164.2	167.9	170.2	168.1	162.6	161.3	166.0	149.1	161.0	170.0	168.9	163.3	158.4	150.8
Equipment	7.84	185.1	189.1	191.0	192.8	192.4	193.0	195.1	187.2	189.2	195.2	194.2	190.9	192.6	190.3
Construction	9.17	145.9	136.6	143.4	148.3	151.7	155.3	161.6	154.5	160.4	160.3	157.8	152.5	145.4	137.3
Metal materials n.e.c.	6.29	137.7	140.8	151.6	157.0	157.6	156.6	160.1	142.1	149.0	153.8	157.0	157.3	149.8	147.2
Nondurable materials	*25.92*	*174.1*	*176.2*	*180.6*	*182.8*	*183.4*	*185.0*	*187.0*	*177.3*	*185.3*	*188.5*	*188.4*	*187.8*	*184.1*	*183.1*
Business supplies	9.11	157.6	158.4	163.7	168.3	166.9	168.6	168.0	156.8	167.5	171.7	174.1	170.9	163.8	161.3
Containers	3.03	156.6	159.0	166.1	171.3	170.9	169.9	172.7	161.4	176.7	177.5	178.6	165.6	153.3	161.0
General business supplies	6.07	158.1	158.0	162.5	166.8	164.9	168.0	165.7	154.5	162.8	168.8	171.9	173.5	169.1	161.5
Nondurable materials n.e.c.	7.40	222.4	228.2	236.2	237.4	239.3	240.1	243.0	227.8	235.8	241.3	241.4	244.4	238.5	236.7
Business fuel and power	9.41	152.0	152.5	153.1	153.9	155.4	157.4	161.2	157.5	162.9	163.2	160.6	159.5	161.0	162.1
Mineral fuels	6.07	133.0	129.9	131.8	133.0	135.9	137.3	138.1	129.5	134.8	135.9	136.2	137.8	138.8	138.3
Nonresidential utilities	2.86	200.2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Electricity	2.32	202.3	210.2	205.9	207.7	206.4	210.9	224.4	231.7	240.2	238.8	227.5	218.3	221.2	......
General industrial	1.03	197.4	205.2	202.7	207.3	209.6	214.5	220.7	215.6	223.6	224.7	225.1	218.4	218.9	......
Commercial and other	1.21	216.6	225.4	219.2	218.7	214.3	218.7	239.4	258.0	267.6	263.9	241.7	230.0	235.0	......
Gas	.54	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods	7.80	175.0	183.9	186.0	189.1	183.0	182.1	191.1	155.7	160.4	186.9	192.1	175.9	167.3	165.7
Apparel and staples	24.51	151.2	150.9	154.1	156.0	151.4	150.5	157.3	156.8	168.2	168.0	162.2	158.4	153.1	......

For NOTE see p. A-61.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro-portion	1968 aver-age	1969												1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.ʳ	Dec.ʳ	Jan.ʳ
Total index	*100.00*	165.5	166.5	170.5	173.1	171.9	172.4	176.7	167.7	174.6	179.2	177.8	173.6	169.7	167.8
Manufacturing, total	*86.45*	*166.9*	*167.0*	*172.1*	*175.1*	*173.7*	*174.4*	*178.5*	*167.3*	*174.3*	*180.0*	*179.5*	*175.0*	*169.8*	*166.8*
Durable	48.07	169.8	171.4	175.3	178.6	177.7	178.3	182.2	169.7	173.6	181.5	181.5	175.4	172.7	168.2
Nondurable	38.38	163.3	161.4	168.0	170.8	168.6	169.5	173.9	164.3	175.0	178.1	176.9	174.5	166.2	165.1
Mining	8.23	126.6	124.1	124.2	125.4	130.2	132.9	134.6	127.9	132.3	132.9	132.7	132.9	132.6	131.3
Utilities	5.32	202.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals	*12.32*	*150.5*	*153.7*	*160.1*	*164.0*	*164.2*	*164.1*	*167.9*	*154.3*	*161.7*	*165.7*	*166.3*	*165.8*	*162.5*	*156.5*
Primary metals	6.95	137.0	139.5	150.3	155.3	155.3	153.0	155.4	137.2	144.2	148.6	151.9	152.5	145.9	143.6
Iron and steel	5.45	130.7	129.3	140.4	146.0	146.8	144.4	145.6	130.0	135.5	140.0	143.6	144.1	136.7	134.5
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	160.0	176.5	186.2	189.0	186.2	184.3	190.8	163.6	176.1	179.9	182.1	183.1	179.5	176.6
Fabricated metal products	5.37	167.9	172.2	172.8	175.3	175.6	178.3	184.2	176.4	184.2	187.7	184.8	183.0	183.9	173.2
Structural metal parts	2.86	162.2	166.7	167.5	168.9	169.2	172.2	177.3	170.8	175.8	178.4	177.7	177.1	178.9	171.7
Machinery and related products	*27.98*	*183.7*	*186.8*	*189.3*	*192.1*	*190.0*	*190.5*	*194.2*	*180.8*	*182.0*	*193.6*	*193.4*	*184.6*	*183.1*	*180.5*
Machinery	14.80	184.3	191.7	195.0	197.6	197.4	198.5	201.3	190.6	193.2	202.1	200.8	189.6	190.0	190.7
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	181.0	188.3	192.3	195.5	196.5	197.9	200.8	191.1	188.3	197.2	196.7	193.0	197.7	197.7
Electrical machinery	6.37	188.5	196.1	198.6	200.5	198.6	199.3	201.9	189.9	199.8	208.5	206.3	185.0	179.8	181.3
Transportation equipment	10.19	179.5	176.0	178.2	181.4	176.2	175.6	181.1	161.4	160.6	179.7	181.7	174.2	169.0	162.8
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	171.4	176.6	176.3	177.7	167.9	165.6	180.9	136.5	137.7	173.8	179.9	170.2	159.4	154.3
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	185.0	172.6	176.7	181.1	179.6	180.1	177.0	179.0	177.1	181.9	180.5	174.5	174.1	167.0
Instruments and related products	1.71	184.2	189.3	189.4	191.8	192.5	193.3	197.7	192.8	196.5	197.5	196.0	197.6	199.8	192.5
Ordnance and accessories	1.28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Clay, glass, and lumber	*4.72*	*137.4*	*127.6*	*134.6*	*140.1*	*142.8*	*145.2*	*150.4*	*143.6*	*150.3*	*150.3*	*149.1*	*142.2*	*132.1*	*124.6*
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	146.2	138.4	141.0	147.4	154.5	159.4	165.9	161.1	167.4	166.7	164.9	157.5	148.4	139.2
Lumber and products	1.73	122.3	109.0	123.5	127.5	122.6	120.7	123.6	113.4	120.9	122.1	121.8	115.8	103.8	......
Furniture and miscellaneous	*3.05*	*169.9*	*169.8*	*171.0*	*173.3*	*173.7*	*174.8*	*179.3*	*170.6*	*181.3*	*181.9*	*184.0*	*181.8*	*181.3*	*170.0*
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	178.3	183.1	183.7	184.8	183.8	184.5	189.5	180.4	191.7	190.9	191.0	188.8	190.3	179.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	161.4	156.2	158.1	161.6	163.4	165.0	168.9	160.7	170.8	172.7	176.9	174.7	172.2	160.2
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather	*7.60*	*144.8*	*140.6*	*148.7*	*154.5*	*145.4*	*146.9*	*149.2*	*131.2*	*145.9*	*143.8*	*147.2*	*147.5*	*130.7*	*137.2*
Textile mill products	2.90	151.5	150.6	154.3	159.8	155.7	158.8	161.0	142.1	153.8	154.6	156.7	156.5	145.4	150.3
Apparel products	3.59	149.9	143.7	156.8	163.7	150.8	151.5	153.7	135.6	151.8	149.0	153.1	154.8	131.0	......
Leather and products	1.11	111.0	104.5	108.3	110.9	101.3	101.1	104.2	88.6	106.5	99.2	103.6	100.6	91.4	......
Paper and printing	*8.17*	*155.0*	*157.0*	*162.0*	*165.9*	*165.3*	*165.1*	*165.6*	*155.8*	*164.3*	168.3	*172.4*	*170.2*	*162.2*	*159.1*
Paper and products	3.43	163.8	168.5	178.2	180.3	178.4	175.8	179.3	162.3	177.5	180.2	187.0	178.5	162.2	167.0
Printing and publishing	4.74	149.6	148.7	150.3	155.6	155.7	157.4	155.7	151.2	154.7	159.7	161.9	164.3	162.1	153.4
Newspapers	1.53	136.1	129.9	136.0	144.9	146.4	152.2	142.0	126.7	132.1	144.0	153.4	159.6	145.5	129.7
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	*11.54*	*207.7*	*210.2*	*220.8*	*221.3*	*222.1*	*222.8*	*228.2*	*216.1*	*223.1*	*229.4*	*227.0*	*227.1*	*223.0*	*220.0*
Chemicals and products	7.58	221.7	226.5	236.1	237.3	241.9	239.7	244.9	234.7	239.0	244.8	241.1	241.9	239.9	237.0
Industrial chemicals	3.84	262.0	269.3	280.9	280.5	286.1	285.2	287.5	277.1	280.1	289.1	284.0	288.2	288.1	......
Petroleum products	1.97	139.6	127.1	137.4	137.7	136.5	142.1	149.8	151.1	152.2	152.0	148.2	148.9	142.8	137.9
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	222.0	230.8	244.9	243.5	231.9	238.2	242.0	209.7	232.7	247.2	251.7	248.6	238.4	......
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	*11.07*	*135.3*	*128.2*	*130.7*	*133.1*	*131.3*	*132.8*	*140.5*	*139.1*	*152.9*	*155.3*	*148.4*	*141.2*	*134.4*	*131.5*
Foods and beverages	10.25	136.4	129.0	131.6	134.4	133.0	133.8	141.3	141.7	155.2	157.9	150.4	143.0	137.6	133.0
Food manufactures	8.64	132.7	128.6	129.7	129.0	127.4	128.4	134.7	134.4	149.5	155.0	147.2	142.3	135.4	131.5
Beverages	1.61	156.5	131.3	141.6	163.0	163.2	162.8	176.2	180.8	185.5	173.3	167.5	146.9	149.7	......
Tobacco products	.82	120.9	118.2	120.6	116.9	110.3	119.6	130.4	106.5	124.2	123.2	123.9	118.5	93.7	......
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas	*6.80*	*125.3*	*124.4*	*123.9*	*124.1*	*128.3*	*129.6*	*130.3*	*122.6*	*127.3*	*128.3*	*128.6*	*130.2*	*131.3*	*131.1*
Coal	1.16	118.2	113.0	113.7	115.2	121.0	125.1	116.6	91.0	128.4	121.3	126.1	123.8	117.2	110.8
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	126.8	126.8	126.0	125.9	129.8	130.5	133.1	129.1	127.1	129.8	129.1	131.5	134.2	135.2
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	136.5	134.0	136.1	137.2	139.4	140.2	143.2	138.6	136.3	139.4	138.6	141.1	143.8	144.8
Crude oil	4.25	130.5	125.9	127.7	129.5	132.3	133.8	137.8	132.8	129.8	132.9	131.5	133.5	136.0	136.6
Gas and gas liquids	.66	174.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oil and gas drilling	.73	61.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	*1.43*	*132.9*	*122.2*	*125.7*	*131.5*	*139.2*	*148.9*	*155.1*	*152.8*	*156.0*	*154.4*	*152.1*	*145.9*	*138.6*	*132.1*
Metal mining	.61	126.4	123.4	128.4	132.7	136.3	147.9	155.3	147.8	153.7	150.4	151.0	142.6	135.5	135.0
Stone and earth minerals	.82	137.8	121.4	123.7	130.6	141.4	149.7	155.0	156.6	157.8	157.3	152.9	148.3	140.9	130.0
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	211.5	237.9	227.1	224.8	214.1	207.9	222.4	251.4	263.6	255.7	230.7	222.2	237.0	......
Gas	1.28	174.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in *Industrial Production—1957-59 Base*. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release

SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59 = 100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	Industrial production								Capacity utilization in mfg. (per cent)	Construction contracts	Nonagricultural employment—Total [1]	Manufacturing [2]		Total retail sales [3]	Prices [4]	
	Total	Major market groupings				Major industry groupings						Employment	Payrolls		Consumer	Wholesale commodity
		Final products			Materials	Mfg.	Mining	Utilities								
		Total	Consumer goods	Equipment												
1951	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	94.0	63	91.1	106.1	80.2	76	90.5	96.7
1952	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	91.3	67	93.0	106.1	84.5	79	92.5	94.0
1953	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	94.2	70	95.6	111.6	93.6	83	93.2	92.7
1954	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	83.5	76	93.3	101.8	85.4	82	93.6	92.9
1955	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	90.0	91	96.5	105.5	94.8	89	93.3	93.2
1956	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	87.7	92	99.8	106.7	100.2	92	94.7	96.2
1957	*100.7*	*99.4*	*97.0*	*104.6*	*101.9*	*100.8*	*104.6*	*93.9*	*83.6*	93	*100.7*	*104.7*	*101.4*	97	98.0	99.0
1958	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	74.0	102	97.8	95.2	93.5	98	100.7	100.4
1959	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	81.5	105	101.5	100.1	105.1	105	101.5	100.6
1960	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	80.6	105	103.3	99.9	106.7	106	103.1	100.7
1961	*109.7*	*111.2*	*112.6*	*108.3*	*108.4*	*109.6*	*102.6*	*122.3*	78.5	108	102.9	95.9	105.4	107	104.2	100.3
1962	118.3	119.7	119.7	119.6	117.0	118.7	105.0	131.4	82.1	120	105.9	99.1	113.8	115	105.4	100.6
1963	124.3	124.9	125.2	124.2	123.7	124.9	107.9	140.0	83.3	132	108.0	99.7	117.9	120	106.7	100.3
1964	132.3	131.8	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.1	111.5	151.3	85.7	137	111.1	101.5	124.3	128	108.1	100.5
1965	143.4	142.5	140.3	147.0	144.2	145.0	114.8	160.9	88.5	143	115.8	106.7	136.6	138	109.9	102.5
1966	156.3	155.5	147.5	172.6	157.0	158.6	120.5	173.9	90.5	145	121.8	113.5	151.7	148	113.1	105.9
1967	158.1	158.3	148.5	179.4	157.8	159.7	123.8	184.9	85.3	153	125.4	113.6	155.1	153	116.3	106.1
1968	165.3	164.9	156.7	182.6	165.7	166.8	126.4	201.6	84.5	173	129.2	115.2	167.8	166	121.2	108.7
1969	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	133.5	117.0	180.2	......	127.7.	113.0
1969—Jan.	169.1	168.2	161.0	183.5	169.6	170.2	125.8	215.1	^{p}84.5	204	131.7	116.6	175.8	170	124.1	110.7
Feb.	170.1	169.3	161.7	185.5	170.8	171.8	124.8	214.9		205	132.3	116.9	174.3	171	124.6	111.1
Mar.	171.4	170.8	162.8	187.8	172.1	173.1	126.7	215.1		182	132.7	117.3	178.2	169	125.6	111.7
Apr.	171.7	170.2	161.8	188.4	172.9	173.0	128.8	216.3	^{p}84.5	183	132.9	117.0	177.8	172	126.4	111.9
May	172.5	170.0	160.7	190.0	174.5	173.8	130.3	213.6		210	133.3	117.0	177.7	172	126.8	112.8
June	173.7	170.7	161.5	190.4	176.3	174.8	134.4	215.6		186	133.8	117.6	180.3	172	127.6	113.2
July	174.6	172.8	164.4	190.8	176.5	175.6	133.2	222.2	^{p}84.2	180	133.7	117.3	179.8	170	128.2	113.3
Aug.	174.3	172.7	164.2	190.3	175.9	175.4	131.2	222.6		216	134.2	118.5	183.9	172	128.7	113.4
Sept.	173.9	172.2	162.8	192.4	176.0	175.2	131.6	222.5		173	134.0	117.3	184.2	171	129.3	113.6
Oct.	173.1	170.9	161.2	191.9	175.4	173.9	130.2	226.0	^{p}81.7	195	134.5	117.0	183.4	173	129.8	114.0
Nov.	171.4	168.4	160.5	185.6	174.6	171.8	132.6	226.0		178	134.5	115.8	182.2	172	130.5	114.7
Dec.	171.1	168.4	160.7	185.1	173.9	171.2	133.8	227.9		218	134.6	115.8	184.4	172	131.3	115.1
1970—Jan.	170.2	168.2	161.0	183.1	172.5	170.0	133.2	230.6	......	205	134.8	115.5	182.4	171	131.8	116.0
Feb.^{p}	169.4	168.2	160.2	185.6	170.4	169.0	134.3	231.0	......	......	134.7	114.2	178.2	172	......	116.3

[1] Employees only; excludes personnel in the Armed Forces.

[2] Production workers only.

[3] F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.

[4] Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE.—*All series:* Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

Capacity utilization: Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, and Department of Commerce.

Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Co. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE HOUSING PERMITS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1968	1969	1969												1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total construction [1]	**61,732**	**67,425**	**5,166**	**4,802**	**5,003**	**5,895**	**7,081**	**6,443**	**6,298**	**6,523**	**5,140**	**6,240**	**4,406**	**5,228**	**4,927**
By type of ownership:															
Public	19,597	22,656	1,546	1,572	1,632	1,791	2,536	2,326	2,352	2,605	1,719	1,626	1,427	1,727	......
Private [1]	42,135	44,769	3,620	3,230	3,371	4,104	4,545	4,118	3,947	3,918	3,420	4,615	2,980	3,501	......
By type of construction:															
Residential building [1]	24,838	25,219	1,746	1,820	1,957	2,546	2,620	2,548	2,296	2,394	1,952	2,290	1,675	1,744	1,475
Nonresidential building	22,512	25,667	2,145	1,885	1,772	2,136	2,680	2,357	2,402	2,460	2,013	2,502	1,566	2,168	2,252
Nonbuilding	14,382	16,539	1,274	1,097	1,274	1,213	1,780	1,538	1,600	1,669	1,174	1,149	1,165	1,317	1,201
Private housing units authorized (In thousands, S.A., A.R.)	1,330	1,299	1,403	1,477	1,421	1,502	1,323	1,340	1,228	1,245	1,201	1,183	1,191	^{r}1,239	1,013

[1] Because of improved collection procedures, data for 1-family homes beginning Jan. 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. To improve comparability, earlier levels may be raised by approximately 3 per cent for total and private construction, in each case, and by 8 per cent for residential building.

NOTE.—Dollar value of construction contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Co. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made into accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

Private housing units authorized are Census Bureau series for 13,000 reporting areas with local building permit systems.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private								Public				
		Total	Nonfarm residential	Nonresidential						Total	Military	Highway	Conservation & development	Other [2]
				Total	Buildings			Other						
					Industrial	Commercial	Other buildings [1]							
1959	55,305	39,235	24,251	14,984	2,106	3,930	2,823	6,125		16,070	1,465	5,761	1,121	7,723
1960	53,941	38,078	21,706	16,372	2,851	4,180	3,118	6,223		15,863	1,366	5,437	1,175	7,885
1961	55,447	38,299	21,680	16,619	2,780	4,674	3,280	5,885		17,148	1,371	5,854	1,384	8,539
1962 [3]	59,667	41,798	24,292	17,506	2,842	5,144	3,631	5,889		17,869	1,266	6,365	1,524	8,714
1963 [4]	63,423	44,057	26,187	17,870	2,906	4,995	3,745	6,224		19,366	1,189	7,084	1,690	9,403
1964	66,200	45,810	26,258	19,552	3,565	5,396	3,994	6,597		20,390	938	7,133	1,729	10,590
1965	72,319	50,253	26,268	23,985	5,118	6,739	4,735	7,393		22,066	852	7,550	2,019	11,645
1966	75,120	51,120	23,971	27,149	6,679	6,879	5,037	8,554		24,000	769	8,355	2,195	12,681
1967	76,160	50,587	23,736	26,851	6,131	6,982	4,993	8,745		25,573	721	8,538	2,196	14,511
1968	84,692	56,996	28,823	28,173	5,594	8,333	4,873	9,373		27,696	824	9,295	2,046	15,531
1969	91,042	62,982	30,779	32,203	6,373	10,136	5,521	10,176		28,060	949	....	....	....
1969—Jan.	91,972	62,875	31,084	31,791	6,800	9,971	5,142	9,878		29,097	1,044	....	....	....
Feb.	92,066	62,550	31,436	31,114	6,318	9,941	5,198	9,657		29,516	1,024	....	....	....
Mar.	91,722	62,762	32,423	30,339	6,019	9,751	4,827	9,742		28,960	1,039	....	....	....
Apr.	92,784	63,050	33,018	30,032	5,857	9,066	5,273	9,836		29,734	1,196	....	....	....
May	92,359	63,669	32,971	30,698	5,923	9,284	5,428	10,063		28,690	1,003	....	....	....
June	91,475	63,027	31,635	31,392	6,050	10,020	5,177	10,145		28,448	949	....	....	....
July	90,757	63,112	30,255	32,857	6,404	10,417	5,566	10,470		27,645	792	....	....	....
Aug.	89,842	62,365	29,237	33,128	6,414	10,343	5,917	10,454		27,477	863	....	....	....
Sept.	91,168	63,825	29,314	34,511	6,714	11,118	5,995	10,684		27,343	920	....	....	....
Oct.	91,311	64,251	29,970	34,281	6,946	10,856	5,850	10,629		27,060	943	....	....	....
Nov.ʳ	89,848	62,786	29,759	33,027	6,571	10,168	6,023	10,265		27,054	779	....	....	....
Dec.ʳ	89,306	62,349	29,397	32,952	6,491	10,337	5,861	10,335		25,957	895	....	....	....
1970—Jan.	88,461	61,472	28,407	33,065	6,565	10,176	5,734	11,438		26,989	937	....	....	....

[1] Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other buildings.

[2] Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other."

[3] Beginning July 1962, reflects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.

[4] Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under "Public" (for State and local govt. activity only).

NOTE.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Figures for period shown are Census Bureau estimates.

NEW HOUSING UNITS

(In thousands)

Period	Units started													Mobile home shipments (N.S.)
	Private (S.A., A.R.)								Private and public (N.S.A.)			Government underwritten (N.S.A.)		
	Total	Region				Type of structure								
		Northeast	North Central	South	West	1-family	2- to 4-family	5- or more-family	Total	Private	Public	Total	FHA	VA	
1959	1,517	268	368	512	369	1,234	283		1,554	1,517	37	458	349	109	121
1960	1,252	221	292	429	309	995	257		1,296	1,252	44	336	261	75	104
1961	1,313	247	277	473	316	974	339		1,365	1,313	52	328	244	83	90
1962	1,463	264	290	531	378	991	471		1,492	1,463	30	339	261	78	118
1963	1,610	261	328	591	431	1,021	589		1,642	1,610	32	292	221	71	151
1964	1,529	253	339	582	355	972	108	450	1,562	1,529	32	264	205	59	191
1965	1,473	270	362	575	266	964	87	422	1,510	1,473	37	246	197	49	216
1966	1,165	207	288	473	198	779	61	325	1,196	1,165	31	195	158	37	217
1967	1,292	215	337	520	220	844	72	376	1,322	1,292	30	232	180	53	240
1968	1,508	227	369	619	294	900	81	527	1,548	1,508	40	283	227	56	318
1969ᵖ	1,464	206	348	588	321	810	85	568	1,497	1,464	33	288	237	51	390
1969—Feb.	1,686	216	578	662	230	975	112	599	95	90	5	17	13	3	28
Mar.	1,584	265	430	554	335	828	92	664	136	132	4	23	19	4	32
Apr.	1,563	255	358	582	368	797	86	680	160	159	1	27	23	4	35
May	1,509	243	345	587	334	883	84	542	158	156	2	25	21	4	33
June	1,469	236	288	604	341	808	76	585	151	147	4	26	22	5	35
July	1,371	193	285	551	342	765	65	541	127	125	1	26	21	5	33
Aug.	1,384	189	388	529	278	723	69	592	128	125	3	27	22	4	35
Sept.	1,542	155	380	620	387	846	93	603	133	129	4	23	18	5	36
Oct.	1,392	175	308	544	365	777	99	516	126	123	2	30	25	5	40
Nov.	1,295	151	266	547	331	772	84	439	97	95	3	23	19	4	29
Dec.	1,299	143	262	573	321	729	99	471	85	84	1	27	23	4	26
1970—Jan.ᵖ	1,197	171	340	470	216	692	59	446	69	66	3	20	17	3	24
Feb.ᵖ	1,321	256	255	524	286	801	77	443	77	74	3	21	18	4	....

NOTE.—Starts are Census Bureau series (including farm starts) except in the case of Govt.-underwritten, which are from Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. and represent units started, including rehabilitation units under FHA, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections. Data may not always add to totals because of rounding.

Mobile home shipments are as reported by Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total noninstitutional population N.S.A.	Not in the labor force N.S.A.	Total labor force S.A.	Civilian labor force, S.A.					Unemployment rate[2] (per cent) S.A.
				Total	Employed[1]			Unemployed	
					Total	In nonagricultural industries	In agriculture		
1964	127,224	51,394	75,830	73,091	69,305	64,782	4,523	3,786	5.2
1965	129,236	52,058	77,178	74,455	71,088	66,726	4,361	3,366	4.5
1966	131,180	52,288	78,893	75,770	72,895	68,915	3,979	2,875	3.8
1967[3]	133,319	52,527	80,793	77,347	74,371	70,527	3,844	2,975	3.8
1968	135,562	53,291	82,272	78,737	75,920	72,103	3,817	2,817	3.6
1969	137,841	53,602	84,239	80,733	77,902	74,296	3,606	2,831	3.5
1969[r]–Feb.	136,940	54,361	83,674	80,199	77,524	73,688	3,836	2,675	3.3
Mar.	137,143	54,373	83,883	80,379	77,650	73,940	3,710	2,729	3.4
Apr.	137,337	54,200	83,950	80,434	77,589	73,928	3,661	2,845	3.5
May	137,549	54,464	83,652	80,130	77,321	73,544	3,777	2,809	3.5
June	137,737	51,857	84,028	80,504	77,741	74,058	3,683	2,763	3.4
July	137,935	51,617	84,310	80,789	77,931	74,370	3,561	2,858	3.5
Aug.	138,127	52,081	84,517	80,987	78,142	74,528	3,614	2,845	3.5
Sept.	138,317	53,790	84,868	81,325	78,194	74,696	3,498	3,131	3.8
Oct.	138,539	53,501	85,051	81,523	78,445	74,999	3,446	3,078	3.8
Nov.	138,732	53,812	84,872	81,379	78,528	75,094	3,434	2,851	3.5
Dec.	138,928	54,072	85,023	81,583	78,737	75,302	3,435	2,846	3.5
1970—Jan.	139,099	54,993	85,599	82,213	79,041	75,615	3,426	3,172	3.9
Feb.	139,298	54,673	85,590	82,249	78,822	75,323	3,499	3,427	4.2

[1] Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.

[2] Per cent of civilian labor force.

[3] Beginning 1967, data not strictly comparable with previous data. Description of changes available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1964	58,331	17,274	634	3,050	3,951	12,160	2,957	8,709	9,596
1965	60,815	18,062	632	3,186	4,036	12,716	3,023	9,087	10,074
1966	63,955	19,214	627	3,275	4,151	13,245	3,100	9,551	10,792
1967	65,857	19,447	613	3,208	4,261	13,606	3,225	10,099	11,398
1968	67,860	19,768	610	3,267	4,313	14,081	3,383	10,592	11,846
1969	70,141	20,121	628	3,411	4,448	14,644	3,559	11,103	12,227
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1969 —Feb.	69,487	20,061	628	3,366	4,373	14,468	3,502	10,967	12,122
Mar.	69,710	20,122	626	3,374	4,399	14,508	3,515	11,034	12,132
Apr.	69,789	20,111	624	3,363	4,439	14,533	3,531	11,044	12,144
May	70,013	20,118	622	3,407	4,444	14,609	3,541	11,065	12,207
June	70,300	20,198	622	3,466	4,467	14,665	3,557	11,066	12,259
July	70,247	20,164	629	3,434	4,483	14,671	3,568	11,067	12,231
Aug.	70,500	20,334	631	3,410	4,484	14,702	3,581	11,120	12,238
Sept.	70,390	20,197	631	3,420	4,480	14,716	3,586	11,150	12,210
Oct.	70,651	20,156	631	3,418	4,480	14,809	3,595	11,244	12,318
Nov.	70,635	20,004	632	3,461	4,484	14,836	3,613	11,264	12,341
Dec.	70,679	20,007	635	3,459	4,489	14,773	3,623	11,297	12,396
1970—Jan.[p]	70,778	19,964	632	3,328	4,518	14,913	3,647	11,352	12,424
Feb.[p]	70,766	19,806	632	3,409	4,502	14,978	3,654	11,360	12,425
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1969 —Feb.	68,403	19,891	610	2,999	4,303	14,097	3,467	10,792	12,244
Mar.	68,894	19,978	610	3,077	4,346	14,201	3,490	10,913	12,279
Apr.	69,462	19,952	619	3,255	4,403	14,398	3,517	11,044	12,274
May	69,929	19,982	624	3,404	4,431	14,517	3,534	11,131	12,306
June	70,980	20,336	638	3,601	4,512	14,717	3,585	11,243	12,348
July	70,347	20,114	645	3,681	4,528	14,662	3,629	11,266	11,822
Aug.	70,607	20,435	647	3,707	4,533	14,660	3,642	11,253	11,730
Sept.	70,814	20,421	639	3,663	4,529	14,702	3,597	11,183	12,080
Oct.	71,198	20,339	632	3,623	4,502	14,847	3,591	11,255	12,409
Nov.	71,227	20,143	631	3,530	4,506	15,090	3,599	11,230	12,498
Dec.	71,629	20,056	631	3,373	4,498	15,642	3,609	11,229	12,591
1970—Jan.[p]	69,755	19,764	617	3,015	4,450	14,683	3,603	11,136	12,487
Feb.[p]	69,655	19,632	614	3,037	4,430	14,594	3,617	11,178	12,553

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

Data on total and government employment have been revised back to 1964 due to adjustment of State and local government series to Oct. 1967 *Census of Governments.*

Beginning with 1967, series has been adjusted to Mar. 1968 benchmark.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
Total	**14,731**	**14,582**	**14,548**	**14,388**	**14,584**	**14,647**	**14,370**	**14,238**
Durable goods	**8,628**	**8,487**	**8,423**	**8,308**	**8,585**	**8,544**	**8,370**	**8,263**
Ordnance and accessories	195	163	156	155	196	165	157	155
Lumber and wood products	527	511	511	497	511	506	493	482
Furniture and fixtures	410	402	403	399	407	407	401	396
Stone, clay, and glass products	537	531	525	524	512	524	503	500
Primary metal industries	1,058	1,097	1,081	1,064	1,057	1,088	1,073	1,063
Fabricated metal products	1,115	1,119	1,116	1,103	1,109	1,132	1,111	1,096
Machinery	1,370	1,381	1,376	1,384	1,378	1,379	1,378	1,392
Electrical equipment and supplies	1,355	1,269	1,268	1,338	1,355	1,292	1,274	1,338
Transportation equipment	1,426	1,375	1,354	1,220	1,443	1,413	1,372	1,235
Instruments and related products	289	286	284	278	289	289	284	278
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	346	353	349	346	328	349	324	328
Nondurable goods	**6,103**	**6,095**	**6,125**	**6,080**	**5,999**	**6,103**	**6,000**	**5,975**
Food and kindred products	1,215	1,214	1,223	1,226	1,130	1,205	1,157	1,140
Tobacco manufactures	69	63	66	67	67	69	66	65
Textile-mill products	883	863	868	855	876	863	856	849
Apparel and related products	1,238	1,241	1,248	1,228	1,245	1,240	1,223	1,236
Paper and allied products	555	561	561	560	547	564	556	552
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	672	685	688	685	670	690	683	682
Chemicals and allied products	620	614	613	611	616	611	607	607
Petroleum refining and related industries	101	118	120	120	98	116	116	116
Rubber and misc. plastic products	448	446	448	442	447	453	448	441
Leather and leather products	302	290	290	286	303	292	288	287

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
Total	**40.1**	**40.7**	**40.3**	**39.9**	**124.80**	**134.89**	**131.93**	**130.54**	**3.12**	**3.29**	**3.29**	**3.28**
Durable goods	**40.9**	**41.3**	**40.8**	**40.5**	**135.05**	**145.53**	**141.69**	**140.19**	**3.31**	**3.49**	**3.49**	**3.47**
Ordnance and accessories	40.3	40.5	40.7	41.2	135.54	145.14	146.32	145.96	3.38	3.54	3.56	3.56
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.4	39.5	40.5	104.40	113.36	109.87	110.76	2.61	2.82	2.81	2.79
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	40.0	39.5	39.0	100.84	110.16	105.03	104.22	2.54	2.70	2.70	2.70
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.2	42.1	41.4	42.2	126.38	137.76	133.09	135.46	3.06	3.28	3.27	3.28
Primary metal industries	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.2	153.14	160.99	159.01	157.82	3.69	3.87	3.85	3.84
Fabricated metal products	41.2	41.6	41.4	40.8	133.01	143.72	141.04	138.98	3.26	3.43	3.44	3.44
Machinery	42.3	42.6	42.3	41.6	148.82	159.90	156.56	154.71	3.51	3.71	3.71	3.71
Electrical equipment and supplies	39.7	40.3	40.4	39.8	120.69	129.24	127.75	126.96	3.04	3.16	3.17	3.19
Transportation equipment	41.6	41.5	40.0	40.3	157.03	170.49	160.80	157.61	3.83	4.04	4.01	3.97
Instruments and related products	39.7	40.9	40.7	40.6	123.07	134.64	132.44	132.36	3.10	3.26	3.27	3.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	37.6	39.2	39.2	38.8	98.40	108.74	107.97	108.14	2.61	2.76	2.79	2.78
Nondurable goods	**39.1**	**39.8**	**39.7**	**39.2**	**110.48**	**119.60**	**118.29**	**117.39**	**2.84**	**2.99**	**3.01**	**3.01**
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.8	116.40	124.64	124.34	123.51	2.91	3.04	3.07	3.08
Tobacco manufactures	36.6	36.3	38.3	36.8	95.21	99.26	106.76	104.10	2.63	2.69	2.87	2.86
Textile-mill products	39.9	40.9	40.3	40.0	90.57	99.95	97.04	96.80	2.27	2.42	2.42	2.42
Apparel and related products	35.2	36.0	35.7	35.4	79.90	84.37	83.07	83.90	2.27	2.35	2.36	2.37
Paper and allied products	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.6	132.19	143.86	141.95	141.37	3.14	3.33	3.34	3.35
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	37.9	38.6	38.3	37.8	136.10	148.59	143.64	143.26	3.61	3.81	3.80	3.81
Chemicals and allied products	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.8	139.86	149.94	150.12	150.18	3.37	3.57	3.60	3.61
Petroleum refining and related industries	42.6	42.2	42.3	41.6	161.38	170.97	175.98	171.75	3.87	4.10	4.21	4.22
Rubber and misc. plastic products	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.2	121.30	130.31	128.21	128.52	3.01	3.14	3.15	3.15
Leather and leather products	35.3	37.7	37.7	36.7	83.18	93.45	92.61	91.64	2.33	2.44	2.45	2.47

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

CONSUMER PRICES

(1957–59=100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing						Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation				
			Total	Rent	Home-ownership	Fuel oil and coal	Gas and electricity	Furnishings and operation			Total	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1929	59.7	55.6	......	85.4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1933	45.1	35.3	......	60.8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1941	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3	......	45.2	88.3	......	......	51.2	......	50.6	47.6	57.3	58.2
1945	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1	......	53.6	86.4	......	......	55.4	......	57.5	63.6	75.0	67.3
1960	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	103.7	99.5	107.0	101.5	102.2	103.8	105.4	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8
1961	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.4	104.4	101.6	107.9	101.4	103.0	105.0	107.3	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6
1962	105.4	103.6	104.8	105.7	105.6	102.1	107.9	101.5	103.6	107.2	109.4	114.2	106.5	109.6	105.3
1963	106.7	105.1	106.0	106.8	107.0	104.0	107.8	102.4	104.8	107.8	111.4	117.0	107.9	111.5	107.1
1964	108.1	106.4	107.2	107.8	109.1	103.5	107.9	102.8	105.7	109.3	113.6	119.4	109.2	114.1	108.8
1965	109.9	108.8	108.5	108.9	111.4	105.6	107.8	103.1	106.8	111.1	115.6	122.3	109.9	115.2	111.4
1966	113.1	114.2	111.1	110.4	115.7	108.3	108.1	105.0	109.6	112.7	119.0	127.7	112.2	117.1	114.9
1967	116.3	115.2	114.3	112.4	120.2	111.6	108.5	108.4	114.0	115.9	123.8	136.7	115.5	120.1	118.2
1968	121.2	119.3	119.1	115.1	127.0	115.1	109.5	113.0	120.1	119.6	130.0	145.0	120.3	125.7	123.6
1969	127.7	125.5	126.7	118.8	139.4	117.7	111.5	117.9	127.1	124.2	136.6	155.0	126.2	130.5	129.0
1969—Jan.	124.1	122.0	122.7	116.9	132.7	116.7	110.2	115.2	123.4	120.7	133.3	150.2	123.7	128.4	125.6
Feb.	124.6	121.9	123.3	117.2	133.6	116.9	110.2	115.8	123.9	122.0	133.7	151.3	124.1	128.4	125.8
Mar.	125.6	122.4	124.4	117.5	135.7	117.2	110.6	116.4	124.9	124.3	134.3	152.5	124.8	128.7	126.1
Apr.	126.4	123.2	125.3	117.8	137.1	117.4	111.2	116.9	125.6	124.6	135.1	153.6	125.5	129.6	126.6
May	126.8	123.7	125.8	118.1	138.0	117.5	111.2	117.4	126.6	124.0	135.7	154.5	125.8	130.2	126.9
June	127.6	125.5	126.3	118.5	138.7	117.5	111.3	117.9	127.0	124.6	136.3	155.2	126.2	130.4	127.9
July	128.2	126.7	127.0	118.8	140.0	117.4	110.9	118.2	126.8	124.3	137.0	155.9	126.6	130.7	129.1
Aug	128.7	127.4	127.8	119.3	141.3	117.7	111.5	118.5	126.6	124.2	137.7	156.8	126.8	131.2	130.1
Sept	129.3	127.5	128.6	119.7	142.6	118.1	112.0	119.0	128.7	123.6	138.4	157.6	127.3	131.6	131.3
Oct.	129.8	127.2	129.2	120.1	143.6	118.4	112.2	119.3	129.8	125.7	138.6	156.9	127.3	132.0	132.2
Nov.	130.5	128.1	129.8	120.5	144.5	118.9	113.2	119.6	130.7	125.6	139.1	157.4	127.8	132.3	133.1
Dec.	131.3	129.9	130.5	121.0	145.4	119.2	113.7	120.0	130.8	126.4	139.6	158.1	128.1	132.7	133.5
1970—Jan.	131.8	130.7	131.1	121.3	146.8	119.7	114.1	120.1	129.3	127.3	140.1	159.0	128.5	133.1	133.9

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957–59=100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods and feeds	Industrial commodities													
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals, etc.	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, etc.	Nonmetallic minerals	Transportation equipment[1]	Miscellaneuos
1960	100.7	96.9	100.0	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.9	100.1	101.4	n.a.	101.7
1961	100.3	96.0	101.6	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.9	99.5	101.8	n.a.	102.0
1962	100.6	97.7	102.7	100.8	100.6	107.4	100.2	97.5	93.3	96.5	100.0	100.0	102.9	98.8	101.8	n.a.	102.4
1963	100.3	95.7	103.3	100.7	100.5	104.2	99.8	96.3	93.8	98.6	99.2	100.1	103.1	98.1	101.3	n.a.	103.3
1964	100.5	94.3	103.1	101.2	101.2	104.6	97.1	96.7	92.5	100.6	99.0	102.8	103.8	98.5	101.5	n.a.	104.1
1965	102.5	98.4	106.7	102.5	101.8	109.2	98.9	97.4	92.9	101.1	99.9	105.7	105.0	98.0	101.7	n.a.	104.8
1966	105.9	105.6	113.0	104.7	102.1	119.7	101.3	97.8	94.8	105.6	102.6	108.3	108.2	99.1	102.6	n.a.	106.8
1967	106.1	99.7	111.7	106.3	102.1	115.8	103.6	98.4	97.0	105.4	104.0	109.5	111.8	101.0	104.3	n.a.	109.2
1968	108.7	102.2	114.1	109.0	105.7	119.5	102.4	98.2	100.3	119.3	105.2	112.4	115.2	104.0	108.1	n.a.	111.8
1969	113.0	108.5	119.8	112.7	108.0	125.8	104.6	98.3	102.1	132.0	108.2	118.9	119.0	106.1	112.8	100.7	114.7
1969—Jan.	110.7	104.9	116.0	110.9	107.4	123.5	102.4	97.6	100.0	137.8	106.2	114.4	117.0	105.3	110.6	100.1	112.5
Feb.	111.1	105.0	116.3	111.4	107.2	123.4	102.7	97.8	100.5	144.5	106.8	115.2	117.3	105.4	111.2	100.1	112.5
Mar.	111.7	106.5	116.4	112.0	107.1	123.4	104.2	98.0	100.9	149.5	107.4	115.8	117.8	105.7	111.9	100.0	112.5
Apr.	111.9	105.6	117.3	112.1	107.1	126.0	104.5	97.9	101.2	143.3	108.0	116.5	118.0	105.8	112.3	100.1	112.7
May	112.8	110.5	119.4	112.2	106.9	126.1	104.5	98.1	101.1	138.0	108.1	117.5	118.3	105.9	112.6	100.2	112.8
June	113.2	111.2	121.4	112.2	107.2	125.7	105.0	98.3	101.2	129.8	108.3	117.9	118.6	105.9	112.8	100.3	115.1
July	113.3	110.5	122.0	112.4	107.7	126.4	105.0	98.2	102.5	125.3	108.4	118.7	119.0	106.1	113.0	100.4	115.5
Aug.	113.4	108.9	121.5	112.8	108.7	126.4	104.7	98.7	103.0	124.0	108.7	120.4	119.1	106.2	113.0	99.9	115.9
Sept.	113.6	108.4	121.3	113.2	109.0	128.2	104.7	98.9	102.7	123.2	108.8	121.7	119.9	106.4	113.5	100.0	116.4
Oct.	114.0	107.9	121.6	113.8	109.1	127.4	105.4	98.6	103.5	122.6	109.0	122.4	120.5	106.5	113.8	102.3	116.7
Nov.	114.7	111.1	121.8	114.2	109.2	126.8	105.5	98.9	104.4	123.9	109.3	122.9	121.0	106.9	113.9	102.7	117.0
Dec.	115.1	111.7	122.6	114.6	109.2	126.5	106.1	98.8	104.5	122.5	109.5	123.8	121.9	107.2	114.5	102.7	117.0
1970—Jan.	116.0	112.5	125.1	115.1	109.5	126.6	105.6	99.1	104.7	121.6	111.1	124.9	122.5	107.5	116.5	102.9	117.4

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[1] For transportation equipment, Dec. 1968=100.

WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1957-59 = 100)

Group	1969			1970
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Farm products:				
Fresh and dried produce	112.0	125.3	112.4	116.6
Grains	82.5	81.7	82.9	85.9
Livestock	106.1	116.6	120.2	117.3
Live poultry	90.5	86.3	86.9	94.8
Plant and animal fibers	68.8	66.0	65.7	65.3
Fluid milk	131.8	137.6	138.3	140.5
Eggs	122.3	139.8	155.8	152.2
Hay and seeds	111.5	103.4	105.1	107.7
Other farm products	105.9	115.9	113.1	116.3
Processed foods and feeds:				
Cereal and bakery products	119.3	121.9	122.0	122.3
Meat, poultry, and fish	111.1	120.5	121.9	125.8
Dairy products	130.1	131.2	133.9	133.9
Processed fruits and vegetables	113.6	116.3	116.4	116.9
Sugar and confectionery	119.2	127.9	127.1	129.1
Beverages and beverage materials	110.8	116.0	116.1	117.4
Animal fats and oils	84.0	123.0	115.6	111.0
Crude vegetable oils	80.4	97.0	86.1	86.4
Refined vegetable oils	91.5	91.1	97.9	97.8
Vegetable oil end products	101.1	106.5	108.0	107.5
Miscellaneous processed foods	118.2	127.2	126.4	126.5
Manufactured animal feeds	118.2	119.5	121.8	131.7
Textile products and apparel:				
Cotton products	104.8	106.0	106.1	106.1
Wool products	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.3
Man-made fiber textile products	92.8	91.5	91.1	91.5
Silk yarns	160.8	184.6	191.1	193.5
Apparel	112.7	116.7	116.9	117.2
Textile housefurnishings	110.2	108.0	108.1	109.1
Miscellaneous textile products	126.2	129.6	127.8	129.0
Hides, skins, leather, and products:				
Hides and skins	109.2	110.4	108.9	102.8
Leather	116.8	119.6	119.7	119.6
Footwear	132.1	135.5	135.0	135.9
Other leather products	114.2	118.6	118.5	119.2
Fuels and related products, and power:				
Coal	112.7	123.5	124.6	125.4
Coke	120.3	126.9	126.9	126.9
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958 = 100)	124.4	128.8	131.8	132.4
Electric power (Jan. 1958 = 100)	102.0	103.4	103.4	103.4
Crude petroleum	99.7	104.5	104.5	104.5
Petroleum products, refined	98.9	101.6	102.2	101.0
Chemicals and allied products:				
Industrial chemicals	98.1	97.8	97.8	97.9
Prepared paint	118.2	120.3	120.3	121.7
Paint materials	92.0	93.1	93.4	93.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.4	94.2	94.6	94.5
Fats and oils, inedible	72.2	100.5	92.8	95.0
Agricultural chemicals and products	92.9	86.7	86.7	87.6
Plastic resins and materials	80.8	79.6	80.1	80.0
Other chemicals and products	110.4	114.9	115.1	115.5
Rubber and plastic products:[1]				
Crude rubber	86.4	88.7	88.1	89.3
Tires and tubes	96.3	101.7	101.7	101.7
Miscellaneous rubber products	108.7	113.0	113.4	114.0
Plastic construction products (Dec. 1969=100)	......	......	100.0	99.8
Lumber and wood products:				
Lumber	147.9	129.3	128.2	126.9
Millwork	124.8	133.2	131.7	131.5
Plywood	135.0	99.6	96.9	95.5
Other wood products (Dec. 1966 = 100)	111.0	116.7	118.4	119.5

Group	1969			1970
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Pulp, paper, and allied products:				
Pulp, paper and products, excluding building paper and board	106.6	109.9	110.1	111.8
Woodpulp	98.0	98.0	98.0	103.7
Wastepaper	107.4	107.0	106.7	107.5
Paper	115.0	117.0	117.4	120.3
Paperboard	92.2	96.0	96.0	96.0
Converted paper and paperboard	106.3	110.6	110.7	111.9
Building paper and board	97.3	94.4	93.9	93.4
Metals and metal products:				
Iron and steel	107.5	113.7	113.9	114.6
Steelmill products	110.4	116.4	116.4	115.5
Nonferrous metals	127.2	146.4	150.1	152.8
Metal containers	117.0	120.6	120.6	120.6
Hardware	118.5	122.7	123.0	124.2
Plumbing equipment	115.8	122.2	122.8	122.8
Heating equipment	96.1	99.3	99.7	99.7
Fabricated structural metal products	109.3	113.6	113.7	114.0
Miscellaneous metal products	119.3	124.4	124.5	124.9
Machinery and equipment:				
Agricultural machinery and equip	131.2	135.8	136.4	136.7
Construction machinery and equip	133.5	138.6	139.8	140.2
Metalworking machinery and equip	131.0	136.5	138.0	138.6
General purpose machinery and equipment	118.5	123.7	124.8	126.1
Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100)	125.6	130.6	132.8	133.3
Electrical machinery and equip	103.5	106.0	106.2	106.8
Miscellaneous machinery	115.7	120.4	121.0	121.5
Furniture and household durables:				
Household furniture	120.7	123.6	123.6	124.3
Commercial furniture	117.0	124.0	124.1	124.4
Floor coverings	95.5	93.1	93.1	93.5
Household appliances	92.6	93.6	93.6	94.4
Home electronic equipment	78.7	77.7	77.8	77.2
Other household durable goods	128.9	131.1	133.3	133.0
Nonmetallic mineral products:				
Flat glass	109.9	116.2	117.8	118.4
Concrete ingredients	112.2	116.7	116.7	120.1
Concrete products	110.7	113.6	114.2	115.9
Structural clay products excluding refractories	115.8	118.5	118.5	119.4
Refractories	112.6	117.2	120.9	123.5
Asphalt roofing	96.8	94.0	101.2	101.8
Gypsum products	106.2	109.8	104.3	107.3
Glass containers	116.1	116.1	116.1	120.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	107.2	110.6	110.6	111.0
Transportation equipment:				
Motor vehicles and equipment	106.5	109.0	109.0	109.1
Railroad equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100)	108.5	115.1	115.7	117.4
Miscellaneous products:				
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition	110.2	112.8	112.7	114.1
Tobacco products	116.6	124.0	124.0	124.0
Notions	100.7	107.2	107.2	107.2
Photographic equipment and supplies	112.7	115.0	115.3	115.7
Other miscellaneous products	111.2	114.9	114.9	115.1

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[1] Retitled to include the direct pricing of plastic construction products; continuity of the group index is not affected.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes as revised in Mar. 1967 to incorporate (1) new weights beginning with Jan. 1967 data and (2) various classification changes. Back data not yet available for some new classifications.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969^{p}	1968	1969			
										IV	I	II	III	IV^{p}
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	684.9	749.9	793.5	865.7	932.1	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.8	952.2
Final purchases	*101.4*	*57.2*	*120.1*	*278.0*	*675.3*	*735.1*	*786.2*	*858.4*	*924.1*	*882.0*	*902.1*	*917.9*	*932.0*	*944.5*
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	432.8	466.3	492.3	536.6	576.0	550.7	562.0	572.8	579.8	589.5
Durable goods	9.2	3.5	9.6	30.5	66.3	70.8	73.0	83.3	89.8	86.3	88.4	90.6	89.8	90.4
Nondurable goods	37.7	22.3	42.9	98.1	191.1	206.9	215.1	230.6	243.6	234.3	238.6	242.1	245.1	248.7
Services	30.3	20.1	28.1	62.4	175.5	188.6	204.2	222.8	242.6	230.1	235.0	240.1	244.9	250.3
Gross private domestic investment	16.2	1.4	17.9	54.1	108.1	121.4	116.0	126.3	139.4	133.9	135.2	137.4	143.3	141.8
Fixed investment	*14.5*	*3.0*	*13.4*	*47.3*	*98.5*	*106.6*	*108.6*	*119.0*	*131.4*	*123.4*	*128.6*	*130.5*	*132.5*	*134.0*
Nonresidential	*10.6*	*2.4*	*9.5*	*27.9*	*71.3*	*81.6*	*83.7*	*88.8*	*99.2*	*91.5*	*95.3*	*97.8*	*101.1*	*102.5*
Structures	5.0	.9	2.9	9.2	25.5	28.5	27.9	29.3	33.4	30.1	32.3	32.1	34.7	34.5
Producers' durable equipment	5.6	1.5	6.6	18.7	45.8	53.1	55.7	59.5	65.8	61.4	63.0	65.7	66.4	68.0
Residential structures	4.0	.6	3.9	19.4	27.2	25.0	25.0	30.2	32.2	31.9	33.3	32.7	31.4	31.6
Nonfarm	3.8	.5	3.7	18.6	26.7	24.5	24.4	29.6	31.7	31.4	32.8	32.2	30.9	31.0
Change in business inventories	1.7	−1.6	4.5	6.8	9.6	14.8	7.4	7.3	8.0	10.5	6.6	6.9	10.7	7.7
Nonfarm	*1.8*	*−1.4*	4.0	*6.0*	8.6	15.0	6.8	7.4	7.8	10.7	6.6	6.7	10.3	7.4
Net exports of goods and services	1.1	.4	1.3	1.8	6.9	5.3	5.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.7
Exports	7.0	2.4	5.9	13.8	39.2	43.4	46.2	50.6	55.3	50.6	47.6	57.1	57.8	58.6
Imports	5.9	2.0	4.6	12.0	32.3	38.1	41.0	48.1	53.2	49.4	46.1	55.5	55.2	55.9
Government purchases of goods and services	8.5	8.0	24.8	37.9	137.0	156.8	180.1	200.3	214.6	206.7	210.0	212.9	217.0	218.3
Federal	*1.3*	*2.0*	*16.9*	*18.4*	*66.9*	*77.8*	*90.7*	*99.5*	*101.9*	*101.9*	*101.6*	*100.6*	*103.2*	*102.3*
National defense	.....	.....	13.8	14.1	50.1	60.7	72.4	78.0	79.2	79.3	79.0	78.5	80.3	79.2
Other	.....	.....	3.1	4.3	16.8	17.1	18.4	21.5	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.1	22.9	23.1
State and local	7.2	6.0	7.9	19.5	70.1	79.0	89.3	100.7	112.7	104.8	108.5	112.3	113.8	116.0
Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars	203.6	141.5	263.7	355.3	617.8	658.1	674.6	707.6	727.5	718.5	723.1	726.7	730.6	729.8

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series, see the *Survey of Current Business*, July 1968, July 1969, and Supplement, Aug. 1966.

NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969^{p}	1968	1969			
										IV	I	II	III	IV^{p}
National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	564.3	620.6	654.0	714.4	771.2	737.3	751.3	765.7	780.6	.....
Compensation of employees	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.6	393.8	435.5	467.4	513.6	564.3	532.3	546.0	558.2	571.9	581.1
Wages and salaries	*50.4*	*29.0*	*62.1*	*146.8*	*358.9*	*394.5*	*423.5*	*465.0*	*509.9*	*482.1*	*493.3*	*504.3*	*516.9*	*525.0*
Private	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.4	289.6	316.8	337.3	369.0	405.3	382.8	392.5	402.0	410.2	416.6
Military	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	12.1	14.6	16.2	18.0	19.2	18.3	18.2	18.4	20.1	19.9
Government civilian	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.4	57.1	63.1	70.0	78.0	85.4	80.9	82.5	84.0	86.6	88.5
Supplements to wages and salaries	*.7*	*.5*	*2.7*	*7.8*	*35.0*	*41.0*	*43.9*	*48.6*	*54.4*	*50.2*	*52.7*	*53.8*	*55.0*	*56.1*
Employer contributions for social insurance	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	16.2	20.3	21.8	24.4	28.2	25.3	27.3	27.9	28.6	29.1
Other labor income	.6	.4	.7	3.8	18.7	20.7	22.1	24.2	26.2	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.9
Proprietors' income	15.1	5.9	17.5	37.5	57.3	61.3	61.9	63.8	66.3	64.1	64.6	66.5	67.3	66.7
Business and professional	9.0	3.3	11.1	24.0	42.4	45.2	47.2	49.2	50.2	49.7	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.4
Farm	6.2	2.6	6.4	13.5	14.8	16.1	14.7	14.6	16.1	14.4	14.9	16.4	16.8	16.3
Rental income of persons	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.4	19.0	20.0	20.8	21.2	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	−1.2	15.2	37.7	76.1	82.4	79.2	87.9	88.4	90.3	89.5	89.2	88.8	.....
Profits before tax	*10.0*	*1.0*	*17.7*	*42.6*	*77.8*	*84.2*	*80.3*	*91.1*	*94.0*	*94.5*	*95.5*	*95.4*	*92.5*	.....
Profits tax liability	1.4	.5	7.6	17.8	31.3	34.3	33.0	41.3	43.4	42.9	43.9	44.1	^{r}42.8	.....
Profits after tax	*8.6*	*.4*	*10.1*	*24.9*	*46.5*	*49.9*	*47.3*	*49.8*	*50.6*	*51.6*	*51.7*	*51.3*	*49.7*	.....
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	19.8	20.8	21.5	23.1	24.6	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.9	25.2
Undistributed profits	2.8	−1.6	5.7	16.0	26.7	29.1	25.9	26.7	26.0	27.8	27.9	27.0	24.9	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment	.5	−2.1	−2.5	−5.0	−1.7	−1.8	−1.1	−3.2	−5.6	−4.2	−6.1	−6.2	−3.7	−6.2
Net interest	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	18.2	21.4	24.7	28.0	30.6	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.6

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969p	1968	1969			
										IV	I	II	III	IVp
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	684.9	749.9	793.5	865.7	932.1	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.8	952.2
Less: Capital consumption allowances	7.9	7.0	8.2	18.3	59.8	63.9	68.6	73.3	77.9	74.6	75.9	77.2	78.6	79.9
Indirect business tax and nontax liability	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.3	62.5	65.7	70.1	77.9	86.6	81.4	83.3	85.7	88.0	89.4
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Statistical discrepancy	.7	.6	.4	1.5	−3.1	−1.0	−1.0	−2.5	−6.1	−3.4	−4.2	−6.5	−6.9	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	−.1	.....	.1	.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	.8	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.1	1.2
Equals: National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	564.3	620.6	654.0	714.4	771.2	737.3	751.3	765.7	780.6	.....
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	−1.2	15.2	37.7	76.1	82.4	79.2	87.9	88.4	90.3	89.5	89.2	88.8	.....
Contributions for social insurance	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	29.6	38.0	42.4	47.0	54.4	48.6	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.1
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plus: Government transfer payments	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	37.2	41.1	48.8	55.8	61.9	58.1	60.1	61.3	62.5	63.6
Net interest paid by government and consumers	2.5	1.6	2.2	7.2	20.5	22.2	23.6	26.1	28.7	27.4	27.9	28.5	28.9	29.7
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	19.8	20.8	21.5	23.1	24.6	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.9	25.2
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Equals: Personal income	85.9	47.0	96.0	227.6	538.9	587.2	629.4	687.9	747.2	711.2	724.4	740.5	756.5	767.4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.7	65.7	75.4	82.9	97.9	117.5	107.0	114.2	118.5	117.5	119.9
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.3	45.5	92.7	206.9	473.2	511.9	546.5	590.0	629.7	604.3	610.2	622.0	639.0	647.5
Less: Personal outlays	79.1	46.5	81.7	193.9	444.8	479.3	506.2	551.6	592.0	566.2	577.7	588.8	596.0	605.8
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	432.8	466.3	492.3	536.6	576.0	550.7	562.0	572.8	579.8	589.5
Consumer interest payments	1.5	.5	.9	2.4	11.3	12.4	13.1	14.2	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5
Personal transfer payments to foreigners	.3	.2	.2	.5	.7	.6	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	−.9	11.0	13.1	28.4	32.5	40.4	38.4	37.6	38.0	32.5	33.3	43.1	41.7
Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars	150.6	112.2	190.3	249.6	435.0	458.9	477.7	497.6	509.5	502.1	502.6	506.2	514.1	514.8

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1968	1969p	1969											1970
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.p
Total personal income	687.9	747.2	718.7	723.9	730.7	735.6	740.0	746.1	751.4	757.5	760.7	763.7	r767.6	770.6	773.0
Wage and salary disbursements	465.0	509.9	489.3	492.6	497.9	500.8	503.8	508.5	512.8	517.9	519.9	522.2	525.1	527.8	529.0
Commodity-producing industries	181.5	197.7	190.1	190.6	193.8	195.2	196.2	198.3	198.9	201.0	201.5	201.8	201.7	203.4	201.5
Manufacturing only	*145.9*	*157.6*	*152.4*	*152.5*	*154.9*	*155.8*	*156.3*	*157.8*	*158.5*	*160.5*	*160.7*	*160.6*	*159.8*	*161.0*	*160.4*
Distributive industries	109.2	119.5	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.2	118.3	119.5	120.1	121.4	121.8	122.3	123.5	123.5	125.0
Service industries	78.3	88.1	84.5	85.6	86.3	86.4	87.0	87.8	88.0	88.8	89.4	90.3	91.5	91.9	93.1
Government	96.0	104.5	100.1	100.8	101.4	101.9	102.3	102.9	105.9	106.8	107.2	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.4
Other labor income	24.2	26.2	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.3
Proprietors' income	63.8	66.3	64.0	64.7	65.0	65.8	66.5	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3	66.7	66.2	66.3
Business and professional	49.2	50.2	49.5	49.8	49.7	50.0	50.1	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.3	50.3
Farm	14.6	16.1	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.3	15.9	16.0
Rental income	21.2	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9
Dividends	23.1	24.6	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.0	25.2
Personal interest income	54.1	59.4	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.4	58.8	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.6	r61.3	61.8	62.1
Transfer payments	59.2	65.5	63.0	63.5	64.3	64.7	64.9	65.2	65.7	66.1	66.4	66.7	67.2	67.8	68.7
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	22.6	26.2	25.3	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.5
Nonagricultural income	667.9	725.2	698.5	703.1	709.5	713.8	717.7	723.4	728.8	734.9	738.1	741.3	r745.3	748.6	750.9
Agriculture income	20.1	22.0	20.2	20.7	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.1

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RAISED AND ADVANCED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

(In billions of dollars)

	Transaction category, or sector	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1967		1968				1969			
							III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
		Funds raised, by type and sector														
1	**Total funds raised by nonfinancial sectors**	**66.9**	**70.4**	**68.5**	**82.6**	**97.4**	**100.4**	**103.2**	**94.4**	**81.8**	**118.0**	**95.5**	**87.2**	**77.2**	**98.7**	1
2	U.S. Government	6.4	1.7	3.5	13.0	13.4	31.6	20.3	20.2	9.3	29.3	−5.4	−3.6	−23.0	10.5	2
3	Public debt securities	5.4	1.3	2.3	8.9	10.3	31.6	16.6	19.3	4.9	24.5	−7.4	−4.1	−21.7	16.4	3
4	Budget agency issues	1.0	.4	1.2	4.1	3.0	*	3.7	.9	4.4	4.9	2.0	.5	−1.3	−5.8	4
5	***All other nonfinancial sectors***	60.5	68.7	64.9	69.6	84.1	68.7	82.8	74.2	72.5	88.7	100.9	90.8	100.2	88.2	5
6	Capital market instruments	37.9	39.1	39.9	48.0	50.5	53.3	55.7	48.4	44.2	50.5	59.0	53.1	54.3	52.5	6
7	Corporate equity shares	1.6	.3	.9	2.4	−.7	2.9	3.8	1.5	−.4	−1.8	−2.0	.2	3.2	5.3	7
8	Debt capital instruments	36.3	38.8	39.0	45.7	51.2	50.4	51.8	46.8	44.6	52.3	61.1	52.9	51.1	47.2	8
9	State and local govt. sec.	5.7	7.3	5.7	7.7	9.9	6.1	9.3	7.9	5.4	12.5	13.8	8.5	10.0	8.3	9
10	Corporate and fgn. bonds	4.5	5.9	11.0	15.9	14.0	18.9	15.3	12.6	13.7	13.2	16.5	16.2	13.2	12.1	10
11	Mortgages	26.1	25.6	22.3	22.0	27.3	25.3	27.3	26.3	25.5	26.6	30.8	28.1	27.9	26.7	11
12	*Home mortgages*	*15.6*	*15.4*	*11.4*	*11.6*	*15.2*	*14.1*	*15.7*	*15.0*	*14.6*	*14.6*	*16.6*	*16.2*	*16.2*	*15.5*	12
13	*Other residential*	*4.5*	*3.6*	*3.1*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.6*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*4.7*	*4.7*	13
14	*Commercial*	*3.8*	*4.4*	*5.7*	*4.7*	*6.6*	*4.9*	*5.1*	*6.0*	*5.6*	*6.6*	*8.2*	*5.7*	*4.8*	*4.5*	14
15	*Farm*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.0*	15
16	Other private credit	22.6	29.5	25.0	21.6	33.6	15.5	27.1	25.9	28.3	38.2	41.8	37.6	45.9	35.8	16
17	Bank loans n.e.c.	8.3	14.2	10.3	9.6	13.4	4.6	15.9	6.6	10.9	13.5	22.5	15.7	16.2	5.3	17
18	Consumer credit	8.5	10.0	7.2	4.6	11.1	5.6	5.4	9.2	9.8	13.2	12.0	9.4	10.1	8.4	18
19	Open market paper	.7	−.3	1.0	2.1	1.6	−.1	.9	1.1	−1.1	6.2	.2	5.7	3.2	3.8	19
20	Other	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.2	7.5	5.4	5.0	8.9	8.8	5.3	7.0	6.9	16.3	18.2	20
21	***By borrowing sector—***	60.5	68.7	64.9	69.6	84.1	68.7	82.8	74.2	72.5	88.7	100.9	90.8	100.2	88.2	21
22	Foreign	4.9	2.6	1.5	4.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.7	6.4	2.4	22
23	State and local governments	6.0	7.6	6.4	7.9	10.2	6.6	9.3	8.2	5.5	12.8	14.3	9.1	10.3	8.9	23
24	Households	27.9	28.8	23.2	19.7	31.8	19.7	27.5	29.6	29.4	33.2	34.9	30.8	35.7	29.5	24
25	Nonfinancial business	21.7	29.6	33.8	37.9	39.1	38.7	42.7	32.1	35.6	39.9	48.8	47.1	47.7	47.5	25
26	*Corporate*	*13.7*	*20.5*	*24.9*	*29.3*	*31.0*	*28.2*	*33.0*	*25.6*	*26.6*	*31.1*	*40.7*	*37.5*	*38.7*	*36.0*	26
27	*Nonfarm noncorporate*	*5.4*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*7.0*	*5.7*	*3.1*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*6.5*	*5.1*	*8.0*	27
28	*Farm*	*2.6*	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*2.9*	*3.5*	*4.1*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*3.0*	*4.0*	*3.5*	28
		Funds advanced directly in credit markets														
1	**Total funds raised**	**66.9**	**70.4**	**68.5**	**82.6**	**97.4**	**100.4**	**103.2**	**94.4**	**81.8**	**118.0**	**95.5**	**87.2**	**77.2**	**98.7**	1
	Advanced directly by—															
2	U.S. Government	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.6	5.2	3.4	2.9	6.1	7.1	4.8	2.9	1.9	2.3	3.8	2
3	U.S. Govt. credit agencies, net	.4	*	.3	.5	−.2	−1.5	*	.5	−.1	−.5	−.8	.9	−1.1	−1.9	3
4	Funds advanced	.7	2.2	5.1	−.1	3.2	−.3	2.2	6.0	4.0	1.2	1.7	4.8	6.5	10.4	4
5	Less funds raised in cr. mkt.	.4	2.3	4.8	−.6	3.5	1.2	2.2	5.6	4.1	1.7	2.5	3.9	7.6	12.3	5
6	Federal Reserve System	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.8	3.7	3.9	7.3	4.3	6.3	7.2	−2.9	*	2.3	3.4	6
7	Commercial banks, net	21.8	28.3	16.7	36.8	39.0	49.6	35.0	19.5	22.8	66.7	47.1	7.5	16.3	1.5	7
8	Pvt. nonbank finance	31.0	30.1	25.9	36.1	33.5	42.5	28.7	33.7	34.4	32.6	33.1	32.2	36.7	32.5	8
9	Savings institutions, net	16.0	13.7	7.8	16.9	14.5	20.5	11.6	15.4	15.7	14.2	12.6	16.2	16.1	7.3	9
10	Insurance	15.6	17.9	19.3	20.4	21.5	22.6	18.5	21.5	21.0	20.5	23.0	22.0	22.3	26.1	10
11	Finance n.e.c., net	−.5	−1.4	−1.3	−1.2	−2.5	−.6	−1.4	−3.2	−2.2	−2.0	−2.6	−5.9	−1.7	−1.0	11
12	Funds advanced	5.5	6.9	5.8	4.3	9.8	13.4	3.9	3.5	8.8	19.5	7.3	−5.7	17.9	12.6	12
13	Less funds raised in markets.	6.1	8.3	7.1	5.5	12.3	13.9	5.4	6.8	11.1	21.5	9.9	.2	19.6	13.6	13
14	Foreign	.6	−.3	−1.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	4.9	−.5	−2.3	3.1	9.4	−.1	.4	9.2	14
15	Pvt. domestic nonfinancial	7.0	5.6	19.1	−3.0	13.8	.6	24.4	30.9	13.6	4.1	6.6	44.7	20.3	50.2	15
16	Business	2.0	1.0	3.6	−.6	9.0	.3	7.2	10.6	10.4	8.6	6.4	11.2	10.6	12.0	16
17	State and local governments	.9	2.5	3.4	1.2	.7	1.7	4.5	.6	−1.9	3.1	.9	6.3	2.5	6.4	17
18	Households	4.0	2.5	11.9	−1.4	5.5	2.2	16.6	16.4	9.6	−6.9	2.9	24.4	6.8	29.0	18
19	Less net security credit	−.2	.3	−.2	2.2	1.4	3.5	3.9	−3.3	4.5	.7	3.6	−2.8	−.4	−2.8	19
		Sources of funds supplied to credit markets														
1	**Total borrowing by nonfinancial sectors**	**66.9**	**70.4**	**68.5**	**82.6**	**97.4**	**100.4**	**103.2**	**94.4**	**81.8**	**118.0**	**95.5**	**87.2**	**77.2**	**98.7**	1
	Supplied directly and indirectly by pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors:															
2	Total	42.2	46.3	42.8	47.7	58.1	55.4	62.6	63.4	47.9	58.0	63.2	59.4	24.5	44.6	2
3	Deposits	35.2	40.7	23.7	50.6	44.3	54.7	38.2	32.4	34.3	53.9	56.6	14.7	4.2	−5.7	3
4	Demand dep. and currency	6.4	8.0	4.0	11.6	11.2	14.7	10.7	2.7	15.5	11.0	15.8	8.9	4.0	11.4	4
5	Time and svgs. accounts	28.8	32.7	19.7	39.1	33.1	40.1	27.5	29.7	18.9	43.0	40.8	5.8	.2	−17.0	5
6	*At commercial banks*	*13.0*	*19.5*	*12.5*	*22.3*	*20.5*	*22.3*	*15.5*	*16.7*	*6.4*	*31.2*	*27.5*	*−8.6*	*−9.2*	*−22.9*	6
7	*At savings instit.*	*15.7*	*13.1*	*7.2*	*16.7*	*12.6*	*17.8*	*12.0*	*13.0*	*12.4*	*11.8*	*13.3*	*14.4*	*9.5*	*5.9*	7
8	Credit mkt. instr., net	7.0	5.6	19.1	−3.0	13.8	.6	24.4	30.9	13.6	4.1	6.6	44.7	20.3	50.2	8
9	*U.S. Govt. securities*	*.6*	*2.5*	*8.5*	*−2.8*	*8.9*	*8.8*	*15.2*	*14.6*	*4.5*	*6.9*	*9.6*	*21.1*	*−4.3*	*28.6*	9
10	*Pvt. credit market instr.*	*6.3*	*3.5*	*10.4*	*2.0*	*6.3*	*−4.7*	*13.1*	*13.0*	*13.6*	*−2.1*	*.6*	*20.8*	*24.2*	*18.9*	10
11	Less security debt	−.2	.3	−.2	2.2	1.4	3.5	3.9	−3.3	4.5	.7	3.6	−2.8	−.4	−2.8	11
	Other sources:															
12	Foreign funds	2.6	.8	.7	5.0	4.0	.72	7.5	2.1	1.8	7.1	4.9	13.6	13.9	12.2	12
13	At banks	2.0	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.5	5.4	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.0	−4.5	13.7	13.5	3.0	13
14	Direct	.6	−.3	−1.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	4.9	−.5	−2.3	3.1	9.4	−.1	.4	9.2	14
15	Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash bal.	.2	−1.0	−.4	1.2	−1.2	14.0	3.8	−5.4	−16.2	26.4	−9.6	−4.6	−9.4	14.7	15
16	U.S. Government loans	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.6	5.2	3.4	2.9	6.1	7.1	4.8	2.9	1.9	2.3	3.8	16
17	Pvt. insur. and pension res.	13.9	15.7	16.7	18.7	18.2	19.8	18.6	16.4	17.5	19.1	19.6	17.6	20.2	21.4	17
18	Sources n.e.c.	5.3	5.8	3.8	5.6	13.2	.5	7.8	11.8	23.8	2.6	14.5	−.7	25.6	2.1	18

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

	Transaction category, or sector	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1967		1968				1969			
							III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
							Demand deposits and currency									
1	**Net incr. in banking system liability**	7.4	7.6	2.6	14.3	10.7	30.4	16.7	−3.7	.1	39.2	7.2	2.5	−5.3	24.1	1
2	U.S. Government deposits	.2	−1.0	−.4	1.1	−1.3	14.0	3.7	−5.6	−16.2	26.3	−9.7	−4.5	−9.4	14.8	2
3	Money supply	7.3	8.6	3.0	13.2	12.0	16.4	12.9	1.9	16.3	12.9	16.9	6.9	4.1	9.3	3
4	Domestic sectors	6.8	8.3	3.9	12.6	12.2	15.5	12.3	1.3	17.0	13.5	17.1	7.4	4.2	12.2	4
5	Households	6.3	7.2	3.1	11.4	6.9	5.2	16.1	−10.2	8.8	15.6	13.5	−7.9	7.2	3.5	5
6	Nonfinancial business	−2.1	−1.4	.7	−2.1	1.3	3.0	−5.9	7.1	3.6	−1.2	−4.3	9.6	.2	2.8	6
7	State and local governments	1.2	−.2	−.1	−.4	1.1	−.2	−1.2	.6	1.6	−1.9	4.1	1.4	1.6	3.6	7
8	Financial sectors	.4	.3	−.1	1.1	1.0	.8	1.5	−1.5	1.6	2.6	1.3	−1.4	.2	.8	8
9	Mail float	.9	2.5	.3	2.7	1.9	6.7	1.7	5.2	1.5	−1.5	2.4	5.8	−5.0	1.5	9
10	Rest of the world	.5	.3	−1.0	.6	−.2	.9	.7	.6	−.7	−.7	−.2	−.5	−.1	−2.9	10
							Time and savings accounts									
1	**Net increase—Total**	30.4	33.1	20.2	40.8	33.0	40.6	28.2	29.2	19.1	43.8	39.9	5.6	−.8	−16.0	1
2	At commercial banks—Total	14.5	20.0	13.3	23.8	20.6	22.6	16.3	16.3	6.2	32.3	27.5	−9.1	−10.3	−21.6	2
3	Corporate business	3.2	3.9	−.7	4.1	2.2	3.8	5.0	−1.8	−3.2	9.5	4.1	−8.7	−9.1	−11.7	3
4	State and local governments	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.4	3.2	.5	.5	.8	1.3	5.2	5.7	−6.2	−3.9	−11.0	4
5	Foreign	1.4	.6	.8	1.4	*	.8	1.2	−.7	−.4	1.0	−.1	−.1	−.8	1.4	5
6	Households	8.2	13.3	11.9	15.8	15.1	18.0	9.9	17.6	8.3	16.5	17.8	6.3	3.8	−.2	6
7	At savings institutions	*15.9*	*13.1*	7.0	*17.0*	*12.4*	18.0	*11.9*	12.9	12.9	*11.5*	12.4	14.7	9.6	5.7	7
	Liabilities—															
8	Savings and loan assns.	10.6	8.5	3.6	10.7	7.3	11.9	6.5	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.8	8.8	5.6	3.2	8
9	Mutual savings banks	4.2	3.6	2.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.1	2.8	1.2	9
10	Credit unions	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.3	.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	10
	Assets															
11	Households	15.7	13.1	7.2	16.7	12.6	17.8	12.0	13.0	12.4	11.8	13.3	14.4	9.5	5.9	11
12	Cr. union deps. at S & L's	.1	*	−.2	.3	−.2	.2	−.2	−.1	.5	−.3	−1.0	.3	.1	−.2	12
							U.S. Government securities									
1	**Total net issues**	6.7	3.8	8.7	12.6	16.7	31.8	24.1	25.5	13.1	31.2	−3.2	1.5	−15.3	22.9	1
2	Household savings bonds	.9	.6	.6	.9	.5	.7	.9	.2	.3	.8	.7	−.5	−.4	−.7	2
3	Direct excluding savings bonds	4.5	.7	1.8	8.0	9.8	30.9	15.7	19.1	4.6	23.7	−8.1	−3.6	−21.3	17.1	3
4	Budget agency issues	.2	*	*	.2	1.4	*	.3	−.2	1.9	1.4	2.7	.8	−1.3	−.8	4
5	Sponsored agency issues	.3	2.1	5.1	−.6	3.2	.1	3.7	5.2	3.7	1.8	2.1	5.0	7.6	12.3	5
6	Loan participations	.8	.4	1.3	4.0	1.7	.1	3.5	1.2	2.6	3.5	−.6	−.3	*	−5.0	6
7	**Net acquisitions, by sector**	6.7	3.8	8.7	12.6	16.7	31.8	24.1	25.5	13.1	31.2	−3.2	1.5	−15.3	22.9	7
8	U.S. Government (agency sec.)	*	*	1.3	−.1	.1	−1.6	−.3	−.1	1.6	−.1	−1.0	−1.1	−2.2	−.8	8
9	Sponsored credit agencies	−.4	.1	1.0	*	−.1	−2.1	−1.6	.1	.3	−.4	−.5	−1.5	*	−1.0	9
10	Direct marketable	−.1	−.2	.3	.9	−.1	−2.1	−1.4	−.5	.2	.1	−.2	−2.2	.2	−1.2	10
11	FHLB special issue	−.3	.3	.6	−.9	......	*	−.2	.6	.1	−.5	−.3	.6	−.3	.2	11
12	Federal Reserve System	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.8	3.8	3.8	7.3	4.5	6.2	7.4	−2.8	*	2.3	3.4	12
13	Foreign	.5	−.2	−2.4	2.1	−.5	−.1	4.5	−2.0	−4.7	.6	4.2	−4.2	−2.4	6.7	13
14	Commercial banks	.4	−2.3	−3.6	9.4	2.8	19.0	1.3	4.2	−2.2	12.2	−3.1	−10.1	−15.9	−9.2	14
15	Direct	−.2	−3.1	−3.4	6.3	1.7	16.8	−2.2	3.5	−1.8	9.8	−4.9	−9.6	−15.8	−4.9	15
16	Agency issues	.6	.8	−.2	3.2	1.1	2.2	3.5	.7	−.4	2.4	1.7	−.5	*	−4.3	16
17	Nonbank finance	2.2	−.1	.4	−.9	1.6	3.9	−2.1	4.1	7.4	4.5	−9.7	−2.7	7.1	−4.8	17
18	Direct	1.9	−.6	−.2	−1.3	.3	4.5	−1.7	1.5	6.5	3.1	−10.0	−5.3	5.1	−7.4	18
19	Agency issues	.4	.5	.5	.3	1.3	−.6	−.4	2.5	.9	1.4	.3	2.5	2.0	2.6	19
20	Pvt. domestic nonfin.	.6	2.5	8.5	−2.8	8.9	8.8	15.2	14.6	4.5	6.9	9.6	21.1	−4.3	28.6	20
21	Savings bonds—Households	.9	.6	.6	.9	.5	.7	.9	.2	.3	.8	.7	−.5	−.4	−.7	21
22	*Direct excl. savings bonds*	−.7	.7	3.3	−3.8	4.6	7.9	9.5	11.4	−1.9	3.1	5.8	16.9	−10.5	20.2	22
23	Agency issues	.3	1.2	4.7	.2	3.8	.2	4.8	3.0	6.1	3.1	3.1	4.7	6.6	9.1	23
							Private securities									
1	**Total net issues, by sector**	14.5	16.1	18.5	27.2	24.2	29.5	29.6	22.9	20.2	24.8	29.0	26.2	29.1	27.3	1
2	State and local governments	5.7	7.3	5.7	7.7	9.9	6.1	9.3	7.9	5.4	12.5	13.8	8.5	10.0	8.3	2
3	Nonfinancial corporations	5.4	5.4	11.4	17.0	12.1	20.2	17.7	12.8	12.8	10.3	12.4	15.0	14.8	15.4	3
4	Finance companies	2.1	1.9	.8	1.0	.8	1.6	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.9	1.2	2.4	1.6	4
5	Commercial banks	.6	.8	.1	.2	.2	*	.1	*	.7	.2	−.1	.1	.3	*	5
6	Rest of the world	.7	.8	.5	1.3	1.3	*1.6*	*1.4*	1.4	.5	*1.1*	2.0	*1.4*	1.6	2.0	6
7	**Net purchases**	14.5	16.1	18.5	27.2	24.2	29.5	29.6	22.9	20.2	24.8	29.0	26.2	29.1	27.3	7
8	Households	1.5	1.1	3.2	−3.0	−3.3	−8.3	3.8	7.6	*	−11.9	−8.8	8.4	3.4	4.1	8
9	Nonfinancial corporations	.2	.5	1.0	−.4	.4	.6	.7	.8	2.1	−2.6	1.3	2.9	3.1	−.4	9
10	State and local governments	1.0	.6	1.1	1.5	.5	1.6	1.8	−.4	1.0	.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	−1.2	10
11	Commercial banks	3.7	5.0	1.9	9.7	9.0	5.8	10.5	5.2	3.2	12.6	15.2	−.9	2.2	1.5	11
12	Mutual savings banks	−.1	*	.3	2.3	1.6	3.0	.5	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	*	12
13	Insurance and pension funds	9.1	11.2	12.9	17.4	17.5	19.0	19.1	16.2	17.1	17.3	19.3	17.7	17.5	19.9	13
14	Finance n.e.c.	−.8	−1.7	−2.2	−.9	−3.7	6.2	−6.5	−9.5	−6.5	5.5	−4.3	−10.9	−2.7	2.7	14
15	Security brokers and dealers	*	−.1	.1	.1	−.9	6.1	−2.5	−1.3	−7.5	8.9	−3.6	−1.3	−2.6	5.7	15
16	Investment companies, net	−.8	−1.5	−2.4	−1.0	−2.8	.1	−4.0	−8.2	1.0	−3.4	−.7	−9.6	−.1	−3.0	16
17	Portfolio purchases	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	−1.3	−1.4	3.4	1.4	4.2	−.6	3.8	1.5	17
18	Net issues of own shares	1.9	3.1	3.7	2.5	4.7	3.1	2.7	6.7	2.5	4.8	5.0	9.0	3.9	4.5	18
19	Rest of the world	−.1	−.5	.3	.6	2.2	1.5	−.3	1.0	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.9	.7	.7	19
							Bank loans n.e.c.									
1	**Total net borrowing**	8.8	16.6	9.0	7.5	15.7	4.8	12.4	8.1	13.6	16.2	24.9	15.7	18.7	4.1	1
2	Households	1.5	1.4	.4	2.1	3.0	−.8	5.5	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.6	2.6	4.6	.3	2
3	Nonfinancial business	4.6	12.3	10.1	7.7	10.6	4.7	10.7	4.7	8.3	10.8	18.7	13.1	10.6	6.8	3
4	Rest of the world	2.2	.4	−.2	−.2	−.3	.7	−.2	−.3	*	−.3	−.7	−.1	1.0	−1.7	4
5	Financial sectors	.5	2.4	−1.3	−2.1	2.3	.3	−3.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	.1	2.5	−1.2	5

1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1966	1967	1968	1968			1969		
				II	III	IV	I	II	III^p
Transactions other than changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets—Seasonally adjusted									
Exports of goods and services—Total[1]	**43,360**	**46,188**	**50,594**	**12,668**	**13,344**	**12,653**	**11,913**	**14,245**	**14,548**
Merchandise	29,389	30,681	33,598	8,395	8,879	8,383	7,469	9,588	9,560
Military sales	829	1,240	1,427	353	406	364	418	334	421
Transportation	2,608	2,775	2,924	731	757	720	618	816	843
Travel	1,590	1,646	1,770	424	450	456	503	515	540
Investment income receipts, private	5,659	6,234	6,934	1,768	1,828	1,777	1,886	1,918	2,111
Investment income receipts, Govt.	593	638	765	205	212	140	234	233	246
Other services	2,693	2,973	3,177	792	812	813	785	841	827
Imports of goods and services—Total	**-38,081**	**-41,011**	**-48,078**	**-11,827**	**-12,435**	**-12,352**	**-11,550**	**-13,942**	**-13,812**
Merchandise	-25,463	-26,821	-32,972	-8,131	-8,566	-8,458	-7,572	-9,591	-9,232
Military expenditures	-3,764	-4,378	-4,530	-1,116	-1,143	-1,169	-1,204	-1,208	-1,198
Transportation	-2,922	-2,990	-3,248	-786	-841	-836	-742	-876	-927
Travel	-2,657	-3,195	-3,022	-732	-792	-735	-810	-844	-871
Investment income payments	-2,142	-2,362	-2,933	-742	-770	-749	-892	-1,086	-1,248
Other services	-1,133	-1,266	-1,374	-320	-323	-405	-330	-337	-336
Balance on goods and services[1]	**5,279**	**5,177**	**2,516**	**841**	**909**	**301**	**363**	**303**	**736**
Remittances and pensions	**-923**	**-1,196**	**-1,159**	**-274**	**-325**	**-285**	**-271**	**-286**	**-307**
1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions	**4,356**	**3,981**	**1,357**	**567**	**584**	**16**	**92**	**17**	**429**
2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net	**-3,444**	**-4,224**	**-3,955**	**-1,055**	**-968**	**-835**	**-793**	**-1,155**	**-1,052**
Grants,[2] loans, and net change in foreign currency holdings, and short-term claims	-4,676	-5,227	-5,347	-1,365	-1,301	-1,254	-1,118	-1,515	-1,239
Scheduled repayments on U.S. Govt. loans	803	997	1,123	307	278	250	281	326	341
Nonscheduled repayments and selloffs	429	6	269	3	55	169	44	34	[3] -154
3. U.S. private capital flow, net	**-4,310**	**-5,655**	**-5,157**	**-1,537**	**-1,868**	**-947**	**-1,341**	**-2,002**	**-1,333**
Direct investments	-3,639	-3,154	-3,025	-1,009	-1,262	-283	-928	-1,057	-1,095
Foreign securities	-481	-1,266	-1,266	-164	-337	-455	-323	-427	-562
Other long-term claims:									
Reported by banks	337	255	358	49	165	4	133	32	131
Reported by others	-112	-281	-174	-32	-57	-119	-66	-32	-15
Short-term claims:									
Reported by banks	-84	-730	-89	194	-255	-124	-51	-533	74
Reported by others	-331	-479	-960	-575	-122	30	-106	15	134
4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in liquid assets in U.S.	**2,532**	**3,360**	**8,565**	**2,517**	**1,805**	**2,688**	**1,633**	**355**	**291**
Long-term investments	2,156	2,411	5,942	1,461	1,267	1,915	1,708	396	386
Short-term claims	296	499	750	269	236	202	-76	49	101
Nonliquid claims on U.S. Govt. associated with—									
Military contracts	346	64	-137	6	-141	27	-80	60	-61
U.S. Govt. grants and capital	-205	-84	2	15	-6	-2	-4	-8	*
Other specific transactions	-12	1	-3	-6	41	-10	-10	28	-20
Other nonconvertible, nonmarketable, medium-term U.S. Govt. securities[4]	-49	469	2,010	772	409	556	95	-171	-115
5. Errors and unrecorded transactions	**-489**	**-1,007**	**-642**	**-480**	**309**	**-60**	**-1,260**	**-1,088**	**-891**
Balances									
A. Balance on liquidity basis									
Seasonally adjusted (= 1+2+3+4+5)	**-1,357**	**-3,544**	**168**	**9**	**-139**	**862**	**-1,670**	**-3,871**	**-2,555**
Less: Net seasonal adjustments	....	....	....	-96	269	124	-395	-59	368
Before seasonal adjustment	**-1,357**	**-3,544**	**168**	**105**	**-408**	**738**	**-1,275**	**-3,812**	**-2,923**
B. Balance on basis of official reserve transactions									
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	**-1,357**	**-3,544**	**168**	**9**	**-139**	**862**	**-1,670**	**-3,871**	**-2,555**
Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of—									
Commercial banks abroad	2,697	1,272	3,382	2,297	702	-74	2,962	4,801	1,253
Other private residents of foreign countries	212	414	374	103	44	223	-23	-144	-147
International and regional organizations other than IMF	-525	-214	55	-86	19	43	-88	83	8
Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.	761	1,346	2,341	770	529	687	37	-367	-523
Balance B, seasonally adjusted	**266**	**-3,418**	**1,638**	**1,553**	**97**	**367**	**1,144**	**1,236**	**-918**
Less: Net seasonal adjustments	....	....	....	3	25	442	-567	34	120
Before seasonal adjustment	**266**	**-3,418**	**1,638**	**1,550**	**72**	**-75**	**1,711**	**1,202**	**-1,038**

For notes see end of table.

1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1966	1967	1968	1968			1969		
				II	III	IV	I	II	III^p
Transactions by which balances were settled—Not seasonally adjusted									
A. To settle balance on liquidity basis	**1,357**	**3,544**	**−168**	**−105**	**408**	**−738**	**1,275**	**3,812**	**2,923**
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, −)	*568*	*52*	*−880*	*−137*	*−571*	*−1,076*	*−48*	*−299*	*−686*
Gold	571	1,170	1,173	22	−74	−137	56	−317	−11
Convertible currencies	−540	−1,024	−1,183	267	−474	−575	−73	246	−442
IMF gold tranche position	537	−94	−870	−426	−23	−364	−31	−228	−233
Change in liquid liabilities to all foreign accounts	*789*	*3,492*	*712*	*32*	*979*	*338*	*1,323*	*4,111*	*3,609*
Foreign central banks and govts.:									
Convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities[5]	−945	455	−10	*	−49	−61	−25	−10	84
Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes[5]	−245	48	−379	8	−26	−2	−3	*	−9
Deposits, short-term U.S. Govt. securities, etc.	−582	1,495	−2,707	−2,187	37	550	−1,681	−530	2,173
IMF (gold deposits)	177	22	−3	−11	*	....	1	−3	−9
Commercial banks abroad	2,697	1,272	3,382	2,205	954	−415	3,142	4,715	1,509
Other private residents of foreign countries	212	414	374	103	44	223	−23	−144	−147
International and regional organizations other than IMF	−525	−214	55	−86	19	43	−88	83	8
B. Official reserve transactions	**−266**	**3,418**	**−1,638**	**−1,550**	**−72**	**75**	**−1,711**	**−1,202**	**1,038**
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, −)	568	52	−880	−137	−571	−1,076	−48	−299	−686
Change in liquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts. and IMF (see detail above under A.)	−1,595	2,020	−3,099	−2,190	−38	487	−1,708	−543	2,239
Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.:									
Of U.S private organizations	793	894	535	150	131	138	−43	−188	−396
Of U.S. Govt	−32	452	1,806	627	406	526	88	−172	−119

[1] Excludes transfers under military grants.

[2] Excludes military grants.

[3] Negative entry reflects repurchase of foreign obligations previously sold.

[4] Includes certificates sold abroad by Export-Import Bank.

[5] With original maturities over 1 year.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits). Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

2. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars seasonally adjusted)

Period	Exports[1]				Imports[2]				Export surplus			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Month:												
Jan.	2,639	2,814	2,086	3,305	2,317	2,687	2,014	3,250	322	127	72	55
Feb.	2,582	2,775	2,295	....	2,216	2,592	2,653	....	366	184	−358	....
Mar.	2,525	[3]2,439	3,197	....	2,166	[3]2,589	2,976	....	359	−150	221	....
Apr.	2,608	[3]2,855	3,353	....	2,198	[3]2,604	3,173	....	410	251	180	....
May	2,549	2,740	3,296	....	2,118	2,755	3,276	....	432	−15	20	....
June	2,582	2,870	3,211	....	2,184	2,792	3,186	....	398	78	25	....
July	2,601	2,858	3,169	....	2,245	2,725	3,066	....	357	133	103	....
Aug.	2,566	[3]2,950	3,373	....	2,145	2,872	3,180	....	421	78	193	....
Sept.	2,597	[3]3,211	3,326	....	2,198	2,951	3,055	....	399	261	271	....
Oct.	2,415	[3]2,631	3,362	....	2,254	2,736	3,222	....	161	−105	140	....
Nov.	2,671	2,972	3,367	....	2,396	2,883	3,214	....	275	89	153	....
Dec.	2,677	2,977	3,239	....	2,493	2,908	3,007	....	184	70	232	....
Quarter:												
I	7,745	8,028	7,578	....	6,698	7,867	7,643	....	1,047	161	−65	....
II	7,739	8,465	9,860	....	6,500	8,151	9,635	....	1,240	314	225	....
III	7,764	9,019	9,867	....	6,588	8,548	9,301	....	1,177	471	566	....
IV	7,763	8,580	9,968	....	7,143	8,527	9,443	....	620	53	525	....
Year[4]	31,011	34,092	37,274	....	26,928	33,093	36,022	....	4,083	1,001	1,252	....

[1] Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

[2] General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

[3] Significantly affected by strikes.

[4] Sum of unadjusted figures.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

3. U.S. NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Net sales (−) or net acquisitions; in millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1968	1969			
										IV	I	II	III	IV
Western Europe:														
Austria	......	−143	−82	−55	−100	−25	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	4
Belgium	−144	−63	......	−40	−83	......	......	−58	......	......	......	......	......	......
France	......	−456	−518	−405	−884	−601	......	600	325	140	50	275	......	......
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	−23	......	......	−225	......	......	......	......	500	......	......	......	......	500
Ireland	......	......	......	−1	−2	−2	−2	−52	41	3	......	......	16	25
Italy	100	......	......	200	−80	−60	−85	−209	−76	......	−76	......	......	......
Netherlands	−25	......	......	−60	−35	......	......	−19	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spain	−156	−146	−130	−32	−180	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Switzerland	−125	102	......	−81	−50	−2	−30	−50	−25	......	−25	......	......	......
United Kingdom	−306	−387	329	618	150	80	−879	−835	......	15	......	......	......	......
Bank for Intl. Settlements	−23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	......	......	......	......	200
Other	−53	−12	1	−6	−35	−49	16	−47	1	−8	−1	[1]17	−7	−7
Total	−754	−1,105	−399	−88	−1,299	−659	−980	−669	969	150	−52	292	9	721
Canada	......	190	......	......	......	200	150	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Latin American republics:														
Argentina	−90	85	−30	......	......	−39	−1	−25	−25	−5	......	......	−10	−15
Brazil	−2	57	72	54	25	−3	−1	*	......	......	......	......	......	......
Colombia	......	38	......	10	29	7	......	......	*	......	......	......	......	*
Venezuela	......	......	......	......	−25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other	−17	−5	−11	−9	−13	−6	11	−40	−29	−3	−7	−5	−5	−12
Total	−109	175	32	56	17	−41	9	−65	−54	−8	−7	−5	−15	−27
Asia:														
Iraq	......	......	......	......	−10	−4	−21	−42	......	......	......	......	......	......
Japan	......	......	......	......	......	−56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lebanon	−21	−32	......	−11	......	−11	−1	−95	......	......	......	......	......	......
Malaysia	......	−1	......	......	......	......	......	−34	......	......	......	......	......	......
Philippines	......	*	25	20	*	−1	......	9	40	*	7	17	11	5
Saudi Arabia	−48	−13	......	......	......	......	......	−50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Singapore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	−81	11	......	......	11	......	......
Other	−32	−47	−13	−6	−14	−14	−22	−75	−9	−6	−2	−1	−1	−5
Total	−101	−93	12	3	−24	−86	−44	−366	42	−6	5	28	10	−1
All other	−6	−1	−36	−7	−16	−22	[2]−166	[2]−68	−1	−1	−2	1	−1	1
Total foreign countries	−970	−833	−392	−36	−1,322	−608	−1,031	−1,118	957	136	−57	316	2	695
Intl. Monetary Fund [3]	150	......	......	......	[4]−225	177	22	−3	10	......	1	1	8	......
Grand total	−820	−833	−392	−36	−1,547	−431	−1,009	−1,121	967	136	−56	317	10	695

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[1] Includes purchase from Denmark of $25 million.

[2] Includes sales to Algeria of $150 million in 1967 and $50 million in 1968.

[3] Includes IMF gold sales to the United States, gold deposits by the IMF (see note 1 (b) to Table 4), and withdrawal of deposits. The first withdrawal, amounting to $17 million, was made in June 1968.

IMF sold to the United States a total of $800 million of gold ($200 million in 1956, and $300 million in 1959 and in 1960) with the right of repurchase; proceeds from these sales invested by IMF in U.S. Govt. securities.

[4] Payment to the IMF of $259 million increase in U.S. gold subscription, less gold deposits by the IMF.

Notes to Table 5 on opposite page:

[1] Represents net IMF sales of gold to acquire U.S. dollars for use in IMF operations. Does not include transactions in gold relating to gold deposit or gold investment (see Table 6).

[2] Positive figures represent purchases from the IMF of currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of dollars; negative figures represent repurchase of dollars, including dollars derived from charges on drawings and from other net dollar income of the IMF. The United States has a commitment to repay drawings within 3 to 5 years, but only to the extent that the holdings of dollars of the IMF exceed 75 per cent of the U.S. quota. Drawings of dollars by other countries reduce the U.S. commitment to repay by an equivalent amount.

[3] Includes dollars obtained by countries other than the United States from sales of gold to the IMF.

[4] Represents the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF (the U.S. quota minus the holdings of dollars of the IMF), which is the amount that the United States could draw in foreign currencies virtually automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions, the United States could draw additional amounts equal to its quota.

[5] Includes $259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase, which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

NOTE.—The initial U.S. quota in the IMF was $2,750 million. The U.S. quota was increased to $4,125 million in 1959 and to $5,160 million in Feb. 1966. Under the Articles of Agreement, subscription payments equal to the quota have been made 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in dollars.

4. U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Gold stock[1]		Convertible foreign currencies	Reserve position in IMF[3]
		Total[2]	Treasury		
1957........	24,832	22,857	22,781	....	1,975
1958........	22,540	20,582	20,534	....	1,958
1959........	21,504	19,507	19,456	....	1,997
1960........	19,359	17,804	17,767	....	1,555
1961........	18,753	16,947	16,889	116	1,690
1962........	17,220	16,057	15,978	99	1,064
1963........	16,843	15,596	15,513	212	1,035
1964........	16,672	15,471	15,388	432	769
1965........	15,450	[4]13,806	[4]13,733	781	[4]863
1966........	14,882	13,235	13,159	1,321	326
1967........	14,830	12,065	11,982	2,345	420
1968........	15,710	10,892	10,367	3,528	1,290
1969........	16,964	11,859	10,367	2,781	2,324

End of month	Total	Gold stock[1]		Convertible foreign currencies[5]	Reserve position in IMF[3]	Special drawing rights[6]
		Total[2]	Treasury			
1969—Feb....	15,499	10,801	10,367	3,399	1,299	....
Mar....	15,758	10,836	10,367	3,601	1,321	....
Apr....	15,948	10,936	10,367	3,624	1,388	....
May...	16,070	11,153	10,367	3,474	1,443	....
June...	16,057	11,153	10,367	3,355	1,549	....
July...	15,936	11,144	10,367	3,166	1,626	....
Aug....	16,195	11,154	10,367	3,399	1,642	....
Sept....	16,743	11,164	10,367	3,797	1,782	....
Oct....	[7]16,316	11,190	10,367	[7]3,341	1,785	....
Nov....	16,000	11,171	10,367	2,865	1,964	....
Dec....	16,964	11,859	10,367	2,781	2,324	....
1970—Jan....	17,396	11,882	11,367	2,294	2,321	899
Feb....	17,670	11,906	11,367	2,338	2,507	919

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[1] Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the International Monetary Fund with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding liabilities, see Table 6.

[2] Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

[3] In accordance with IMF policies the United States has the right to draw foreign currencies equivalent to its reserve position in the IMF virtually automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions the United States could draw additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota. See Table 5.

[4] Reserve position includes, and gold stock excludes, $259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

[5] For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see pp. A-12 and A-13.

[6] Includes initial allocation by the IMF of $867 million of special drawing rights on January 1, 1970, plus or minus transactions in SDR since that time.

[7] Includes gain of $67 million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969, of which $13 million represents gain on mark holdings at time of revaluation.

NOTE.—See Table 23 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

5. U.S. POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Transactions affecting IMF holdings of dollars (during period)							IMF holdings of dollars (end of period)		U.S. reserve position in IMF (end of period)[4]
	U.S. transactions with IMF				Transactions by other countries with IMF		Total change	Amount	Per cent of U.S. quota	
	Payments of subscriptions in dollars	Net gold sales by IMF[1]	Transactions in foreign currencies[2]	IMF net income in dollars	Drawings of dollars[3]	Repayments in dollars				
1946—1957...............	2,063	600	....	−45	−2,670	827	775	775	28	1,975
1958—1963...............	1,031	150	....	60	−1,666	2,740	2,315	3,090	75	1,035
1964—1966...............	776	....	1,640	45	−723	6	1,744	4,834	94	[5]326
1967...............	....	....	....	20	−114	....	−94	4,740	92	420
1968...............	....	....	−84	20	−806	....	−870	3,870	75	1,290
1969...............	....	22	....	19	−1,343	268	−1,034	2,836	55	2,324
1969—Feb...............	....	....	....	2	−13	....	−11	3,861	75	1,299
Mar...............	....	....	....	2	−24	....	−22	3,839	74	1,321
Apr...............	....	....	....	1	−68	....	−67	3,772	73	1,388
May...............	....	....	....	1	−56	....	−55	3,717	72	1,443
June...............	....	5	....	1	−112	....	−106	3,611	70	1,549
July...............	....	....	....	2	−79	....	−77	3,534	68	1,626
Aug...............	....	....	....	....	−36	20	−16	3,518	68	1,642
Sept...............	....	17	....	3	−282	122	−140	3,378	65	1,782
Oct...............	....	....	....	1	−9	5	−3	3,375	65	1,785
Nov...............	....	....	....	....	−268	89	−179	3,196	62	1,964
Dec...............	....	....	....	4	−396	32	−360	2,836	55	2,324
1970—Jan...............	....	....	....	....	−33	36	3	2,839	55	2,321
Feb...............	....	32	....	2	−262	42	−186	2,653	51	2,507

For notes see opposite page.

6. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Liabilities to Intl. Monetary Fund arising from gold transactions			Liabilities to foreign countries							Liabilities to nonmonetary intl. and regional organizations [5]		
					Official institutions [3]				Banks and other foreigners					
		Total	Gold deposit [1]	Gold investment [2]	Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes [4]	Nonmarketable convertible U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes [4]	Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.[6]	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes [4]
1957	[7]15,825	200	....	200	n.a.	7,917	n.a.	....	n.a.	5,724	n.a.	n.a.	542	n.a.
1958	[7]16,845	200	....	200	n.a.	8,665	n.a.	....	n.a.	5,950	n.a.	n.a.	552	n.a.
1959	19,428	500	....	500	10,120	9,154	966	....	7,618	7,077	541	1,190	530	660
1960[8]	20,994	800	....	800	11,078	10,212	866	....	7,591	7,048	543	1,525	750	775
	21,027	800	....	800	11,088	10,212	876	....	7,598	7,048	550	1,541	750	791
1961[8]	22,853	800	....	800	11,830	10,940	890	....	8,275	7,759	516	1,948	703	1,245
	22,936	800	....	800	11,830	10,940	890	....	8,357	7,841	516	1,949	704	1,245
1962[8]	24,068	800	....	800	12,748	11,997	751	....	8,359	7,911	448	2,161	1,250	911
	24,068	800	....	800	12,714	11,963	751	....	8,359	7,911	448	2,195	1,284	911
1963[8]	26,361	800	....	800	14,387	12,467	1,217	703	9,214	8,863	351	1,960	808	1,152
	26,322	800	....	800	14,353	12,467	1,183	703	9,204	8,863	341	1,965	808	1,157
1964[8]	28,951	800	....	800	15,428	13,224	1,125	1,079	11,001	10,625	376	1,722	818	904
	29,002	800	....	800	15,424	13,220	1,125	1,079	11,056	10,680	376	1,722	818	904
1965	29,115	834	34	800	15,372	13,066	1,105	1,201	11,478	11,006	472	1,431	679	752
1966[8]	29,904	1,011	211	800	13,600	12,484	860	256	14,387	13,859	528	906	581	325
	29,779	1,011	211	800	13,655	12,539	860	256	14,208	13,680	528	905	580	325
1967[8]	33,271	1,033	233	800	15,653	14,034	908	711	15,894	15,336	558	691	487	204
	33,119	1,033	233	800	15,646	14.027	908	711	15,763	15,205	558	677	473	204
1968-Dec.[9] [r]	33,821	1,030	230	800	12,548	11,318	529	701	19,518	18,909	609	725	683	42
	33,614	1,030	230	800	12,481	11,318	462	701	19,381	18,916	465	722	683	39
1969-Jan.[r]	33,605	1,031	231	800	10,726	9,563	462	701	21,175	20,681	494	673	633	40
Feb.[r]	34,269	1,031	231	800	10,778	9,643	459	676	21,821	21,319	502	639	601	38
Mar.	34,930	1,031	231	800	10,772	9,637	459	676	22,493	21,998	495	634	596	38
Apr.	36,066	1,033	233	800	10,936	9,762	459	715	23,426	22,929	497	671	632	39
May[r]	37,673	1,033	233	800	12,434	11,310	459	665	23,487	23,014	473	719	671	48
June[r]	39,045	1,028	228	800	10,237	9,112	459	666	27,064	26,608	456	716	668	48
July[r]	40,165	1,028	228	800	9,980	8,780	450	750	28,426	27,945	481	731	682	49
Aug.[r]	41,619	1,028	228	800	11,041	9,841	450	750	28,821	28,329	492	729	680	49
Sept.[r]	42,703	1,019	219	800	12,485	11,285	450	750	28,475	27,943	532	724	675	49
Oct.[r]	[10]43,119	1,019	219	800	[10]12,690	11,615	333	[10]742	28,731	28,190	541	679	630	49
Nov.	43,310	1,019	219	800	12,018	11,132	331	555	29,558	29,014	544	715	665	50
Dec.[p]	41,876	1,019	219	800	11,982	11,044	383	555	28,216	27,687	529	659	609	50

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[1] Represents liability on gold deposited by the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases.

[2] U.S. Govt. obligations at cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

[3] Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[4] Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated for 1960–63. Includes securities issued by corporations and other agencies of the U.S. Govt. that are guaranteed by the United States.

[5] Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

[6] Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account. Liabilities data reported to the Treasury include the face value of these securities, but in this table the cost value of the securities is included under "Gold investment." The difference, which amounted to $43 million at the end of 1969, is included in this column.

[7] Includes total foreign holdings of U.S. Govt. bonds and notes, for which breakdown by type of holder is not available.

[8] Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

[9] Data included on the first line for holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities are based on a July 31, 1963, benchmark survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16). Data included on the second line are based on a benchmark survey as of Nov. 30, 1968, and the monthly transactions reports. For statistical convenience, the new series is introduced as of Dec. 31, 1968, rather than as of the survey date.

The difference between the two series is believed to arise from errors in reporting during the period between the two benchmark surveys, from shifts in ownership not involving purchases or sales through U.S. banks and brokers, and from physical transfers of securities to and from abroad. It is not possible to reconcile the two series or to revise figures for earlier dates.

[10] Includes $17 million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

NOTE.—Based on Treasury Dept. data and on data reported to the Treasury Dept. by banks and brokers in the United States. Data correspond to statistics following in this section, except for minor rounding differences. Table excludes IMF "holdings of dollars," and holdings of U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special United States notes held by other international and regional organizations.

The liabilities figures are used by the Dept. of Commerce in the statistics measuring the U.S. balance of international payments on the liquidity basis; however, the balance of payments statistics include certain adjustments to Treasury data prior to 1963 and some rounding differences, and they may differ because revisions of Treasury data have been incorporated at varying times. The table does not include certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official institutions that enter into the calculation of the official reserve transactions balance by the Dept. of Commerce.

7. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total foreign countries	Western Europe [1]	Canada	Latin American republics	Asia	Africa	Other countries [2]
1966	13,655	7,488	1,189	1,134	3,339	277	228
1967	15,646	9,872	996	1,131	3,145	249	253
1968—Dec. [3]	12,548	7,009	533	1,354	3,168	259	225
	12,481	7,001	532	1,354	3,122	248	224
1969—Jan.	10,726	5,435	564	1,350	2,929	250	198
Feb.	10,778	5,250	512	1,414	3,069	262	271
Mar.	10,772	5,190	466	1,373	3,206	246	291
Apr.	10,936	5,522	446	1,445	2,951	264	308
May	12,434	7,294	403	1,281	2,904	235	317
June ^{r}	10,237	5,298	461	1,248	2,727	232	271
July	9,980	5,132	426	1,292	2,616	238	276
Aug ^{r}	11,041	5,907	451	1,392	2,790	255	246
Sept.	12,485	7,385	397	1,339	2,875	270	219
Oct. ^{r}	[4]12,690	[4]7,400	425	1,485	2,857	322	201
Nov.	12,018	6,234	446	1,417	3,108	570	243
Dec. ^{p}	11,982	5,857	495	1,671	3,194	543	222

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[1] Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[2] Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America.

[3] See note 9 to Table 6.

[4] Includes $17 million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

NOTE.—Data represent short-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States, and foreign official holdings of marketable and convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	To all foreigners							IMF gold investment [4]	To nonmonetary international and regional organizations [5]				
	Total [1]	Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign currencies		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. [3]
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. [3]				Demand	Time [2]		
			Demand	Time [2]									
1967 [6]	30,657	30,428	11,747	5,780	9,173	3,727	229	800	487	67	124	178	118
	30,505	30,276	11,577	5,775	9,173	3,750	229	800	473	67	120	178	107
1968	31,717	31,081	14,387	5,484	6,797	4,412	636	800	683	68	113	394	108
1969—Jan. ^{r}	31,677	31,172	15,666	5,489	5,422	4,595	505	800	633	59	94	361	118
Feb. ^{r}	32,363	31,806	16,021	5,568	5,486	4,731	557	800	601	62	89	307	143
Mar.	33,031	32,457	16,226	5,598	5,376	5,257	574	800	596	69	92	211	225
Apr. ^{r}	34,123	33,538	16,743	5,610	5,706	5,479	585	800	632	63	76	225	267
May ^{r}	35,795	35,229	16,638	5,622	7,272	5,697	566	800	671	58	70	236	306
June ^{r}	37,188	36,587	20,132	5,706	4,974	5,775	601	800	668	75	75	214	303
July. ^{r}	38,207	37,763	21,044	5,678	5,070	5,971	445	800	682	59	78	227	318
Aug. ^{r}	39,650	39,192	21,095	5,851	6,858	6,388	458	800	680	54	74	230	321
Sept. ^{r}	40,703	40,287	20,754	6,086	7,052	6,395	416	800	675	61	82	225	307
Oct. ^{r}	41,235	40,747	20,987	6,372	6,450	6,938	488	800	630	71	72	234	252
Nov.	41,611	41,166	21,690	6,673	5,632	7,171	445	800	665	58	62	291	254
Dec. ^{p}	40,140	39,711	20,535	6,835	5,015	7,326	429	800	609	57	79	244	227
1970—Jan. ^{p}	41,226	40,784	20,208	6,844	5,938	7,794	442	800	684	66	99	252	267

For notes see the following page.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	To residents of foreign countries						To official institutions[7]					
	Total	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies
		Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab.[3]			Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab.[3]	
		Demand	Time[2]					Demand	Time[2]			
1967[6]	29,370	11,680	5,656	8,195	3,610	229	14,034	2,054	2,462	7,985	1,381	152
	29,232	11,510	5,655	8,195	3,643	229	14,027	2,054	2,458	7,985	1,378	152
1968 r	30,234	14,320	5,371	5,602	4,304	636	11,318	2,149	1,899	5,486	1,321	463
1969—Jan. r	30,244	15,607	5,395	4,261	4,476	505	9,563	1,941	1,938	4,125	1,221	338
Feb. r	30,962	15,959	5,478	4,379	4,588	557	9,643	1,844	1,927	4,265	1,219	388
Mar.	31,635	16,157	5,506	4,364	5,033	574	9,637	2,012	1,876	4,218	1,143	388
Apr. r	32,691	16,680	5,533	4,681	5,212	585	9,762	1,869	1,894	4,531	1,080	388
May r	34,324	16,579	5,552	6,236	5,390	566	11,310	1,793	1,993	6,092	1,045	388
June r	35,720	20,057	5,630	3,960	5,472	601	9,112	2,037	1,987	3,819	881	388
July r	36,725	20,985	5,600	4,043	5,653	445	8,780	1,892	1,872	3,872	912	232
Aug. r	38,170	21,040	5,777	4,828	6,067	458	9,841	2,066	1,985	4,671	887	232
Sept. r	39,228	20,692	6,004	6,027	6,088	416	11,285	1,993	2,123	5,895	1,042	232
Oct. r	39,805	20,916	6,300	5,416	6,686	488	11,615	1,955	2,436	5,301	1,691	232
Nov.	40,146	21,632	6,611	4,540	6,917	445	11,132	1,894	2,713	4,421	1,902	202
Dec. p	38,731	20,477	6,756	3,971	7,099	429	11,044	1,918	2,941	3,844	2,139	202
1970—Jan. p	39,742	20,142	6,745	4,885	7,527	442	11,838	1,648	2,946	4,749	2,293	202

End of period	Total	To banks[8]					To other foreigners					To banks and other foreigners: payable in foreign currencies
		Payable in dollars										
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab.[3]	Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab.[3]	
			Demand	Time[2]				Demand	Time[2]			
1967[6]	15,336	11,132	7,933	1,142	129	1,927	4,127	1,693	2,052	81	302	77
	15,205	11,008	7,763	1,142	129	1,973	4,120	1,693	2,054	81	292	77
1968 r	18,916	14,299	10,374	1,273	30	2,621	4,444	1,797	2,199	86	362	173
1969—Jan. r	20,681	16,093	11,922	1,253	29	2,890	4,421	1,744	2,204	107	366	167
Feb. r	21,319	16,758	12,346	1,366	41	3,005	4,391	1,770	2,186	73	362	170
Mar.	21,998	17,419	12,394	1,469	42	3,514	4,392	1,751	2,161	104	374	187
Apr. r	22,929	18,351	13,048	1,517	40	3,746	4,381	1,763	2,122	110	386	197
May r	23,014	18,520	13,083	1,487	35	3,915	4,315	1,703	2,072	110	431	179
June r	26,608	22,109	16,231	1,652	35	4,191	4,286	1,789	1,992	106	400	213
July r	27,945	23,596	17,413	1,799	54	4,330	4,136	1,679	1,929	116	412	213
Aug. r	28,329	24,031	17,321	1,944	35	4,732	4,072	1,653	1,847	122	448	226
Sept. r	27,943	23,692	16,923	2,077	25	4,667	4,067	1,776	1,804	107	379	184
Oct. r	28,190	23,990	17,250	2,121	22	4,598	3,944	1,711	1,742	93	398	256
Nov.	29,014	24,912	18,066	2,164	18	4,664	3,859	1,673	1,734	101	351	243
Dec. p	27,687	23,518	16,851	1,999	20	4,648	3,943	1,709	1,815	107	312	226
1970—Jan. p	27,904	23,757	16,796	2,053	21	4,887	3,907	1,697	1,746	116	347	240

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[1] Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund.

[2] Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other."

[3] Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

[4] U.S. Treasury bills and certificates obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

[5] Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account.

[6] Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

[7] Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[8] Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."

NOTE.—"Short-term" refers to obligations payable on demand or having an original maturity of 1 year or less. For data on long-term liabilities reported by banks, see Table 10. Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund; these obligations to the IMF constitute contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member countries. Data exclude also U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1968	1969								1970
	Dec.^{r}	May^{r}	June^{r}	July^{r}	Aug.^{r}	Sept.^{r}	Oct.^{r}	Nov.	Dec.^{p}	Jan.^{p}
Europe:										
Austria	162	116	132	192	178	157	248	252	314	299
Belgium-Luxembourg	313	340	493	488	438	404	445	553	528	583
Denmark	146	245	148	136	106	114	125	151	153	178
Finland	176	116	95	90	99	98	99	115	120	123
France	1,383	1,139	1,425	1,330	1,525	1,536	1,527	1,615	1,588	1,553
Germany	2,640	3,653	2,116	2,057	2,677	4,235	2,902	2,006	1,381	2,226
Greece	183	176	165	199	201	184	181	201	207	206
Italy	729	628	697	754	797	813	843	733	627	625
Netherlands	276	360	276	329	342	366	738	606	463	581
Norway	448	289	257	235	264	175	203	228	341	240
Portugal	345	300	316	320	326	312	309	311	309	313
Spain	158	146	158	167	155	163	179	164	202	195
Sweden	453	319	276	210	260	209	318	399	412	455
Switzerland	2,155	1,783	1,852	1,543	1,606	1,871	1,937	2,010	2,027	1,982
Turkey	29	36	28	23	20	23	35	30	28	31
United Kingdom	6,133	9,684	12,380	13,375	13,315	12,698	11,973	12,699	11,438	11,319
Yugoslavia	33	22	21	27	27	37	39	40	37	44
Other Western Europe[1]	357	387	412	396	472	628	1,182	1,461	1,528	1,465
U.S.S.R.	5	4	7	8	7	11	5	10	11	8
Other Eastern Europe	48	38	39	33	41	43	47	38	50	44
Total	16,170	19,780	21,293	21,912	22,858	24,078	23,336	23,623	21,764	22,468
Canada	2,797	3,253	3,084	3,450	3,571	3,386	4,166	3,844	3,991	4,140
Latin America:										
Argentina	479	481	426	499	446	429	448	409	416	418
Brazil	257	314	292	304	293	322	362	402	425	412
Chile	323	344	348	352	366	343	352	349	393	361
Colombia	249	229	229	223	252	244	249	250	258	267
Cuba	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Mexico	974	789	802	759	764	740	791	788	848	891
Panama	154	152	150	139	130	125	119	124	129	136
Peru	276	262	252	248	231	227	220	218	239	218
Uruguay	149	145	151	144	133	125	111	106	111	140
Venezuela	792	707	704	658	725	694	661	635	674	684
Other Latin American republics	611	588	575	553	552	538	536	508	556	551
Bahamas and Bermuda	273	529	811	945	1,106	1,109	1,444	1,435	1,405	1,581
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	88	99	97	93	76	77	72	71	74	78
Other Latin America	30	32	29	29	32	34	29	42	34	38
Total	4,664	4,679	4,874	4,955	5,115	5,014	5,403	5,345	5,571	5,781
Asia:										
China Mainland	38	38	38	37	38	36	35	37	34	37
Hong Kong	270	257	237	220	220	205	217	214	213	196
India	281	297	227	239	252	257	283	293	260	260
Indonesia	50	70	67	66	69	75	63	74	86	78
Israel	215	154	152	146	134	138	123	115	146	178
Japan	3,320	3,442	3,436	3,373	3,491	3,605	3,640	3,773	3,788	3,628
Korea	171	138	143	151	158	188	217	231	236	278
Philippines	269	213	211	221	232	232	244	225	205	201
Taiwan	155	174	189	185	189	186	182	188	196	215
Thailand	556	543	534	530	566	585	561	611	628	653
Other	628	508	502	492	529	541	547	523	609	657
Total	5,953	5,833	5,736	5,662	5,878	6,049	6,113	6,284	6,402	6,380
Africa:										
Congo (Kinshasa)	12	14	12	16	50	69	71	86	87	75
Morocco	13	17	18	17	16	18	18	18	21	21
South Africa	58	61	58	56	59	51	53	54	66	69
U.A.R. (Egypt)	18	24	25	22	19	19	17	19	23	25
Other	260	256	252	261	254	240	334	533	496	500
Total	361	373	365	373	399	396	492	710	693	689
Other countries:										
Australia	261	380	338	340	320	272	263	311	282	255
All other	28	27	30	33	28	32	31	29	29	28
Total	289	407	368	373	349	305	294	340	311	283
Total foreign countries	30,234	34,324	35,720	36,725	38,170	39,228	39,805	40,146	38,731	39,742
International and regional:										
International[2]	1,372	1,347	1,318	1,328	1,321	1,311	1,277	1,316	1,260	1,307
Latin American regional	78	90	113	118	116	114	106	99	100	116
Other regional[3]	33	34	37	36	43	50	47	50	49	61
Total	1,483	1,471	1,468	1,482	1,480	1,475	1,430	1,465	1,409	1,484
Grand total	31,717	35,795	37,188	38,207	39,650	40,703	41,235	41,611	40,140	41,226

For notes see the following page.

9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Supplementary data [4] (end of period)

Area or country	1967	1968		1969	
	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus	2	21	8	2	11
Iceland	4	3	6	4	9
Ireland, Rep. of	9	15	24	20	38
Luxembourg	31	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Other Latin American republics:					
Bolivia	60	61	66	65	68
Costa Rica	43	55	51	61	52
Dominican Republic	55	60	69	59	61
Ecuador	86	64	66	62	74
El Salvador	73	84	82	89	69
Guatemala	73	96	86	90	84
Haiti	16	17	17	18	16
Honduras	30	31	33	37	29
Jamaica	22	44	42	29	16
Nicaragua	46	58	67	78	63
Paraguay	13	14	16	18	13
Trinidad & Tobago	6	9	10	8	8
Other Latin America:					
British West Indies	14	21	25	25	30
Other Asia:					
Afghanistan	5	6	6	8	16
Burma	11	17	5	5	2
Cambodia	2	3	2	2	1
Ceylon	5	5	4	5	3
Iran	50	38	41	44	35
Iraq	35	10	86	77	n.a.
Other Asia—Cont.:					
Jordan	40	7	3	4	17
Kuwait	37	34	67	40	46
Laos	4	4	3	4	3
Lebanon	113	97	78	82	83
Malaysia	64	52	52	41	30
Pakistan	55	54	60	24	35
Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa)	14	26	17	20	25
Saudi Arabia	61	70	29	48	106
Singapore	160	157	67	40	17
Syria	6	7	2	4	4
Vietnam	148	123	51	40	94
Other Africa:					
Algeria	7	8	8	6	14
Ethiopia, (incl. Eritrea)	24	23	13	15	20
Ghana	4	13	3	8	10
Kenya	16	20	29	34	43
Liberia	25	26	25	28	18
Libya	18	45	69	68	288
Nigeria	38	24	20	10	11
Southern Rhodesia	2	4	1	2	2
Sudan	2	2	5	3	3
Tanzania	20	27	21	23	n.a.
Tunisia	10	2	7	2	6
Uganda	1	10	6	9	5
Zambia	25	21	25	19	17
All other:					
New Zealand	17	15	17	20	16

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[1] Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[2] Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund but include IMF gold investment.

[3] Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except BIS and European Fund, which are included in "Europe."

[4] Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe").

[5] *Included with Belgium.*

10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	To intl. and regional	To foreign countries				Country or area						
			Total	Official institutions	Banks[1]	Other foreigners	Argentina	Other Latin America	Israel	Japan	Thailand	Other Asia	All other countries
1966	1,494	506	988	913	25	50	....	234	8	197	140	277	133
1967[2]	2,546	689	1,858	1,807	15	35	251	234	126	443	218	502	84
	2,560	698	1,863	1,807	15	40	251	234	126	443	218	502	89
1968	3,166	777	2,389	2,341	8	40	284	257	241	658	201	651	97
1969—Jan.	3,174	785	2,389	2,346	6	38	273	250	240	658	201	647	120
Feb.[r]	3,147	787	2,360	2,315	9	36	284	247	228	658	200	614	129
Mar.[r]	3,117	777	2,339	2,298	6	36	284	242	221	658	200	608	126
Apr.[r]	3,058	781	2,277	2,234	6	37	284	205	208	658	202	594	127
May[r]	2,974	776	2,198	2,156	6	36	284	193	189	658	202	561	112
June[r]	2,941	785	2,156	2,102	19	34	284	149	189	658	199	557	120
July[r]	2,823	796	2,027	1,962	30	36	207	129	181	658	199	528	125
Aug.[r]	2,765	812	1,953	1,886	30	37	207	148	154	658	157	508	122
Sept.[r]	2,676	885	1,790	1,711	43	36	146	130	101	659	117	506	131
Oct.[r]	2,534	918	1,616	1,538	43	35	74	123	43	658	117	476	125
Nov.	2,486	898	1,587	1,506	44	36	69	154	43	658	70	474	119
Dec.[p]	2,491	890	1,601	1,505	55	40	64	175	41	655	70	472	123
1970—Jan.[p]	2,338	867	1,471	1,380	55	36	25	163	6	657	47	452	120

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[1] Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."

[2] Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

11. ESTIMATED FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKETABLE U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS AND NOTES

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1968	1969												1970
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Europe:														
Denmark	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
France	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Netherlands	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Sweden	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Switzerland	39	45	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	45	42	42	42	42
United Kingdom	350	371	377	370	371	351	334	357	368	406	420	421	407	407
Other Western Europe	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Eastern Europe	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	488	515	520	512	514	494	477	491	502	541	553	553	538	539
Canada	384	386	387	388	388	388	387	389	389	389	271	272	272	271
Latin America:														
Latin American republics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Neth. Antilles & Surinam	15	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
Other Latin America	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	2
Total	17	17	18	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	17
Asia:														
Japan	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	61	61
Other Asia	18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	17	18	18
Total	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	29	27	79	79
Other countries	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7
Total foreign countries	927	956	961	954	956	932	915	931	942	982	874	875	912	914
International and regional:														
International	25	25	24	24	24	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
Latin American regional	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	18	18	19
Asian regional	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	39	40	38	38	39	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50	50
Grand total	966	996	999	992	995	980	963	980	991	1,031	923	925	962	964

NOTE.—Data represent estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year, and are based on a Nov. 30, 1968, benchmark survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16).

12. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars or dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total[r]	Payable in dollars									Payable in foreign currencies					
		Total	Belgium	Canada[1]	Denmark	Italy[2]	Korea	Sweden	Taiwan	Thailand	Total[r]	Austria	Belgium	Germany[3] [r]	Italy	Switzerland
1967	1,563	516	......	314	......	177	......	25	......	......	1,047	50	60	601	125	211
1968	3,330	1,692	32	1,334	20	146	15	25	20	100	1,638	50	......	1,051	226	311
1969—Feb.	3,431	1,692	32	1,334	20	146	15	25	20	100	1,738	50	......	1,126	226	337
Mar.	3,405	1,667	32	1,334	......	141	15	25	20	100	1,738	50	......	1,126	226	337
Apr.	3,568	1,666	32	1,334	......	140	15	25	20	100	1,902	50	......	1,250	226	376
May	3,518	1,666	32	1,334	......	140	15	25	20	100	1,852	50	......	1,200	226	376
June	3,269	1,416	32	1,084	......	140	15	25	20	100	1,853	50	......	1,200	226	377
July	3,352	1,391	32	1,084	......	140	15	......	20	100	1,961	25	......	1,200	226	511
Aug.	3,251	1,390	32	1,084	......	140	15	......	20	100	1,861	25	......	1,200	125	511
Sept.	3,251	1,390	32	1,084	......	139	15	......	20	100	1,861	25	......	1,200	125	511
Oct.	[4]3,372	1,435	32	1,129	......	139	15	......	20	100	[4]1,937	......	......	[4]1,301	125	511
Nov.	3,181	1,431	32	1,129	......	135	15	......	20	100	1,750	......	......	1,084	125	541
Dec.	3,181	1,431	32	1,129	......	135	15	......	20	100	1,750	......	......	1,084	125	541
1970—Jan.	2,514	1,431	32	1,129	......	135	15	......	20	100	1,083	......	......	542	......	541
Feb.	2,513	1,431	32	1,129	......	135	15	......	20	100	1,083	......	......	542	......	541

[1] Includes bonds issued in 1964 to the Government of Canada in connection with transactions under the Columbia River treaty. Amounts outstanding end of 1967 through Oct. 1968, $114 million; end of 1968 through Sept. 1969, $845 million; and Oct. 1969 through latest date, $54 million.

[2] Bonds issued to the Government of Italy in connection with military purchases in the United States.

[3] In addition, nonmarketable U.S. Treasury notes amounting to $125 million equivalent were issued to a group of German commercial banks in June 1968. The revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969 increased the dollar value of these notes by $10 million.

[4] Includes an increase in dollar value of $101 million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

13. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1968	1969									1970
	Dec.	May^{r}	June^{r}	July^{r}	Aug.^{r}	Sept.^{r}	Oct.^{r}	Nov.	Dec.^{p}[1]		Jan.^{p}
Europe:											
Austria	6	12	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	20
Belgium-Luxembourg	40	55	62	49	49	53	71	57	56	56	49
Denmark	36	31	35	34	31	32	40	41	40	40	49
Finland	63	59	60	61	65	72	72	72	68	68	66
France	66	89	95	87	80	92	85	93	107	107	117
Germany	171	178	165	158	161	213	200	199	207	207	183
Greece	12	13	14	15	18	20	19	17	22	22	17
Italy	105	109	107	94	89	101	108	99	120	120	130
Netherlands	40	38	48	39	41	46	54	46	51	51	85
Norway	43	42	46	49	40	40	36	38	34	34	33
Portugal	10	9	12	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
Spain	46	40	51	56	49	53	70	68	70	70	73
Sweden	58	54	77	70	54	71	64	86	67	67	83
Switzerland	93	107	93	101	110	92	110	131	99	99	124
Turkey	38	28	29	34	30	32	31	26	19	19	14
United Kingdom	318	333	345	355	326	383	425	400	418	408	346
Yugoslavia	22	37	33	26	26	24	25	25	28	28	29
Other Western Europe	15	12	12	12	12	10	11	11	9	9	7
U.S.S.R.	3	4	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Eastern Europe	21	25	21	27	28	28	25	28	34	34	30
Total	1,205	1,275	1,311	1,282	1,224	1,377	1,463	1,454	1,466	1,456	1,463
Canada	533	801	739	702	724	634	728	667	818	844	744
Latin America:											
Argentina	249	266	275	284	276	297	306	301	311	311	303
Brazil	338	328	336	292	309	307	317	318	317	317	296
Chile	193	161	168	179	170	177	174	177	188	188	178
Colombia	206	197	200	218	210	212	215	210	225	225	234
Cuba	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	16
Mexico	948	958	931	941	914	836	802	778	795	801	801
Panama	56	55	53	58	58	69	61	67	68	68	60
Peru	207	188	182	177	171	168	179	173	161	161	172
Uruguay	44	43	44	42	43	41	43	46	48	48	48
Venezuela	232	212	226	238	239	237	233	228	240	240	250
Other Latin American republics	280	285	283	271	275	271	287	286	295	295	302
Bahamas and Bermuda	80	64	61	60	76	52	59	48	89	92	60
Netherlands Antilles and *Surinam*	19	14	13	12	12	13	14	15	14	14	12
Other Latin America	22	19	24	20	22	21	18	20	26	27	22
Total	2,889	2,804	2,809	2,806	2,786	2,716	2,722	2,680	2,792	2,804	2,755
Asia:											
China Mainland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hong Kong	32	38	40	36	39	36	43	37	36	36	37
India	19	10	12	9	9	9	8	11	10	10	10
Indonesia	23	61	54	38	32	33	25	23	30	30	29
Israel	84	122	118	101	99	91	94	101	108	108	101
Japan	3,114	3,036	3,224	3,147	3,157	3,164	3,071	3,114	3,339	3,372	3,158
Korea	77	114	121	136	138	164	159	160	158	158	167
Philippines	239	256	272	274	249	242	241	232	216	216	208
Taiwan	38	46	44	37	38	38	39	42	49	49	50
Thailand	99	86	88	87	89	93	94	97	101	101	99
Other	145	158	179	166	165	164	190	205	212	212	208
Total	3,872	3,929	4,153	4,031	4,015	4,035	3,965	4,023	4,260	4,292	4,068
Africa:											
Congo (Kinshasa)	3	7	4	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5
Morocco	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
South Africa	46	46	47	47	44	49	54	56	55	55	53
U.A.R. (Egypt)	8	11	11	13	13	12	10	11	11	11	10
Other	73	63	67	66	63	69	72	82	86	86	79
Total	133	130	132	131	126	135	143	155	162	162	150
Other countries:											
Australia	66	67	65	59	57	55	57	52	53	53	58
All other	13	11	12	13	14	14	14	14	16	16	14
Total	79	78	77	71	71	69	70	66	68	69	72
Total foreign countries	8,710	9,017	9,221	9,024	8,946	8,966	9,091	9,045	9,565	9,626	9,251
International and regional	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Grand total	8,711	9,018	9,222	9,025	8,947	8,967	9,092	9,046	9,568	9,629	9,252

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[1] Data in the two columns shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures in the first column are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures in the second column are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—*Short-term claims are principally the following items payable* on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

14. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies			
		Total	Loans to—				Collections outstanding	Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Foreign govt. securities, coml. and finance paper	Other
			Total	Official institutions	Banks[1]	Others							
1967[2]	8,583	8,158	3,137	306	1,603	1,228	1,511	3,013	498	425	287	74	63
	8,606	8,182	3,150	306	1,616	1,228	1,552	3,013	467	425	287	70	67
1968[r]	8,711	8,261	3,165	247	1,697	1,221	1,733	2,854	509	450	336	40	73
1969—Jan.[r]	8,371	7,985	3,040	217	1,667	1,156	1,623	2,794	528	386	252	59	75
Feb.[r]	8,413	8,016	3,140	222	1,757	1,161	1,567	2,746	563	397	257	62	77
Mar.[r]	8,634	8,184	3,206	275	1,781	1,150	1,634	2,777	567	450	267	91	92
Apr.[r]	8,734	8,225	3,162	289	1,763	1,110	1,723	2,773	565	510	318	94	98
May[r]	9,018	8,496	3,208	295	1,855	1,057	1,734	2,900	654	522	291	127	104
June[r]	9,222	8,669	3,325	293	1,971	1,061	1,751	3,068	526	553	334	111	108
July[r]	9,025	8,513	3,118	258	1,829	1,030	1,766	3,059	571	512	310	90	113
Aug.[r]	8,947	8,467	3,072	235	1,819	1,018	1,838	3,015	543	480	272	101	107
Sept.[r]	8,967	8,472	3,093	212	1,880	1,000	1,860	2,973	546	495	355	51	89
Oct.[r]	9,092	8,573	3,173	263	1,921	990	1,896	2,940	563	520	393	46	80
Nov.	9,046	8,611	3,204	262	1,944	999	1,928	2,922	556	435	317	45	74
Dec.[p][2]	9,568	9,051	3,274	263	1,940	1,071	1,952	3,169	657	517	354	83	80
	9,629	9,110	3,279	263	1,943	1,073	1,954	3,202	675	518	355	84	80
1970—Jan.[p]	9,252	8,746	3,198	257	1,920	1,021	1,970	3,012	567	506	354	75	78

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[1] Excludes central banks which are included with "Official institutions."

[2] Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

15. LONG-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Type						Country or area						
		Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign currencies	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	All other countries
		Loans to—				Other long-term claims								
		Total	Official institutions	Banks[1]	Other foreigners									
1967	3,925	3,638	669	323	2,645	272	15	56	720	427	1,556	180	449	537
1968	3,567	3,158	528	237	2,393	394	16	68	479	428	1,375	122	617	479
1969—Jan.	3,509	3,120	509	230	2,382	374	16	67	473	408	1,376	118	611	456
Feb.	3,534	3,114	501	243	2,370	402	18	67	474	432	1,382	117	610	452
Mar.	3,434	3,017	485	211	2,321	401	16	67	473	400	1,336	114	571	473
Apr.[r]	3,435	3,020	474	230	2,316	400	15	66	480	402	1,331	113	577	466
May[r]	3,456	3,058	472	236	2,350	381	17	55	489	397	1,353	112	572	478
June[r]	3,403	2,980	478	220	2,282	401	22	54	484	398	1,331	101	587	449
July[r]	3,255	2,826	446	208	2,173	408	21	54	447	390	1,294	97	570	404
Aug.[r]	3,289	2,861	504	212	2,145	406	21	56	436	405	1,348	95	551	397
Sept.[r]	3,272	2,848	485	211	2,151	408	17	55	416	403	1,334	93	562	410
Oct.[r]	3,278	2,847	493	204	2,149	415	16	56	411	410	1,344	88	568	401
Nov.	3,267	2,846	494	203	2,147	406	17	55	400	407	1,357	85	571	392
Dec.[p]	3,238	2,813	503	219	2,091	408	17	55	413	403	1,336	86	567	378
1970—Jan.[p]	3,171	2,749	461	207	2,081	403	20	55	403	401	1,312	88	557	354

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[1] Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."

16. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes [1]					U.S. corporate securities [2]			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Net purchases or sales													
	Total	Intl. and regional	Foreign			Pur-chases	Sales	Net pur-chases or sales	Pur-chases	Sales	Net pur-chases or sales	Pur-chases	Sales	Net pur-chases or sales
			Total	*Official*	*Other*									
1967	−43	−121	78	45	33	10,275	9,205	1,070	2,024	3,187	−1,163	880	1,037	−157
1968	−489	−161	−328	−380	51	17,563	13,329	4,234	2,306	3,673	−1,367	1,252	1,566	−314
1969ᵖ	−4	11	−15	−78	63	15,440	12,795	2,645	1,549	2,541	−992	1,509	1,936	−427
1969—Jan.	30	1	29	*	29	1,661	1,124	537	164	335	−170	130	109	20
Feb.	4	−1	5	−3	7	1,405	1,057	348	119	225	−106	123	191	−68
Mar.	−7	....	−7	....	−7	1,269	979	290	244	262	−19	126	125	1
Apr.	3	1	2	*	2	1,119	1,018	101	101	179	−77	102	137	−34
May	−15	9	−24	*	−24	1,565	1,335	229	155	149	6	169	254	−85
June	−17	....	−17	....	−17	1,172	1,192	−20	88	202	−115	185	293	−108
July	17	1	16	−9	25	1,058	1,007	51	82	321	−239	117	120	−3
Aug.	11	*	11	....	11	1,061	941	120	75	140	−65	105	103	2
Sept.	40	*	40	....	40	1,062	904	158	91	208	−117	104	205	−101
Oct.	−108	*	−108	−117	9	1,690	1,195	494	157	157	1	130	131	−1
Nov.	2	1	1	−1	2	1,221	1,074	147	98	168	−70	106	140	−34
Dec.ᵖ	37	*	37	52	−15	1,159	969	190	173	195	−22	107	123	−16
1970—Jan.ᵖ	2	*	2	....	2	903	893	10	112	169	−57	114	74	40

[1] Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 12.

[2] Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States. Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE STOCKS, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Ger-many	Nether-lands	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. & regional
1967	757	68	68	22	250	−115	49	342	265	84	49	*	3	14
1968	2,270	201	169	298	822	−28	130	1,592	386	151	124	2	3	12
1969ᵖ	1,487	150	216	189	490	−243	292	1,094	125	136	90	7	−1	36
1969—Jan.	361	9	27	8	150	1	16	211	94	30	22	−1	*	4
Feb.	267	9	21	3	110	2	43	188	36	40	5	*	*	−1
Mar.	99	4	18	13	82	−39	33	111	−9	−12	9	*	*	*
Apr.	74	6	12	*	35	−21	20	51	9	10	3	*	*	1
May	156	3	5	22	63	−25	50	118	−1	30	1	*	*	8
June	−105	−11	12	16	−120	−68	24	−148	15	10	15	*	−1	4
July	−52	5	4	24	−63	−31	−26	−87	7	3	19	*	*	6
Aug.	89	76	19	−15	29	−21	40	127	−27	−21	7	*	*	3
Sept.	118	21	17	32	38	−4	27	130	−3	−15	1	*	*	6
Oct.	348	12	41	79	126	−34	22	246	32	58	6	3	*	4
Nov.	112	1	30	21	37	−12	30	107	−4	5	1	3	*	*
Dec.ᵖ	19	14	12	−13	5	9	13	40	−23	−1	1	*	*	2
1970—Jan.ᵖ	−38	1	11	−5	−25	5	−20	−32	−34	25	3	*	*	*

18. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE BONDS, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. and regional
1967	313	114	38	9	177	-337	42	43	41	31	30	34	14	121
1968	1,964	195	253	39	510	522	238	1,757	68	12	-1	*	11	117
1969^p	1,158	75	200	14	169	251	83	792	18	14	-11	-1	10	336
1969—Jan.	176	3	3	2	52	8	33	102	4	2	*	*	3	66
Feb.	81	1	3	*	7	46	-8	48	4	6	-3	*	10	16
Mar.	191	33	43	-1	24	9	10	119	-6	-10	-11	*	-2	102
Apr.	27	-1	*	-2	1	34	3	36	8	8	*	*	6	-32
May	74	9	7	4	25	44	1	89	3	9	*	*	7	-34
June	85	1	2	*	-4	56	-1	53	7	1	1	*	-1	23
July	103	5	39	1	22	8	5	81	-11	-5	1	*	*	38
Aug.	31	*	24	-1	5	23	2	54	5	-1	*	*	-15	-13
Sept.	39	3	27	1	-4	-20	-6	2	-2	5	*	*	*	35
Oct.	146	4	25	4	9	11	15	68	4	-6	*	*	*	82
Nov.	35	4	10	1	6	-13	9	18	1	1	1	*	1	14
Dec.^{p}	171	12	17	5	26	44	19	124	1	6	1	-1	1	38
1970—Jan.^{p}	48	*	5	1	15	14	2	36	11	3	*	*	*	-1

NOTE.—Statistics include State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States. Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

19. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and regional	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
1967	-1,320	-393	-927	3	-768	38	-152	-20	-27
1968	-1,682	-329	-1,352	7	-932	-300	-96	-39	6
1969^p	-1,419	66	-1,485	74	-1,091	-101	-380	-6	20
1969—Jan.^{r}	-151	-32	-118	13	-124	-5	-4	-1	3
Feb.^{r}	-174	-5	-169	-3	-163	4	-8	*	2
Mar.^{r}	-18	102	-120	22	-20	-60	-46	-6	-11
Apr.	-111	8	-119	-22	-63	-14	-21	*	1
May	-79	3	-83	-16	-43	2	-26	*	1
June	-223	4	-227	-21	-164	-1	-41	*	1
July	-241	-11	-230	-1	-211	-6	-15	*	3
Aug.	-63	-6	-57	9	-50	-16	-1	-1	2
Sept.	-217	-9	-208	16	-131	*	-97	*	3
Oct.	*	4	-5	70	-21	-12	-43	2	-1
Nov.	-104	3	-107	15	-78	1	-48	*	1
Dec.^{p}	-38	4	-42	-8	-24	7	-30	*	14
1970—Jan.^{p}	-17	-2	-16	10	-29	-4	5	*	2

20. FOREIGN CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES IN BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Credit balances (due to foreigners)	Debit balances (due from foreigners)
1964	116	91
1965	158	119
1966	175	128
1967	311	298
1968—Mar.	351	269
June	453	372
Sept.	468	398
Dec.	636	508
1969—Mar.	553	396
June	566	401
Sept.	467	297
Dec.^{p}	434	278

NOTE.—Data represent the money credit balances and money debit balances appearing on the books of reporting brokers and dealers in the United States, in accounts of foreigners with them, and in their accounts carried by foreigners.

21. LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Amount
1966	
Jan. 26	1,688
Feb. 23	1,902
Mar. 30	1,879
Apr. 27	1,909
May 25	2,003
June 29	1,951
July 27	2,786
Aug. 31	3,134
Sept. 28	3,472
Oct. 26	3,671
Nov. 30	3,786
Dec. 28	4,036
1967	
Jan. 25	3,653
Feb. 22	3,396
Mar. 29	3,412
Apr. 26	3,047
May 31	2,776
June 28	3,166
July 26	3,660
Aug. 30	3,976
Sept. 27	4,059
Oct. 25	4,322
Nov. 29	4,206
Dec. 27	4,241
1968	
Jan. 31	4,259
Feb. 28	4,530
Mar. 27	4,920
1968—Cont.	
Apr. 24	5,020
May 29	5,872
June 26	6,202
July 31	6,126
Aug. 28	7,004
Sept. 25	7,104
Oct. 30	7,041
Nov. 27	7,170
Dec. 25	6,948
Dec. 31 (1/1/69)	6,039
1969	
Jan. 29	8,545
Feb. 26	8,822
Mar. 26	9,621
Apr. 30	9,399
May 28	9,868
June 4	10,808
11	11,852
18	13,057
25	13,269
July 2	12,826
9	13,833
16	14,261
23	14,369
30	14,434
Aug. 6	14,177
13	14,304
20	14,776
27	14,658
1969—Cont.	
Sept. 3	14,571
10	14,919
17	14,593
24	14,349
Oct. 1	14,118
8	14,609
15	14,970
22	14,310
29	13,649
Nov. 5	14,415
12	14,369
19	15,048
26	14,903
Dec. 3	14,815
10	14,604
17	14,614
24	14,430
31	13,032
1970	
Jan. 7	13,847
14	14,373
21	13,863
28	r13,863
Feb. 4	13,771
11	13,604
18	13,340
25	13,403

NOTE.—The data represent gross liabilities of reporting banks to their branches in foreign countries. For weekly data covering the period Jan. 1964–Mar. 1968, see May 1968 BULLETIN, page A-104.

22. MATURITY OF EURO-DOLLAR DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS

(End of month; in billions of dollars)

Maturity of liability	1969		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Overnight	0.78	1.80	1.48
Call	1.80	1.80	1.46
Other liabilities, maturing in following calendar months after report date:			
1st	6.60	7.15	8.90
2nd	4.46	5.19	4.28
3rd	4.08	3.68	3.72
4th	1.27	1.76	1.11
5th	1.56	0.96	1.10
6th	0.85	1.08	1.30
7th	0.32	0.46	0.33
8th	0.44	0.31	0.18
9th	0.31	0.18	0.15
10th	0.13	0.11	0.16
11th	0.10	0.15	0.09
12th	0.15	0.09	0.15
Maturities of more than 1 year	0.29	0.31	0.30
Total	**23.16**	**25.02**	**24.72**

NOTE.—Includes interest-bearing U.S. dollar deposits and direct borrowings of all branches in the Bahamas and of all other foreign branches for which such deposits and direct borrowings amount to $50 million or more.

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

23. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U.S. Govt. securities[1]	Earmarked gold
1967	135	9,223	13,253
1968	216	9,120	13,066
1969—Feb.	121	8,062	13,160
Mar.	164	8,012	13,176
Apr.	130	8,526	13,128
May	107	10,035	13,037
June	155	7,710	13,039
July	158	7,419	13,050
Aug.	143	8,058	13,033
Sept.	143	9,252	13,004
Oct.	131	8,447	12,979
Nov.	130	7,533	12,998
Dec.	134	7,030	12,311
1970—Jan.	152	7,374	12,291
Feb.	313	8,219	12,268

[1] *U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness,* notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

NOTE.—Excludes deposits and U.S. Govt. securities held for international organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

24. SHORT-TERM LIQUID CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars		Payable in foreign currencies		United Kingdom	Canada
		Deposits	Short-term *invest*ments[1]	*Deposits*	Short-term *invest*ments[1]		
1966	973	757	48	109	59	441	301
1967[2]	1,078	768	133	127	49	537	309
	1,163	852	133	128	49	621	309
1968—Dec.	1,638	1,219	87	272	60	979	280
1969—Jan.	1,785	1,350	110	245	79	1,076	342
Feb.	1,867	1,388	128	243	108	1,099	411
Mar.	1,865	1,361	111	261	132	1,065	462
Apr.	1,833	1,320	125	268	121	1,028	468
May	1,949	1,382	104	347	116	1,026	527
June	1,787	1,223	123	347	93	957	453
July	1,778	1,232	113	313	120	987	450
Aug.	1,699	1,210	96	293	99	966	410
Sept.	1,592	1,099	100	303	90	912	360
Oct.r	1,637	1,201	92	279	65	951	381
Nov.	1,671	1,218	95	280	78	970	401
Dec.	1,272	894	117	179	82	581	456

[1] Negotiable and other readily transferable foreign obligations payable on demand or having a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year from the date on which the obligation was incurred by the foreigner.

[2] *Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage.* Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—Data represent the liquid assets abroad of large nonbanking concerns in the United States. They are a portion of the total claims on foreigners reported by nonbanking concerns in the United States and are included in the figures shown in Table 26.

25. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners					Claims on foreigners				
	1968		1969			1968		1969		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept^{p}	Sept.	Dec.^{r}	Mar.^{r}	June	Sept.^{p}
Europe:										
Austria	2	3	3	4	4	6	5	5	5	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	60	78	79	67	69	68	49	61	52	58
Denmark	8	4	2	2	2	10	12	12	12	13
Finland	4	4	*	*	1	9	9	6	7	6
France	114	114	116	121	130	157	145	140	162	149
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	150	120	112	102	119	174	204	143	193	166
Greece	14	11	5	5	3	26	27	22	24	26
Italy	64	63	57	54	62	130	124	119	148	160
Netherlands	65	42	49	45	70	67	54	59	62	59
Norway	5	4	6	14	9	10	10	12	14	12
Portugal	8	4	7	7	9	8	7	7	11	15
Spain	48	37	40	47	63	76	71	85	81	74
Sweden	26	25	20	17	22	26	26	25	26	24
Switzerland	112	116	115	116	130	71	39	49	44	37
Turkey	3	5	5	4	2	7	6	13	14	10
United Kingdom	407	393	384	354	397	1,450	1,221	1,306	1,234	1,193
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	8	14	20
Other Western Europe	5	9	13	17	19	15	16	17	17	16
Eastern Europe	1	2	2	1	1	6	8	12	12	10
Total	1,096	1,034	1,017	979	1,117	2,318	2,040	2,102	2,132	2,053
Canada	199	194	164	159	182	501	540	730	713	629
Latin America:										
Argentina	7	6	8	5	6	36	46	45	42	37
Brazil	19	16	17	15	12	102	91	90	90	86
Chile	6	5	4	4	10	38	36	39	38	37
Colombia	7	7	7	6	7	25	29	26	27	33
Cuba	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	2	2	2
Mexico	9	6	7	11	9	94	103	111	112	109
Panama	5	3	4	3	5	15	15	14	17	17
Peru	6	7	7	8	6	28	26	28	26	28
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	5	4	5
Venezuela	36	33	27	26	22	57	67	60	70	65
Other L.A. republics	23	20	16	18	26	72	82	78	85	82
Bahamas and Bermuda	10	18	19	19	22	46	66	66	38	33
Neth. Antilles & Surinam	4	5	3	2	2	5	6	6	5	5
Other Latin America	1	2	2	2	1	8	9	11	14	17
Total	134	130	122	121	131	532	584	579	570	557
Asia:										
Hong Kong	4	5	4	5	5	10	8	9	11	10
India	10	12	15	18	20	39	34	32	40	38
Indonesia	3	4	5	6	5	7	7	8	7	8
Israel	15	17	13	11	12	9	7	12	13	19
Japan	91	89	99	114	118	195	207	200	212	220
Korea	1	1	2	1	2	18	21	22	24	22
Philippines	10	9	8	11	10	21	25	25	25	26
Taiwan	3	5	5	5	6	12	19	19	19	19
Thailand	2	2	2	2	2	15	16	13	12	12
Other Asia	36	31	41	50	53	97	134	120	104	111
Total	175	176	195	223	233	423	478	460	466	486
Africa:										
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
South Africa	12	11	9	14	12	19	31	27	27	25
U.A.R. (Egypt)	4	5	5	2	7	6	7	7	8	9
Other Africa	8	8	14	51	33	37	37	41	43	42
Total	25	24	29	68	52	65	76	78	81	80
Other countries:										
Australia	43	45	44	46	57	58	54	56	53	65
All other	6	5	5	3	6	9	11	9	7	8
Total	49	49	50	50	63	68	65	65	60	73
International and regional	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	2
Grand total	1,678	1,608	1,576	1,601	1,778	3,907	3,784	4,015	4,024	3,879

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and commercial concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States.

Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

26. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities			Claims			
	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	
						Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name	Other
1965—Sept.	779	585	195	2,406	1,949	190	267
Dec.	807	600	207	2,397	2,000	167	229
Dec.[1]	810	600	210	2,299	1,911	166	222
1966—Mar.	849	614	235	2,473	2,033	211	229
June	894	657	237	2,469	2,063	191	215
Sept.	1,028	785	243	2,539	2,146	166	227
Dec.	1,089	827	262	2,628	2,225	167	236
1967—Mar.	1,148	864	285	2,689	2,245	192	252
June	1,203	916	287	2,585	2,110	199	275
Sept.	1,353	1,029	324	2,555	2,116	192	246
Dec.	1,371	1,027	343	2,946	2,529	201	216
Dec.[1]	1,386	1,039	347	3,011	2,599	203	209
1968—Mar.	1,358	991	367	3,369	2,936	211	222
June	1,473	1,056	417	3,855	3,415	210	229
Sept.	1,678	1,271	407	3,907	3,292	422	193
Dec.[r]	1,608	1,225	382	3,784	3,175	368	241
1969—Mar.[r]	1,576	1,185	391	4,015	3,330	358	327
June	1,601	1,248	354	4,024	3,283	463	278
Sept.[p]	1,778	1,433	345	3,879	3,189	420	270

[1] Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

27. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total liabilities	Claims										
		Total	Country or area									
			United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Other Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa	All other
1965—Sept.	120	1,101	31	116	230	217	74	138	89	96	91	18
Dec.	136	1,169	31	112	233	209	69	196	98	114	89	17
Dec.[1]	147	1,139	31	112	236	209	65	198	98	87	85	18
1966—Mar.	176	1,156	27	124	239	208	61	206	98	87	87	19
June	188	1,207	27	167	251	205	61	217	90	90	86	14
Sept.	249	1,235	23	174	267	202	64	207	102	91	90	14
Dec.	329	1,256	27	198	272	203	56	212	95	93	87	13
1967—Mar.	454	1,324	31	232	283	203	58	210	108	98	84	17
June	430	1,488	27	257	303	214	88	290	110	98	85	15
Sept.	411	1,452	40	212	309	212	84	283	109	103	87	13
Dec.	414	1,537	43	257	311	212	85	278	128	117	89	16
Dec.[1]	428	1,570	43	263	322	212	91	274	128	132	89	16
1968—Mar.	582	1,536	41	265	330	206	61	256	128	145	84	21
June	747	1,568	32	288	345	205	67	251	129	134	83	33
Sept.	767	1,625	43	313	376	198	62	251	126	142	82	32
Dec.[r]	1,103	1,798	147	312	420	194	73	232	128	171	83	38
1969—Mar.[r]	1,250	1,880	175	348	433	194	75	224	126	191	72	43
June	1,299	1,961	168	374	447	195	76	217	142	229	72	41
Sept.[p]	1,398	1,964	167	369	465	179	70	212	143	247	71	42

[1] Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)	Australia		Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)
		(pound)	(dollar)						
1965	.59517	222.78	....	3.8704	2.0144	92.743	20.959	14.460	31.070
1966	.48690	223.41	[1]111.22	3.8686	2.0067	92.811	20.946	14.475	31.061
1967	.30545	....	111.25	3.8688	2.0125	92.689	20.501	14.325	[2]29.553
1968	.28473	....	111.25	3.8675	2.0026	92.801	16.678	13.362	23.761
1969	.28492	....	111.10	3.8654	1.9942	92.855	16.741	13.299	23.774
1969—Feb.	.28490	....	111.15	3.8650	1.9928	93.060	16.678	13.288	23.772
Mar.	.28489	....	111.17	3.8671	1.9883	92.863	16.678	13.321	23.785
Apr.	.28490	....	111.24	3.8669	1.9890	92.903	16.678	13.285	23.785
May	.28490	....	110.93	3.8646	1.9925	92.837	16.694	13.269	23.785
June	.28490	....	111.07	3.8647	1.9868	92.628	16.795	13.282	23.785
July	.28490	....	111.11	3.8664	1.9889	92.526	16.785	13.282	23.771
Aug.	.28490	....	110.87	3.8668	1.9885	92.743	16.784	13.282	23.785
Sept.	.28490	....	110.81	3.8637	1.9869	92.732	16.784	13.287	23.785
Oct.	.28490	....	111.10	3.8644	2.0023	92.762	16.784	13.297	23.773
Nov.	.28490	....	111.38	3.8621	2.0121	92.941	16.784	13.334	23.748
Dec.	.28490	....	111.43	3.8652	2.0125	93.083	16.772	13.348	23.748
1970—Jan.	[3]28.487	....	111.58	3.8649	2.0124	93.199	16.772	13.339	23.748
Feb.	28.507	....	111.77	3.8663	2.0131	93.179	16.772	13.337	23.748

Period	France (franc)	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Neth-erlands (guilder)
1965	20.401	25.036	20.938	279.59	.16004	.27662	32.609	8.0056	27.774
1966	20.352	25.007	[4]16.596	279.30	.16014	.27598	32.538	8.0056	27.630
1967	20.323	25.084	13.255	275.04	.16022	.27613	32.519	8.0056	27.759
1968	20.191	25.048	13.269	239.35	.16042	.27735	32.591	8.0056	27.626
1969	[5]19.302	[6]25.491	13.230	239.01	.15940	.27903	32.623	8.0056	27.592
1969—Feb.	20.188	24.881	13.244	239.14	.15978	.27945	32.675	8.0056	27.581
Mar.	20.167	24.879	13.244	239.17	.15911	.27935	32.639	8.0056	27.565
Apr.	20.145	24.925	13.249	239.31	.15947	.27917	32.649	8.0056	27.520
May	20.115	25.065	13.212	238.65	.15919	.27899	32.636	8.0056	27.467
June	20.110	24.992	13.223	238.95	.15946	.27880	32.638	8.0056	27.424
July	20.110	25.002	13.228	239.04	.15926	.27809	32.586	8.0056	27.469
Aug.	[5]18.627	25.083	13.218	238.53	.15915	.27810	32.605	8.0056	27.635
Sept.	18.005	25.236	13.214	238.40	.15885	.27908	32.629	8.0056	27.659
Oct.	17.907	[6]26.801	13.217	239.02	.15923	.27911	32.659	8.0056	27.804
Nov.	17.928	27.101	13.231	239.63	.15971	.27951	32.661	8.0056	27.748
Dec.	17.952	27.131	13.232	239.73	.15948	.27953	32.481	8.0056	27.622
1970—Jan.	18.005	27.126	13.239	240.04	.15890	.27948	32.438	8.0056	27.522
Feb.	18.034	27.110	13.248	240.47	.15886	.27950	32.469	8.0056	27.486

Period	New Zealand		Norway (krone)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa (rand)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switz-erland (franc)	United King-dom (pound)
	(pound)	(dollar)							
1965	276.82	....	13.985	3.4829	139.27	1.6662	19.386	23.106	279.59
1966	276.54	....	13.984	3.4825	139.13	1.6651	19.358	23.114	279.30
1967	276.69	[7]131.97	13.985	3.4784	139.09	1.6383	19.373	23.104	275.04
1968	....	111.37	14.000	3.4864	139.10	1.4272	19.349	23.169	239.35
1969	....	111.21	13.997	3.5013	138.90	1.4266	19.342	23.186	239.01
1969—Feb.	....	111.27	13.988	3.4975	138.98	1.4279	19.326	23.145	239.14
Mar.	....	111.28	14.001	3.5042	138.99	1.4277	19.340	23.261	239.17
Apr.	....	111.35	14.007	3.5036	139.08	1.4271	19.350	23.135	239.31
May	....	111.04	13.999	3.4985	138.69	1.4262	19.337	23.117	238.65
June	....	111.18	14.014	3.4989	138.87	1.4260	19.327	23.176	238.95
July	....	111.22	14.005	3.5011	138.92	1.4267	19.337	23.197	239.04
Aug.	....	110.99	13.998	3.5031	138.62	1.4277	19.345	23.228	238.53
Sept.	....	110.92	13.989	3.5029	138.54	1.4276	19.330	23.265	238.40
Oct.	....	111.21	13.986	3.5038	138.91	1.4262	19.365	23.229	239.02
Nov.	....	111.50	13.989	3.5032	139.26	1.4248	19.354	23.118	239.63
Dec.	....	111.54	14.000	3.5059	139.32	1.4230	19.352	23.203	239.73
1970—Jan.	....	111.69	13.983	3.5096	139.50	1.4247	19.355	23.176	240.04
Feb.	....	111.89	13.990	3.5104	139.75	1.4266	19.305	23.257	240.47

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[1] Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

[2] Effective Oct. 12, 1967, the Finnish markka was devalued from 3.2 to 4.2 markkaa per U.S. dollar.

[3] A new Argentine peso, equal to 100 old pesos, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1970.

[4] Effective June 6, 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued from 4.76 to 7.5, rupees per U.S. dollar.

[5] Effective Aug. 10, 1969, the French franc was devalued from 4.94 to 5.55 francs per U.S. dollar.

[6] Effective Oct. 26, 1969, the new par value of the deutsche mark was set at 3.66 per U.S. dollar.

[7] Effective July 10, 1967, New Zealand adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

NOTE.—After the devaluation of the pound sterling on Nov. 18, 1967, the following countries devalued their currency in relation to the U.S. dollar: Ceylon, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and Spain.

Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Feb. 28, 1969		Changes during the last 12 months												Rate as of Feb. 28, 1970
			1969										1970		
	Per cent	Month effective	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Argentina	6.0	Dec. 1957													6.0
Austria	3.75	Oct. 1967							4.75				5.0		5.0
Belgium	4.5	Dec. 1968	5.0	5.5	6.0		7.0		7.5						7.5
Brazil	22.0	Jan. 1967					20.0								20.0
Burma	4.0	Feb. 1962													4.0
Canada [1]	6.5	Dec. 1968	7.0			7.5	8.0								8.0
Ceylon	5.5	May 1968													5.5
Chile	13.0	Jan. 1969					14.0								14.0
Colombia	8.0	May 1963													8.0
Costa Rica	4.0	June 1966													4.0
Denmark	6.0	Aug. 1968	7.0		9.0										9.0
Ecuador	5.0	Nov. 1956											8.0		8.0
El Salvador	4.0	Aug. 1964													4.0
Finland	7.0	Apr. 1962													7.0
France	6.0	Nov. 1968				7.0				8.0					8.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.0	May 1967		4.0		5.0			6.0						6.0
Ghana	5.5	Mar. 1968													5.5
Greece	5.5	Feb. 1969					6.0								6.0
Honduras [2]	3.0	Jan. 1962													3.0
Iceland	9.0	Jan. 1966													9.0
India	5.0	Mar. 1968													5.0
Indonesia	9.0	Aug. 1963													9.0
Iran	7.0	Nov. 1968						8.0							8.0
Ireland	8.0	Feb. 1969	8.75	8.38		8.5	8.44	8.38			8.25		8.62		8.62
Israel	6.0	Feb. 1955													6.0
Italy	3.5	June 1958						4.0							4.0
Jamaica	5.0	Sept. 1968	5.5		6.0										6.0
Japan	5.84	Aug. 1968							6.25						6.25
Korea	28.0	Dec. 1965				26.0									26.0
Mexico	4.5	June 1942													4.5
Netherlands	5.0	Dec. 1968		5.5				6.0							6.0
New Zealand	7.0	Mar. 1961													7.0
Nicaragua	6.0	Apr. 1954													6.0
Norway	3.5	Feb. 1955							4.5						4.5
Pakistan	5.0	June 1965													5.0
Peru	9.5	Nov. 1959													9.5
Philippine Republic	7.5	Feb. 1968		8.0		10.0									10.0
Portugal	2.75	Jan. 1969													2.75
South Africa	5.5	Aug. 1968													5.5
Spain	4.5	Nov. 1967					5.5								5.5
Sweden	6.0	Feb. 1969					7.0								7.0
Switzerland	3.0	July 1967							3.75						3.75
Taiwan	11.9	Aug. 1968			10.8										10.8
Thailand	5.0	Oct. 1959													5.0
Tunisia	5.0	Sept. 1966													5.0
Turkey	7.5	May 1961													7.5
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	5.0	May 1962													5.0
United Kingdom	8.0	Feb. 1969													8.0
Venezuela	4.5	Dec. 1960				5.5									5.5

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[1] On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate, but will not be more than the bank rate.

[2] Rate shown is for advances only.

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

Argentina—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;

Brazil—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

Chile—17 percent for forestry paper, preshipment loans and consumer loans, 18 per cent for selective and special rediscounts, 19.5 per cent for cash position loans, and 23.5 per cent for construction paper beyond a basic rediscount period. A fluctuating rate applies to paper covering the acquisition of capital goods.

Colombia—5 per cent for warehouse receipts covering approved lists of products, 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds, and 12 and 18 per cent for rediscounts in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Costa Rica—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

Ecuador—5 per cent for special advances and for bank acceptances for agricultural purposes, 7 per cent for bank acceptances for industrial purposes, and 10 per cent for advances to cover shortages in legal reserves;

Indonesia—Various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

Japan—Penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Peru—5 and 7 per cent for small credits to agricultural or fish production, import substitution industries and manufacture of exports; 8 per cent for other agricultural, industrial and mining paper;

Philippines—6 per cent for financing the production, importation, and distribution of rice and corn and 7.75 per cent for credits to enterprises engaged in export activities. Preferential rates are also granted on credits to rural banks; and

Venezuela—2 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper (Sept. 1962), and 5 per cent for advances against govt. bonds, mortgages, or gold, and 6 per cent for rediscounts of certain industrial paper and on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom				France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Netherlands		Switzer-land
	Treasury bills, 3 months[1]	Day-to-day money[2]	Bankers' accept-ances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money[3]	Treasury bills, 60–90 days[4]	Day-to-day money[5]	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1967—Dec.	5.80	5.67	7.78	7.52	6.83	6.00	4.76	2.75	2.77	4.51	4.05	3.75
1968—Dec.	5.96	5.31	7.26	6.80	5.99	5.00	8.22	2.75	1.84	4.65	4.96	3.75
1969—Jan.	6.36	6.02	7.28	6.77	5.91	5.00	8.04	2.75	3.30	4.90	4.44	3.75
Feb.	6.31	5.34	7.32	6.97	6.08	5.08	7.88	2.75	3.27	5.00	5.38	3.75
Mar.	6.62	5.89	8.35	7.78	6.90	6.00	8.18	2.75	3.63	5.00	5.38	3.81
Apr.	6.69	6.47	8.41	7.79	6.88	6.00	8.34	3.75	2.46	5.39	5.77	4.00
May	6.74	6.67	8.46	7.82	6.88	6.00	8.96	3.75	1.63	5.50	5.88	4.00
June	7.03	6.98	8.73	7.89	6.66	6.00	9.46	4.75	5.02	5.50	5.92	4.06
July	7.49	7.40	8.88	7.86	6.95	6.00	9.23	4.75	5.80	5.50	7.17	4.25
Aug.	7.65	7.57	8.88	7.80	6.95	6.00	8.84	4.75	5.87	5.98	7.71	4.25
Sept.	7.75	7.77	8.88	7.80	7.07	6.00	9.39	5.75	4.03	6.00	7.66	4.38
Oct.	7.68	7.71	8.88	7.73	7.02	6.00	9.37	5.75	6.68	5.88	3.80	4.75
Nov.	7.71	7.78	8.88	7.72	6.85	6.00	9.59	5.75	7.64	5.95	5.55	4.75
Dec.	7.78	7.78	8.88	7.70	6.90	6.00	10.38	5.75	8.35	6.00	7.11	4.75
1970—Jan.	7.80	7.88	8.88	7.55	6.88	6.00	....	5.75	9.09	6.00	6.76	4.75

[1] Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month

[2] Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.

[3] Rate shown is on private securities.

[4] Rate in effect at end of month.

[5] Monthly averages based on daily quotations.

NOTE.—For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS

(Per cent per annum)

Date	United States and United Kingdom					United States and Canada					
	Treasury bill rates			Premium (+) or discount (−) on forward pound	Net incentive (favor of London)	Treasury bill rates				Premium (+) or discount (−) on forward Canadian dollars	Net incentive (favor of Canada)
	United Kingdom (adj. to U.S. quotation basis)	United States	Spread (favor of London)			Canada		United States	Spread (favor of Canada)		
						As quoted in Canada	Adj. to U.S. quotation basis				
1969											
Oct. 3	7.57	6.97	.60	−2.56	−1.96	7.77	7.53	6.97	.56	+.52	1.08
10	7.55	6.98	.57	−2.47	−1.90	7.69	7.45	6.98	.47	+.61	1.08
17	7.61	6.99	.62	−1.52	−.90	7.64	7.40	6.99	.41	+.56	.97
24	7.61	6.95	.66	−1.38	−.72	7.62	7.38	6.95	.43	+.19	.62
31	7.61	6.98	.63	−1.27	−.64	7.62	7.38	6.98	.40	+.02	.42
Nov. 7	7.58	7.09	.49	−.79	−.30	7.67	7.43	7.09	.34	−.04	.30
14	7.58	7.14	.44	−.66	−.22	7.67	7.43	7.14	.29	−.13	.16
21	7.58	7.31	.27	−.69	−.42	7.72	7.48	7.31	.17	+.09	.26
28	7.58	7.49	.09	−.51	−.42	7.75	7.50	7.49	.01	+.09	.10
Dec. 5	7.61	7.56	.05	−.17	−.12	7.77	7.53	7.56	−.03	+.04	.01
12	7.58	7.72	−.14	−.37	−.51	7.77	7.53	7.72	−.19	+.09	−.10
19	7.55	7.80	−.25	−.38	−.63	7.78	7.53	7.80	−.27	+.09	−.18
23	7.55	7.78	−.23	−.38	−.61	7.78	7.53	7.78	−.25	+.09	−.16
31	7.49	7.98	−.49	−.55	−1.04	7.82	7.57	7.98	−.41	−.04	−.45
1970											
Jan. 9	7.43	7.86	−.43	−.20	−.63	7.83	7.58	7.86	−.28	−.17	−.45
16	7.40	7.73	−.33	−.40	−.73	7.80	7.55	7.73	−.18	−.17	−.35
23	7.37	7.80	−.43	−.57	−1.00	7.78	7.53	7.80	−.27	−.26	−.53
30	7.37	7.85	−.48	−.39	−.87	7.77	7.52	7.85	−.33	−.48	−.81
Feb. 6	7.43	7.50	−.07	−.52	−.59	7.83	7.57	7.50	.07	−.26	−.19
13	7.46	7.19	.27	−.55	−.28	7.72	7.47	7.19	.28	−.26	.02
20	7.46	6.74	.72	−.42	.30	7.64	7.39	6.74	.65	−.30	.35
27	7.49	6.82	.67	−.64	.03	7.62	7.38	6.82	.56	−.30	.26
Mar. 6	7.27	6.81	.46	−.46	.00	7.55	7.31	6.81	.50	−.22	.28

NOTE.—*Treasury bills:* All rates are on the latest issue of 91-day bills. U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K. rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.

Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward Canadian dollars.

All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.

For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 1241–60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1260, Oct. 1964 BULLETIN.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Estimated total world[1]	Intl. Monetary Fund	United States	Estimated rest of world	Afghanistan	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Burma	Canada	Chile
1963	42,305	2,312	15,596	24,395	36	78	208	536	1,371	150	42	817	43
1964	43,015	2,179	15,471	25,365	36	71	226	600	1,451	92	84	1,026	43
1965	[2]43,230	[3]1,869	13,806	27,285	35	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,151	44
1966	43,185	2,652	13,235	27,300	35	84	224	701	1,525	45	84	1,046	45
1967	41,600	2,682	12,065	26,855	33	84	231	701	1,480	45	84	1,015	45
1968	40,905	2,288	10,892	27,725	33	109	257	714	1,524	45	84	863	46
1969—Jan.	....	2,288	10,828	....	33	109	258	714	1,524	45	84	863	47
Feb.	....	2,292	10,801	....	33	109	257	714	1,522	45	84	863	46
Mar.	41,050	2,295	10,836	27,920	33	109	256	714	1,522	45	84	863	46
Apr.	....	2,297	10,936	....	33	109	255	714	1,522	45	84	863	47
May	....	2,301	11,153	....	33	109	256	714	1,522	45	84	863	46
June	40,970	2,257	11,153	27,560	33	110	258	715	1,522	45	84	866	47
July	....	2,316	11,144	....	33	115	258	715	1,522	45	84	866	47
Aug.	....	2,336	11,154	....	33	120	257	715	1,520	45	84	866	47
Sept.	40,900	2,258	11,164	27,480	33	120	257	715	1,520	45	84	872	47
Oct.	....	2,260	11,190	....	33	125	262	715	1,520	45	84	872	47
Nov.	....	2,288	11,171	....	33	130	263	715	1,518	45	84	872	48
Dec.	^{p}41,015	2,310	11,859	^{p}26,845	33	135	263	715	^{r}1,520	....	84	872	47
1970—Jan.^{p}	....	2,413	11,882	....	....	....	263	710	1,518	....	84	870	....

End of period	Colombia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	India	Iran	Iraq	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
1963	62	92	61	3,175	3,843	77	247	142	98	18	60	2,343	289
1964	58	92	85	3,729	4,248	77	247	141	112	19	56	2,107	304
1965	35	97	84	4,706	4,410	78	281	146	110	21	56	2,404	328
1966	26	108	45	5,238	4,292	120	243	130	106	23	46	2,414	329
1967	31	107	45	5,234	4,228	130	243	144	115	25	46	2,400	338
1968	31	114	45	3,877	4,539	140	243	158	193	79	46	2,923	356
1969—Jan.	31	114	45	3,877	4,539	132	243	158	193	79	46	2,923	356
Feb.	31	114	45	3,877	4,541	132	243	158	193	79	46	2,925	356
Mar.	30	114	45	3,827	4,541	132	243	158	193	79	46	2,924	357
Apr.	30	114	45	3,726	4,541	131	243	158	193	79	46	2,924	359
May	29	88	45	3,551	4,542	130	243	158	193	79	46	2,926	359
June	29	89	45	3,552	4,563	130	243	158	193	79	46	2,937	363
July	29	89	45	3,551	4,563	130	243	158	193	79	46	2,936	363
Aug.	29	89	45	3,551	4,564	130	243	158	193	69	46	2,938	363
Sept.	27	89	45	3,545	4,597	130	243	158	193	64	46	2,954	371
Oct.	27	89	45	3,547	4,597	130	243	158	193	39	46	2,954	371
Nov.	26	89	45	3,547	4,610	130	243	158	193	39	46	2,956	371
Dec.	26	89	45	3,547	4,079	130	243	158	193	39	46	2,956	413
1970—Jan.^{p}	27	89	45	3,546	4,079	....	243	158	151	39	46	2,976	455

End of period	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Malaysia	Mexico	Morocco	Netherlands	Norway	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Portugal	Saudi Arabia
1963	48	172	7	8	139	29	1,601	31	53	57	28	497	78
1964	48	183	17	7	169	34	1,688	31	53	67	23	523	78
1965	52	182	68	2	158	21	1,756	31	53	67	38	576	73
1966	67	193	68	1	109	21	1,730	18	53	65	44	643	69
1967	136	193	68	31	166	21	1,711	18	53	20	60	699	69
1968	122	288	85	66	165	21	1,697	24	54	20	62	856	119
1969—Jan.	122	288	85	66	165	21	1,697	24	54	20	58	857	119
Feb.	124	288	85	66	165	21	1,698	23	54	20	60	856	119
Mar.	123	288	85	65	165	21	1,698	24	54	25	65	856	119
Apr.	123	288	85	65	165	21	1,698	24	54	25	67	860	119
May	120	288	85	64	165	21	1,698	24	54	25	56	860	119
June	120	288	85	64	166	21	1,703	24	54	25	52	860	119
July	110	288	85	64	166	21	1,703	24	54	25	52	860	119
Aug.	107	288	85	64	167	21	1,703	24	54	25	45	872	119
Sept.	103	288	85	64	168	21	1,711	25	54	25	45	872	119
Oct.	100	288	85	65	168	21	1,711	25	54	25	45	872	119
Nov.	86	288	85	65	172	21	1,711	25	54	25	45	872	119
Dec.	86	288	85	....	....	21	1,720	25	54	25	45	876	119
1970—Jan.^{p}	....	....	85	....	....	....	1,720	27	54	....	45	....	119

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements [4]
1963	630	573	182	2,820	50	104	115	174	2,484	171	401	14	−279
1964	574	616	189	2,725	55	104	104	139	2,136	171	401	17	−50
1965	425	810	202	3,042	55	96	116	139	2,265	155	401	19	−558
1966	637	785	203	2,842	62	92	102	93	1,940	146	401	21	−424
1967	583	785	203	3,089	81	92	97	93	1,291	140	401	22	−624
1968	1,243	785	225	2,624	81	92	97	93	1,474	133	403	50	−349
1969—Jan.	1,287	785	225	2,623	81	92	97	93	....	133	403	50	−276
Feb.	1,321	785	225	2,646	81	92	97	93	....	133	403	50	−278
Mar.	1,367	785	225	2,645	81	92	97	93	1,476	136	403	50	−284
Apr.	1,409	785	225	2,644	81	92	97	93	....	136	403	50	−286
May	1,282	785	225	2,643	81	92	97	93	....	136	403	50	−282
June	1,264	785	225	2,643	81	92	97	93	1,474	136	403	51	−285
July	1,171	785	225	2,643	81	92	107	93	....	136	403	51	−275
Aug.	1,138	785	226	2,642	81	92	107	93	....	165	403	51	−268
Sept.	1,093	785	226	2,642	81	92	107	93	1,459	165	403	50	−285
Oct.	1,128	785	226	2,642	81	92	117	93	....	165	403	50	−314
Nov.	1,125	785	226	2,642	81	92	117	93	....	165	403	50	−309
Dec.	1,115	784	226	2,642	82	92	117	93	1,471	....	403	51	−480
1970—Jan.^{p}	1,075	784	224	2,659	....	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	−488

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[1] Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

[2] Adjusted to include gold subscription payments to the IMF made by some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas, except those matched by gold mitigation deposits with the United States and United Kingdom; adjustment is $270 million.

[3] Excludes gold subscription payments made by some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas: for most of these countries the increased quotas became effective in Feb. 1966.

[4] Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold," Section 14 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production [1]	Africa				North and South America					Asia		Other	
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo (Kinshasa)	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua	Colombia	India	Philippines	Australia	All other
1961	1,215.0	803.0	20.1	29.2	8.1	54.8	156.6	9.4	7.9	14.0	5.5	14.8	37.7	53.9
1962	1,295.0	892.2	19.4	31.1	7.1	54.5	146.2	8.3	7.8	13.9	5.7	14.8	37.4	56.6
1963	1,355.0	960.1	19.8	32.2	7.5	51.4	139.0	8.3	7.2	11.4	4.8	13.2	35.8	64.3
1964	1,405.0	1,018.9	20.1	30.3	6.6	51.4	133.0	7.4	7.9	12.8	5.2	14.9	33.7	62.8
1965	1,440.0	1,069.4	19.0	26.4	3.2	58.6	125.6	7.6	6.9	11.2	4.6	15.3	30.7	61.5
1966	1,445.0	1,080.8	19.3	24.0	5.6	63.1	114.6	7.5	7.0	9.8	4.2	15.8	32.1	61.2
1967	1,410.0	1,068.7	18.0	26.7	5.4	53.4	103.7	5.8	6.2	9.0	3.4	17.2	28.4	64.1
1968^p	1,420.0	1,088.0	17.5	25.4	5.9	53.9	94.1	6.2	6.8	8.4	4.0	18.5	27.6	63.7
1968—Dec.	....	83.5	....	....	....	....	7.7	.6	....	.7	.3	1.6	2.2	....
1969—Jan.	....	83.4	....	....	....	....	7.8	.6	....	.5	.3	....	1.9	....
Feb.	....	86.7	....	....	....	....	7.1	.5	....	.7	.3	....	2.0	....
Mar.	....	89.1	....	....	....	....	7.6	.6	....	.7	....	....	2.1	....
Apr.	....	89.3	....	....	....	....	7.3	.5	....	.7	....	....	2.3	....
May	....	90.0	....	....	....	....	7.4	.4	....	.7	....	....	2.2	....
June	....	91.3	....	....	....	....	7.3	.5	....	.7	....	....	2.2	....
July	....	93.7	....	....	....	....	6.7	....	....	.7	....	....	....	....
Aug.	....	93.9	....	....	....	....	6.6	....	....	.7	....	....	....	....
Sept.	....	95.1	....	....	....	....	7.0	....	....	.6	....	....	....	....
Oct.	....	95.2	....	....	....	....	6.5	....	....	.6	....	....	....	....
Nov.	....	93.6	....	....	....	....	6.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dec.	....	89.5	....	....	....	....	7.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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[1] Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and Bureau of Mines. Data for the United States are from the Bureau of the Mint.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds								
	Reserve Bank credit outstanding							Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding
	U.S. Govt. securities[1]			Discounts and advances	Float[2]	Other F.R. assets[3]	Total[4]		
	Total	Bought outright	Held under repurchase agreement						
1969—Jan. 1	52,981	52,744	237	1,320	3,761	....	58,145	10,367	6,809
8	53,330	53,142	188	498	3,392	....	57,306	10,367	6,801
15	52,967	52,967	....	687	3,068	....	56,777	10,367	6,800
22	52,487	52,487	....	782	3,136	....	56,456	10,367	6,801
29	51,984	51,984	....	891	2,552	....	55,476	10,367	6,803
Feb. 5	52,061	52,053	8	744	2,542	....	55,397	10,367	6,803
12	52,220	52,053	167	799	2,610	....	55,707	10,367	6,807
19	52,541	52,108	433	1,044	2,630	....	56,357	10,367	6,809
26	52,229	52,124	105	757	2,669	....	55,759	10,367	6,813
Mar. 5	52,168	52,055	113	734	2,540	....	55,511	10,367	6,813
12	52,074	52,040	34	875	2,423	....	55,427	10,367	6,818
19	52,188	51,999	189	776	2,548	....	55,596	10,367	6,816
26	52,081	51,901	180	964	2,317	....	55,437	10,367	6,821
Apr. 2	52,194	51,952	242	1,195	2,047	....	55,525	10,367	6,810
9	52,331	52,105	226	947	2,278	....	55,640	10,367	6,741
16	52,173	52,173	....	759	2,323	2,807	58,112	10,367	6,746
23	52,512	52,269	243	1,135	2,982	2,849	59,586	10,367	6,748
30	52,852	52,549	303	1,118	2,240	2,934	59,277	10,367	6,742
May 7	53,172	52,590	582	1,603	2,223	2,896	60,015	10,367	6,729
14	53,308	52,656	652	1,171	2,103	3,146	59,853	10,367	6,734
21	53,278	52,873	405	1,358	2,398	2,887	60,039	10,367	6,739
28	53,606	53,212	394	1,303	2,048	2,729	59,788	10,367	6,740
June 4	53,864	53,636	228	1,521	2,268	2,508	60,227	10,367	6,742
11	54,100	53,920	180	1,260	2,388	2,560	60,364	10,367	6,744
18	54,038	54,038	....	1,315	2,511	2,617	60,526	10,367	6,745
25	53,864	53,864	....	1,323	2,682	2,675	60,587	10,367	6,751
July 2	54,214	54,044	170	1,634	2,419	2,672	61,001	10,367	6,745
9	54,586	54,443	143	1,020	2,802	2,677	61,141	10,367	6,740
16	54,601	54,565	36	1,279	2,680	2,698	61,302	10,367	6,737
23	54,189	54,161	28	1,354	3,145	2,634	61,365	10,367	6,735
30	53,897	53,897	....	1,269	2,224	2,690	60,121	10,367	6,737
Aug. 6	54,617	54,138	479	1,090	2,228	2,605	60,602	10,367	6,739
13	54,531	54,067	464	1,329	2,247	2,640	60,809	10,367	6,738
20	54,459	54,422	37	1,221	2,641	2,682	[c]61,048	10,367	6,734
27	54,559	54,483	76	1,204	2,182	2,715	60,707	10,367	6,738
Sept. 3	54,791	54,638	153	1,240	2,095	2,770	60,949	10,367	6,754
10	53,869	53,869	....	740	2,473	2,930	60,053	10,367	6,757
17	53,187	53,133	54	1,018	2,619	2,954	59,823	10,367	6,758
24	53,828	53,726	102	1,106	2,820	3,067	60,865	10,367	6,761
Oct. 1	54,123	53,813	310	1,436	2,184	3,300	61,083	10,367	6,777
8	54,408	54,030	378	967	2,316	3,224	60,987	10,367	6,781
15	54,922	54,566	356	1,347	2,165	3,182	61,690	10,367	6,779
22	54,890	54,738	152	1,015	3,031	3,137	62,129	10,367	6,785
29	54,557	54,557	....	1,179	2,377	3,117	61,270	10,367	6,792
Nov. 5	55,624	55,345	279	1,328	2,172	2,945	62,116	10,367	6,802
12	56,007	55,930	77	1,244	2,312	2,881	62,491	10,367	6,804
19	56,745	56,745	....	1,071	2,892	2,380	63,131	10,367	6,809
26	56,909	56,909	....	1,210	2,717	2,026	62,910	10,367	6,819
Dec. 3	57,479	57,311	168	1,191	2,539	2,008	63,273	10,367	6,823
10	57,664	57,483	181	1,200	2,688	2,035	63,654	10,367	6,836
17	57,435	57,279	156	1,044	3,050	2,134	63,740	10,367	6,841
24	57,237	57,173	64	1,096	3,556	2,248	64,203	10,367	6,846
31	57,491	57,154	337	1,104	3,976	2,480	65,149	10,367	6,848

For notes see opposite page.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Factors absorbing reserve funds										Period or date
Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts[3]	Other F.R. liabilities and capital[3]	Member bank reserves			
		Treasury	Foreign	Other[2]			With F.R. Banks	Currency and coin[5]	Total	
50,956	740	579	215	560	−1,148	....	23,419	4,921	28,340	1969—Jan. 1
50,472	763	579	217	490	−1,201	....	23,153	4,802	27,955	8
50,023	762	563	216	487	−1,156	....	23,050	5,517	28,567	15
49,537	763	545	201	485	−1,232	....	23,326	5,023	28,349	22
49,153	761	715	132	477	−1,129	....	22,537	5,035	27,572	29
r49,064	r761	490	129	502	−993	....	22,616	4,821	27,437	Feb. 5
49,307	761	831	133	477	−1,009	....	22,382	4,878	27,260	12
49,377	764	669	133	500	−1,014	....	23,105	4,486	27,591	19
49,148	763	562	129	483	−793	....	22,647	4,452	27,099	26
49,157	758	531	125	481	−718	....	22,357	4,628	26,985	Mar. 5
49,459	732	465	156	468	−733	....	22,064	4,704	26,768	12
49,554	725	490	161	486	−978	....	22,342	4,368	26,710	19
49,471	721	615	165	436	−1,029	....	22,247	4,375	26,622	26
49,514	711	576	140	480	−976	....	22,257	4,486	26,743	Apr. 2
49,766	710	377	155	549	−775	....	21,966	4,633	26,599	9
49,863	704	8	126	514	....	1,937	22,072	4,544	26,616	16
49,681	712	429	121	506	....	1,868	23,384	4,196	27,580	23
49,507	698	625	119	469	....	1,929	23,038	4,619	27,657	30
49,646	709	591	159	458	....	2,002	23,546	4,664	28,210	May 7
49,959	689	658	127	451	....	1,971	23,099	4,707	27,806	14
49,968	683	528	131	433	....	1,897	23,506	4,266	27,772	21
50,033	680	404	123	442	....	1,972	23,243	4,486	27,729	28
50,441	689	500	105	447	....	2,052	23,102	4,541	27,643	June 4
50,666	679	734	102	448	....	2,123	22,724	4,720	27,444	11
50,777	671	1,097	102	453	....	1,914	22,624	4,412	27,036	18
50,686	664	1,289	109	468	....	1,958	22,530	4,436	26,966	25
50,913	655	1,068	128	491	....	2,022	22,837	4,663	27,500	July 2
51,383	646	1,052	176	495	....	2,112	22,384	4,792	27,176	9
51,462	642	1,118	128	467	....	2,048	22,540	4,735	27,275	16
51,208	661	1,184	137	457	....	1,963	22,857	4,307	27,164	23
51,006	676	1,177	123	453	....	2,019	21,770	4,824	26,594	30
51,120	663	867	153	476	....	2,118	22,313	4,729	27,042	Aug. 6
51,433	659	1,024	143	464	....	2,102	22,090	4,870	26,960	13
51,375	674	746	135	483	....	1,972	22,764	4,395	27,159	20
51,294	682	895	139	464	....	2,033	22,306	4,603	26,909	27
51,499	678	868	148	462	....	2,121	22,295	4,655	26,950	Sept. 3
51,618	682	15	121	460	....	2,177	22,105	4,836	26,941	10
51,545	683	33	123	445	....	1,970	22,149	4,665	26,814	17
51,315	676	1,168	134	435	....	1,989	22,274	4,657	26,931	24
51,197	666	1,130	123	464	....	2,055	22,591	4,809	27,400	Oct. 1
51,454	666	912	134	497	....	2,152	22,320	4,833	27,153	8
51,849	670	1,104	116	511	....	2,018	22,567	4,812	27,379	15
51,819	663	943	117	462	....	2,029	23,248	4,366	27,614	22
51,650	660	945	117	450	....	2,085	22,522	4,650	27,172	29
51,833	662	1,114	136	463	....	2,183	22,894	4,767	27,661	Nov. 5
52,314	670	1,155	137	447	....	2,139	22,800	4,925	27,725	12
52,551	662	1,074	147	436	....	2,068	23,370	4,599	27,969	19
52,687	661	1,018	122	436	....	2,138	23,033	4,568	27,601	26
53,064	659	1,022	123	455	....	2,238	22,902	4,835	27,737	Dec. 3
53,287	652	1,183	138	427	....	2,318	22,852	4,923	27,775	10
53,525	656	975	149	437	....	2,126	23,080	4,936	28,016	17
53,757	651	1,246	143	449	....	2,133	23,037	4,839	27,876	24
r53,984	r651	1,405	163	517	....	2,153	23,493	5,187	28,680	31

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[1] U.S. Govt. securities include Federal agency obligations.

[2] *Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept*; see Feb. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.

[3] Beginning Apr. 16, 1969, "Other F.R. assets" and "Other F.R. liabilities and capital" are shown separately; formerly, they were netted together and reported as "Other F.R. accounts."

[4] Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held (industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959). For holdings of acceptances on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F.R. Banks. See also note 2.

[5] Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959—Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages. Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, *amount is* based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
Jan.	28,063	27,846	217	697	−480	5,397	5,392	5	65	−60	1,286	1,287	−1	48	−49
Feb.	27,291	27,063	228	824	−596	5,190	5,194	−4	63	−67	1,259	1,253	6	39	−33
Mar.	26,754	26,537	217	918	−701	5,040	5,019	21	65	−44	1,204	1,207	−3	98	−101
Apr.	27,079	26,927	152	996	−844	5,039	5,045	−6	111	−117	1,202	1,202	....	116	−116
May	27,903	27,603	300	1,402	−1,102	5,174	5,134	40	129	−89	1,277	1,281	−4	144	−148
June	27,317	26,974	343	1,407	−1,064	4,962	4,894	68	96	−28	1,241	1,206	35	27	8
July	26,980	26,864	116	1,190	−1,074	4,837	4,817	20	86	−66	1,197	1,207	−10	5	−15
Aug.	27,079	26,776	303	1,249	−946	4,963	4,922	41	93	−52	1,188	1,196	−8	39	−47
Sept.	26,971	26,735	236	1,067	−831	4,990	4,967	23	87	−64	1,200	1,186	14	51	−37
Oct.	27,340	27,197	143	1,135	−992	5,195	5,183	12	138	−126	1,228	1,235	−7	19	−26
Nov.	27,764	27,511	253	1,241	−988	5,376	5,350	26	169	−143	1,244	1,254	−10	57	−67
Dec.	28,031	27,774	257	1,086	−829	5,441	5,385	56	259	−203	1,285	1,267	18	27	−9
Week ending—															
1968—Dec. 25	27,232	26,812	420	859	−439	5,122	5,017	105	282	−177	1,175	1,162	13	149	−136
1969—Jan. 1	28,340	27,439	901	1,320	−419	5,571	5,298	273	517	−244	1,251	1,242	9	188	−179
8	27,955	27,753	202	498	−296	5,365	5,379	−14	....	−14	1,277	1,265	12	55	−43
15	28,567	28,335	232	687	−455	5,638	5,662	−24	136	−160	1,335	1,348	−13	31	−44
22	28,349	28,076	273	782	−509	5,541	5,492	49	86	−37	1,313	1,311	2	110	−108
29	27,572	27,384	188	891	−703	5,144	5,126	18	57	−39	1,243	1,243	....	9	−9
Feb. 5	27,437	27,202	235	744	−509	5,109	5,125	−16	87	−103	1,243	1,245	−2	4	−6
12	27,260	27,039	221	799	−578	5,130	5,166	−36	91	−127	1,281	1,270	11	81	−70
19	27,591	27,228	363	1,044	−681	5,433	5,343	90	64	26	1,274	1,276	−2	29	−31
26	27,099	26,895	204	757	−553	5,191	5,144	47	21	26	1,229	1,228	1	33	−32
Mar. 5	26,985	26,778	207	734	−527	5,079	5,118	−39	111	−150	1,227	1,226	1	34	−33
12	26,768	26,520	248	875	−627	5,086	5,021	65	....	65	1,215	1,218	−3	118	−121
19	26,710	26,625	85	776	−691	4,977	5,071	−94	91	−185	1,233	1,227	6	37	−31
26	26,622	26,354	268	964	−696	4,992	4,909	83	86	−3	1,172	1,178	−6	55	−61
Apr. 2	26,743	26,434	309	1,195	−886	5,027	4,999	28	....	28	1,188	1,184	4	312	−308
9	26,599	26,374	225	947	−722	4,903	4,918	−15	75	−90	1,167	1,168	−1	258	−259
16	26,616	26,472	144	759	−615	4,969	4,999	−30	105	−135	1,237	1,221	16	37	−21
23	27,580	27,408	172	1,135	−963	5,235	5,198	37	212	−175	1,192	1,206	−14	35	−49
30	27,657	27,572	85	1,118	−1,033	5,048	5,077	−29	84	−113	1,215	1,218	−3	53	−56
May 7	28,210	27,727	483	1,603	−1,120	5,212	5,105	107	171	−64	1,267	1,259	8	344	−336
14	27,806	27,545	261	1,171	−910	5,193	5,124	69	121	−52	1,289	1,283	6	20	−14
21	27,772	27,656	116	1,358	−1,242	5,189	5,240	−51	188	−239	1,293	1,298	−5	172	−177
28	27,729	27,616	113	1,303	−1,190	5,120	5,127	−7	61	−68	1,303	1,303	....	12	−12
June 4	27,643	27,274	369	1,521	−1,152	5,083	4,996	87	43	44	1,239	1,235	4	197	−193
11	27,444	26,996	448	1,260	−812	5,085	4,965	120	90	30	1,254	1,214	40	3	37
18	27,036	26,937	99	1,315	−1,216	4,904	4,924	−20	40	−60	1,199	1,216	−17	....	−17
25	26,966	26,775	191	1,323	−1,132	4,774	4,761	13	134	−121	1,199	1,173	26	....	26
July 2	27,500	27,004	496	1,634	−1,138	5,013	4,857	156	138	18	1,220	1,202	18	8	10
9	27,176	27,063	113	1,020	−907	4,816	4,870	−54	....	−54	1,209	1,222	−13	5	−18
16	27,275	27,099	176	1,279	−1,103	5,027	4,971	56	137	−81	1,261	1,265	−4	15	−19
23	27,164	26,782	382	1,354	−972	4,909	4,822	87	89	−2	1,200	1,190	10	....	10
30	26,594	26,448	146	1,269	−1,123	4,630	4,593	37	154	−117	1,143	1,152	−9	4	−13
Aug. 6	27,042	26,791	251	1,090	−839	4,844	4,829	15	18	−3	1,214	1,199	15	....	15
13	26,960	26,627	333	1,329	−996	4,843	4,784	59	135	−76	1,211	1,210	1	139	−138
20	27,159	27,100	59	1,221	−1,162	5,101	5,164	−63	136	−199	1,224	1,216	8	8	....
27	26,909	26,697	212	1,204	−992	4,941	4,896	45	64	−19	1,145	1,164	−19	6	−25
Sept. 3	26,950	26,548	402	1,240	−838	4,945	4,922	23	84	−61	1,215	1,186	29	29	....
10	26,941	26,550	391	740	−349	5,086	4,941	145	64	81	1,183	1,179	4	5	−1
17	26,814	26,682	132	1,018	−886	4,947	4,984	−37	129	−166	1,182	1,190	−8	9	−17
24	26,931	26,727	204	1,106	−902	4,926	4,915	11	111	−100	1,169	1,166	3	39	−36
Oct. 1	27,400	27,080	320	1,436	−1,116	5,134	5,062	72	99	−27	1,211	1,212	−1	158	−159
8	27,153	27,014	139	967	−828	5,012	5,041	−29	198	−227	1,192	1,197	−5	....	−5
15	27,379	27,161	218	1,347	−1,129	5,222	5,186	36	222	−186	1,242	1,231	11	22	−11
22	27,614	27,458	156	1,015	−859	5,296	5,355	−59	42	−101	1,271	1,272	−1	15	−16
29	27,172	27,092	80	1,179	−1,099	5,158	5,148	10	65	[c]−55	1,227	1,239	−12	16	−28
Nov. 5	27,661	27,365	296	1,328	[c]−1,032	5,347	5,257	90	144	−54	1,272	1,254	18	189	[c]−171
12	27,725	27,354	371	1,244	−873	5,404	5,318	86	350	−264	1,246	1,244	2	85	−83
19	27,969	27,823	146	1,071	−925	5,588	5,559	29	25	4	1,287	1,279	8	....	8
26	27,601	27,463	138	1,210	−1,072	5,275	5,269	6	8	−2	1,232	1,237	−5	1	−6
Dec. 3	27,737	27,534	203	1,191	−988	5,300	5,294	6	266	−260	1,229	1,227	2	1	1
10	27,775	27,484	291	1,200	−909	5,444	5,355	89	299	−210	1,254	1,257	−3	....	−3
17	28,016	27,919	97	1,044	−947	5,465	5,471	−6	164	−170	1,291	1,287	4	....	4
24	27,876	27,612	264	1,096	−832	5,255	5,238	17	296	−279	1,242	1,238	4	....	4
31	28,680	28,152	528	1,104	−576	5,628	5,515	113	348	−235	1,320	1,304	16	120	−104

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—*Continued*

(In millions of dollars)

Other reserve city banks					Country banks					Period
Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	
Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess			
11,271	11,287	−16	321	−337	10,109	9,880	229	263	−34	Jan.
10,965	10,948	17	420	−403	9,877	9,668	209	302	−93	Feb.
10,761	10,768	−7	449	−456	9,749	9,543	206	306	−100	Mar.
10,914	10,923	−9	512	−521	9,924	9,757	167	257	−90	Apr.
11,275	11,195	80	618	−538	10,177	9,993	184	511	−327	May
10,986	10,922	64	713	−649	10,128	9,952	176	571	−395	June
10,752	10,846	−94	517	−611	10,194	9,994	200	582	−382	July
10,814	10,730	84	480	−396	10,114	9,928	186	637	−451	Aug.
10,668	10,654	14	461	−447	10,113	9,928	185	468	−283	Sept.
10,745	10,772	−27	531	−558	10,172	10,007	165	447	−282	Oct.
10,888	10,841	47	572	−525	10,256	10,066	190	443	−253	Nov.
10,970	10,964	6	479	−473	10,335	10,158	177	321	−144	Dec.
										Week ending—
10,973	10,942	31	260	−229	9,961	9,691	270	168	102	1968—Dec. 25
11,405	11,138	267	418	−151	10,113	9,761	352	197	155	1969—Jan. 1
11,226	11,301	−75	220	−295	10,087	9,808	279	223	56	8
11,458	11,463	−5	261	−266	10,136	9,862	274	259	15	15
11,380	11,364	16	372	−356	10,115	9,909	206	214	−8	22
11,078	11,116	−38	457	−495	10,107	9,899	208	368	−160	29
11,090	11,038	52	310	−258	9,995	9,794	201	343	−142	Feb. 5
10,955	10,955	....	350	−350	9,894	9,648	246	277	−31	12
11,038	10,984	54	619	−565	9,846	9,625	221	332	−111	19
10,847	10,868	−21	439	−460	9,832	9,655	177	264	−87	26
10,870	10,844	26	255	−229	9,809	9,590	219	334	−115	Mar. 5
10,762	10,763	−1	489	−490	9,705	9,518	187	268	−81	12
10,824	10,824	....	371	−371	9,676	9,503	173	277	−104	19
10,740	10,715	25	531	−506	9,718	9,552	166	292	−126	26
10,706	10,693	13	512	−499	9,822	9,558	264	371	−107	Apr. 2
10,762	10,738	24	372	−348	9,767	9,550	217	242	−25	9
10,689	10,743	−54	443	−497	9,721	9,509	212	174	38	16
11,109	10,091	18	663	−645	10,044	9,913	131	225	−94	23
11,159	11,185	−26	617	−643	10,235	10,092	143	364	−221	30
11,400	11,257	143	582	−439	10,331	10,106	225	506	−281	May 7
11,209	11,215	−6	625	−631	10,115	9,923	192	405	−213	14
11,169	11,186	−17	543	−560	10,121	9,932	189	455	−266	21
11,166	11,174	−8	623	−631	10,140	10,012	128	607	−479	28
11,157	11,080	77	644	−567	10,164	9,963	201	637	−436	June 4
11,002	10,927	75	666	−591	10,103	9,890	213	501	−288	11
10,865	10,903	−38	706	−744	10,068	9,894	174	569	−395	18
10,869	10,849	20	697	−677	10,124	9,992	132	492	−360	25
11,012	10,907	105	791	−686	10,255	10,038	217	697	−480	July 2
10,921	10,966	−45	494	−539	10,230	10,005	225	521	−296	9
10,877	10,946	−69	628	−697	10,110	9,917	193	499	−306	16
10,913	10,786	127	604	−477	10,142	9,984	158	661	−503	23
10,600	10,674	−74	448	−522	10,221	10,029	192	663	−471	30
10,834	10,788	46	434	−388	10,150	9,975	175	638	−463	Aug. 6
10,747	10,703	44	466	−422	10,159	9,930	229	589	−360	13
10,774	10,811	−37	453	−490	10,060	9,909	151	624	−473	20
10,710	10,690	20	501	−481	10,113	9,947	166	633	−467	27
10,709	10,587	122	463	−341	10,081	9,853	228	664	−436	Sept. 3
10,634	10,612	22	206	−184	10,038	9,818	220	465	−245	10
10,644	10,669	−25	457	−482	10,041	9,839	202	423	−221	17
10,685	10,645	40	566	−526	10,151	10,001	150	390	−240	24
10,786	10,724	62	626	−564	10,269	10,082	187	553	−366	Oct. 1
10,737	10,744	−7	351	−358	10,212	10,032	180	418	−238	8
10,813	10,824	−11	664	−675	10,102	9,920	182	439	−257	15
10,894	10,846	48	562	−514	10,153	9,985	168	396	−228	22
10,613	10,669	−56	587	−643	10,174	10,036	138	511	−373	29
10,815	10,804	11	505	−494	10,227	10,050	177	490	−313	Nov. 5
10,881	10,821	60	400	−340	10,194	9,971	223	409	−186	12
10,908	10,949	−41	625	−666	10,186	10,036	150	421	−271	19
10,801	10,801	....	697	−697	10,293	10,156	137	504	−367	26
10,879	10,858	21	545	−524	10,329	10,155	174	379	−205	Dec. 3
10,846	10,818	28	522	−494	10,231	10,054	177	379	−202	10
10,984	*11,034*	−50	584	−634	*10,276*	*10,127*	149	296	−147	17
11,032	10,961	71	508	−437	10,347	10,175	172	292	−120	24
11,187	11,091	96	337	−241	10,545	10,242	303	299	4	31

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Monthly data are averages of daily figures within the calendar month; they are not averages of the 4 or 5 weeks ending on Wed. that fall within the month.

Total reserves held: Based on closing figures for balances with F.R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash.

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1969

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments	Loans													
		Federal funds sold, etc.[1]					Other								
		Total	To commercial banks	To brokers and dealers involving—		To others	Total	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To nonbank finan. institutions	
										To brokers and dealers		To others			
				U.S. Treasury securities	Other securities					U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.	U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other
Jan. 1	233,265	......	......	......	......	......	161,941	74,149	1,978	1,492	5,219	111	2,741	6,629	5,243
8	231,168	......	......	......	......	......	164,200	73,958	2,023	1,648	4,526	133	2,737	5,741	5,111
15	229,788	......	......	......	......	......	163,372	73,831	2,025	1,265	4,168	108	2,727	5,606	5,117
22	228,222	......	......	......	......	......	161,826	73,516	2,024	877	3,867	104	2,750	5,385	5,063
29	228,012	......	......	......	......	......	162,155	72,896	2,018	879	3,861	100	2,751	5,357	5,044
Feb. 5	227,828	......	......	......	......	......	162,373	73,111	2,005	982	3,917	98	2,753	5,669	5,009
12	228,995	......	......	......	......	......	163,928	73,364	2,015	778	4,128	120	2,751	5,859	5,063
19	225,737	......	......	......	......	......	162,122	73,590	1,959	397	3,709	101	2,787	5,527	5,049
26	226,399	......	......	......	......	......	163,201	73,727	1,953	584	3,750	99	2,801	5,389	5,143
Mar. 5	227,978	......	......	......	......	......	164,246	74,204	1,954	760	3,882	102	2,802	5,551	5,136
12	226,456	......	......	......	......	......	163,145	74,520	1,956	594	3,533	105	2,784	5,426	5,136
19	227,126	......	......	......	......	......	164,105	75,074	1,961	644	3,449	139	2,790	5,416	5,175
26	226,422	......	......	......	......	......	163,493	75,047	1,963	571	3,126	108	2,781	5,304	5,053
Apr. 2	229,082	......	......	......	......	......	165,015	75,269	1,969	737	3,396	106	2,787	5,506	5,203
9	228,442	......	......	......	......	......	164,392	75,337	1,971	902	3,331	107	2,782	5,478	5,103
16	232,033	......	......	......	......	......	168,045	76,568	1,999	1,719	3,796	106	2,778	6,129	5,170
23	228,643	......	......	......	......	......	165,630	76,462	1,996	823	3,510	104	2,788	5,671	5,139
30	229,833	......	......	......	......	......	166,661	76,659	2,005	766	3,598	106	2,763	6,131	5,218
May 7	229,602	......	......	......	......	......	167,061	76,579	2,017	954	3,601	106	2,745	6,023	5,175
14	231,141	......	......	......	......	......	169,118	76,768	1,981	1,823	3,857	104	2,750	5,781	5,149
21	228,718	......	......	......	......	......	167,663	76,668	2,004	472	3,435	107	2,760	5,680	5,110
28	227,546	......	......	......	......	......	166,788	76,636	2,027	475	3,576	110	2,766	5,612	5,194
June 4	230,344	......	......	......	......	......	169,112	76,983	2,035	760	3,712	139	2,775	6,227	5,294
11	229,955	......	......	......	......	......	168,830	77,474	2,056	1,012	3,752	108	2,780	6,083	5,357
18	233,278	......	......	......	......	......	172,092	78,429	2,060	2,170	3,998	107	2,775	6,181	5,495
25	232,084	......	......	......	......	......	171,632	78,447	2,118	1,473	3,778	109	2,770	5,975	5,506
25[2]	235,480	5,763	4,845	636	238	44	169,502	78,438	2,118	849	3,530	109	2,746	5,962	5,504
July 2	236,418	5,580	5,357	43	162	18	170,769	78,567	2,145	863	3,828	109	2,764	6,287	5,670
9	234,390	5,492	4,828	550	75	39	169,409	78,505	2,146	676	3,431	106	2,767	6,033	5,483
16	231,945	4,529	4,408	20	74	27	168,421	78,361	2,154	409	3,152	106	2,760	5,759	5,434
23	234,021	5,279	5,097	129	37	16	168,278	77,978	2,152	1,123	3,181	105	2,733	5,649	5,461
30	233,882	5,901	5,287	564	32	18	167,903	77,629	2,139	1,263	3,200	104	2,709	5,475	5,475
Aug. 6	232,413	5,380	5,204	97	49	30	167,395	77,609	2,129	462	3,297	103	2,699	5,767	5,468
13	231,418	5,501	5,126	304	50	21	166,605	77,303	2,133	540	3,066	103	2,691	5,479	5,467
20	229,681	5,438	5,185	157	61	35	165,967	77,084	2,117	466	3,016	103	2,690	5,387	5,487
27	230,722	5,659	5,545	68	43	3	165,465	76,658	2,112	397	2,991	107	2,673	5,355	5,456
Sept. 3	231,911	5,790	5,563	132	77	18	166,694	76,669	2,104	715	3,244	107	3,661	5,672	5,466
10	232,915	6,217	4,460	1,664	59	34	166,922	77,010	2,084	996	3,108	106	2,645	5,552	5,386
17	233,507	5,599	4,774	704	92	29	168,320	77,917	2,084	721	3,323	103	2,627	5,900	5,413
24	232,108	5,782	5,592	42	90	58	167,903	78,097	2,094	492	3,085	103	2,617	5,787	5,473
Oct. 1	233,239	6,306	5,914	202	116	74	168,867	78,440	2,089	500	3,383	111	2,594	5,883	5,493
8	231,042	5,383	5,140	136	71	36	168,256	78,420	2,069	373	3,053	111	2,584	5,951	5,429
15	232,281	5,539	5,272	142	68	57	168,816	78,667	2,063	405	3,058	103	2,583	5,962	5,473
22	231,746	6,561	5,884	583	49	45	168,156	78,296	2,054	1,009	2,901	102	2,582	5,515	5,399
29	231,898	5,959	5,364	466	16	113	167,322	77,649	2,050	681	2,905	102	2,573	5,450	5,368
Nov. 5	233,154	5,982	5,453	351	87	91	168,413	78,117	2,052	587	3,101	104	2,575	5,828	5,484
12	232,970	6,037	5,563	318	74	82	168,422	78,236	2,054	490	3,265	102	2,555	5,768	5,465
19	232,522	6,181	5,777	274	64	66	168,043	78,092	2,057	537	3,364	100	2,549	5,440	5,434
26	233,972	6,257	5,543	616	66	32	168,178	77,987	2,042	724	3,473	99	2,521	5,426	5,369
Dec. 3	233,639	5,782	5,246	376	114	46	168,585	78,310	2,031	599	3,320	99	2,503	5,602	5,398
10	234,372	6,005	5,446	259	239	61	168,819	78,486	2,028	591	3,377	100	2,481	5,629	5,428
17	238,229	6,322	5,881	235	100	106	172,040	80,321	2,011	492	3,406	100	2,526	6,537	5,405
24	237,796	6,174	5,801	161	144	68	172,498	80,458	2,013	438	3,626	99	2,495	6,528	5,439
31	239,780	4,641	4,035	300	156	150	175,603	81,491	2,000	1,141	4,000	105	2,565	7,005	6,143
▶Dec. 31	427	......	......	......	......	......	307	87	5	......	......	......	1	1	......

For notes see p. A-102.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1969—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Loans (cont.)						Investments						Wednesday
Other (cont.)						U.S. Treasury securities						
Real estate	To commercial banks		Consumer instalment	Foreign govts.[3]	All other	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—			
	Domestic	Foreign							Within 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	After 5 yrs.	
32,106	3,121	1,605	18,592	1,040	14,283	29,358	5,320	....	5,194	12,205	6,639	Jan. 1
32,022	4,438	1,577	18,624	1,045	14,110	28,109	4,196	....	5,289	12,069	6,555	8
32,132	4,499	1,630	18,620	1,059	14,081	27,822	3,962	....	5,265	12,081	6,514	15
32,212	4,331	1,524	18,663	1,048	13,957	28,062	4,277	....	5,275	12,068	6,442	22
32,219	5,473	1,573	18,719	1,004	13,958	27,664	4,007	....	5,258	11,984	6,415	29
32,243	4,891	1,458	18,709	975	14,047	27,342	3,747	....	5,158	12,026	6,411	Feb. 5
32,295	5,581	1,590	18,728	1,002	14,148	26,805	3,231	....	5,166	12,006	6,402	12
32,423	4,892	1,587	18,705	1,010	13,880	25,421	2,485	....	4,781	12,420	5,735	19
32,473	5,625	1,600	18,725	1,007	13,819	25,159	2,295	....	4,822	12,348	5,694	26
32,450	5,625	1,605	18,708	994	13,971	25,484	2,656	....	4,900	12,284	5,644	Mar. 5
32,505	4,795	1,675	18,746	996	13,874	25,116	2,397	....	4,885	12,256	5,578	12
32,565	5,077	1,657	18,731	996	13,931	24,926	2,259	....	5,026	12,073	5,568	19
32,592	5,143	1,642	18,774	1,033	13,853	24,812	2,219	....	5,127	11,966	5,500	26
32,623	5,379	1,688	18,832	1,059	13,991	26,072	3,521	....	5,210	11,914	5,427	Apr. 2
32,647	4,687	1,678	18,911	1,096	13,884	25,528	3,031	....	5,379	11,723	5,395	9
32,715	4,748	1,695	18,959	1,037	14,149	25,587	3,064	....	5,457	11,680	5,386	16
32,803	4,013	1,690	19,030	1,045	14,078	24,839	2,322	....	5,410	11,688	5,419	23
32,876	4,262	1,617	19,121	953	14,110	24,789	2,291	....	5,434	11,632	5,432	30
32,835	4,575	1,737	19,143	976	14,119	24,238	1,858	....	5,419	11,512	5,449	May 7
32,945	5,262	1,844	19,218	1,011	14,149	23,975	1,754	....	5,447	11,368	5,406	14
33,013	5,809	1,784	19,253	984	14,108	23,304	1,412	....	4,534	11,972	5,386	21
33,024	4,809	1,695	19,340	976	14,073	23,074	1,274	....	4,423	12,135	5,242	28
33,041	5,381	1,730	19,386	979	14,197	23,194	1,520	....	4,411	12,151	5,112	June 4
33,150	4,349	1,698	19,478	969	14,090	23,035	1,368	....	4,459	12,112	5,096	11
33,217	4,653	1,743	19,572	977	14,240	23,134	1,806	....	4,143	12,125	5,060	18
33,266	5,335	1,712	19,643	1,022	14,007	22,516	1,176	....	4,199	12,127	5,014	25
33,289	492	1,712	19,689	1,022	14,042	22,587	1,183	....	4,211	12,167	5,026	25[2]
33,239	516	1,760	19,752	1,023	14,246	22,817	1,434	....	4,189	12,154	5,040	July 2
33,232	400	1,766	19,724	1,022	14,118	22,496	1,202	....	4,149	12,125	5,020	9
33,237	375	1,809	19,730	1,016	14,119	22,165	982	....	4,190	12,038	4,955	16
33,254	437	1,723	19,762	1,011	13,709	22,837	2,651	....	4,158	12,085	4,943	23
33,288	478	1,668	19,846	1,012	13,618	23,469	2,329	....	4,186	12,021	4,933	30
33,263	468	1,596	19,867	1,034	13,633	23,147	2,067	....	4,173	12,025	4,882	Aug. 6
33,381	404	1,604	19,930	1,028	13,476	22,920	1,909	....	4,114	12,006	4,891	13
33,423	389	1,564	19,935	1,028	13,278	22,253	1,358	....	4,139	12,784	3,972	20
33,472	434	1,551	19,915	1,102	13,242	23,417	2,362	....	4,337	12,783	3,935	27
33,535	463	1,535	19,915	1,088	13,520	23,336	2,218	....	4,457	12,832	3,829	Sept. 3
33,594	408	1,639	19,919	1,095	13,380	23,292	2,195	....	4,496	12,782	3,819	10
33,696	440	1,503	19,958	1,065	13,570	23,116	2,068	....	4,472	12,760	3,816	17
33,766	410	1,500	20,002	1,043	13,434	22,223	1,596	....	4,341	12,736	3,550	24
33,676	448	1,494	19,937	1,053	13,766	22,190	1,633	....	3,271	13,543	3,743	Oct. 1
33,700	409	1,575	19,918	1,079	13,585	21,748	1,373	....	3,175	13,502	3,698	8
33,822	443	1,554	19,944	1,093	13,646	22,327	2,046	....	3,174	13,421	3,686	15
33,897	385	1,564	19,984	1,093	13,374	21,782	1,626	....	3,129	13,362	3,665	22
33,951	413	1,494	20,024	1,081	13,581	23,349	3,246	....	3,136	13,312	3,655	29
33,947	418	1,375	20,024	1,105	13,696	23,430	3,303	....	3,152	13,336	3,639	Nov. 5
33,995	450	1,295	20,041	1,077	13,629	22,974	2,879	....	3,145	13,347	3,603	12
34,056	397	1,416	20,035	1,060	13,506	22,642	2,511	....	3,607	13,328	3,196	19
34,108	410	1,362	20,046	1,071	13,540	23,879	3,779	....	3,633	13,393	3,074	26
34,097	373	1,472	20,055	1,068	13,658	23,668	3,623	....	3,658	13,383	3,004	Dec. 3
34,111	385	1,438	20,081	1,069	13,615	23,977	3,923	....	3,676	13,374	3,004	10
34,186	377	1,496	20,176	1,037	13,970	23,571	3,684	....	3,567	13,326	2,994	17
34,170	424	1,628	20,250	1,018	13,912	23,270	3,475	....	3,515	13,280	3,000	24
33,617	453	1,496	20,367	971	14,249	23,853	4,064	....	3,461	13,312	3,016	31
94	7	....	74	....	38		7	....	9	34	6	Dec. 31◀

For notes see p. A-102.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1969—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments (cont.)					Cash items in process of collection	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks	Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	Other assets	Total assets/ Total liabilities
	Other securities											
	Total	Obligations of State and political subdivisions		Other bonds, corp. stock, and securities								
		Tax warrants[4]	All other	Certif. of participation[5]	All other[6]							
Jan. 1	38,966	5,040	29,448	1,488	2,990	32,874	16,407	3,352	5,547	....	11,579	303,024
8	38,859	5,051	29,388	1,429	2,991	28,432	16,373	3,155	4,833	....	11,178	295,139
15	38,594	4,945	29,254	1,423	2,972	30,945	16,838	3,113	4,805	....	11,083	296,572
22	38,334	4,876	29,124	1,428	2,906	27,345	17,549	3,056	4,514	....	10,846	291,532
29	38,193	4,819	29,096	1,441	2,837	25,853	17,384	3,103	4,394	....	10,728	289,474
Feb. 5	38,113	4,841	28,932	1,433	2,907	28,271	17,209	2,743	4,675	....	11,137	291,863
12	38,262	4,792	29,238	1,397	2,835	27,565	17,088	2,959	4,607	....	11,144	292,358
19	38,194	4,713	29,199	1,414	2,868	28,738	16,565	2,933	4,706	....	11,026	289,705
26	38,039	4,645	29,088	1,424	2,882	26,120	16,314	3,035	4,313	....	11,171	287,352
Mar. 5	38,248	4,852	29,165	1,383	2,848	29,072	16,627	2,665	4,622	....	11,326	292,290
12	38,195	4,802	29,205	1,371	2,817	28,193	16,520	2,911	4,402	....	11,179	289,661
19	38,095	4,805	29,103	1,359	2,828	28,209	16,516	2,904	4,628	....	11,180	290,563
26	38,117	4,875	29,046	1,349	2,847	26,271	16,686	2,974	4,305	....	11,196	287,854
Apr. 2	37,995	4,722	28,939	1,350	2,984	28,534	16,663	2,767	4,534	....	11,260	292,840
9	38,522	5,192	29,098	1,316	2,916	27,152	16,551	2,909	4,403	....	11,146	290,603
16	38,401	5,170	29,044	1,319	2,868	30,825	16,762	2,908	4,798	....	11,033	298,359
23	38,174	5,037	28,930	1,331	2,876	28,870	16,393	3,001	4,684	....	11,098	292,689
30	38,383	5,082	28,987	1,360	2,954	32,133	18,432	2,904	4,356	....	11,434	299,092
May 7	38,303	4,876	29,206	1,329	2,892	28,865	16,357	2,755	4,268	....	11,523	293,370
14	38,048	4,828	29,007	1,329	2,884	31,002	15,360	2,958	4,778	....	11,601	296,840
21	37,751	4,713	28,873	1,316	2,849	29,003	17,365	2,972	4,594	....	11,522	294,174
28	37,684	4,623	28,848	1,330	2,883	29,864	16,775	3,034	4,633	....	11,927	293,779
June 4	38,038	4,715	29,104	1,329	2,890	32,715	16,725	2,783	4,752	....	12,084	299,403
11	38,090	4,842	28,936	1,374	2,938	31,605	15,615	2,976	4,910	....	12,082	297,143
18	38,052	4,833	29,015	1,325	2,879	33,351	14,950	2,999	4,973	....	11,129	300,680
25	37,936	4,615	29,099	1,214	3,008	30,631	15,276	3,095	4,888	....	12,090	298,064
25[2]	37,628	4,620	29,149	1,214	2,645	30,635	15,276	3,097	4,890	428	12,373	302,179
July 2	37,252	4,338	29,068	1,139	2,707	35,636	15,208	2,880	5,171	441	12,767	308,521
9	36,993	4,200	29,090	1,116	2,587	33,594	15,133	2,977	4,773	470	12,480	303,817
16	36,830	4,136	28,981	1,120	2,593	35,247	17,848	3,020	4,995	453	12,396	305,904
23	36,627	4,040	28,933	1,113	2,541	30,198	15,637	3,038	4,950	455	12,351	300,650
30	36,609	3,989	28,933	1,114	2,573	29,515	14,741	3,106	5,018	470	12,536	299,268
Aug. 6	36,491	4,013	28,812	1,118	2,548	30,595	16,945	2,793	4,605	471	12,700	300,522
13	36,392	3,851	28,834	1,147	2,560	29,154	15,084	3,046	4,852	474	12,497	296,525
20	36,023	3,729	28,718	1,110	2,466	29,901	16,445	2,987	4,437	494	12,305	296,250
27	36,181	3,712	28,829	1,121	2,519	29,519	16,776	3,157	4,247	496	12,430	297,347
Sept. 3	36,091	3,690	28,753	1,139	2,509	30,714	15,934	2,989	4,727	508	12,834	299,617
10	36,484	3,874	28,891	1,139	2,580	31,886	14,874	3,099	5,077	508	12,852	301,211
17	36,472	3,904	28,917	1,126	2,525	32,699	15,935	3,032	4,807	517	12,715	303,212
24	36,200	3,746	28,825	1,123	2,506	29,279	16,525	3,131	4,341	520	12,856	298,760
Oct. 1	35,876	3,687	28,628	1,094	2,467	32,976	15,802	2,947	4,852	520	13,361	303,697
8	35,655	3,615	28,571	1,083	2,386	30,025	15,781	2,932	4,835	559	12,985	298,159
15	35,599	3,536	28,526	1,116	2,421	36,300	17,429	3,026	5,579	557	12,958	308,130
22	35,247	3,435	28,328	1,107	2,377	29,799	15,236	3,126	4,452	557	12,870	297,786
29	35,268	3,433	28,298	1,106	2,431	30,237	16,431	3,191	4,374	559	13,019	299,709
Nov. 5	35,329	3,483	28,319	1,081	2,446	38,351	17,195	2,858	5,361	575	13,262	310,756
12	35,537	3,382	28,572	1,085	2,498	38,717	16,261	3,144	5,153	576	13,164	309,985
19	35,656	3,487	28,561	1,066	2,542	32,037	16,920	3,158	4,799	575	13,107	303,118
26	35,658	3,366	28,581	1,092	2,619	33,800	16,231	2,974	4,840	587	13,035	305,439
Dec. 3	35,604	3,425	28,477	1,085	2,617	33,526	16,732	3,180	4,813	593	13,271	305,754
10	35,571	3,366	28,580	1,077	2,548	31,628	15,932	3,333	4,567	609	13,147	303,588
17	36,296	3,591	29,030	1,111	2,564	34,765	17,485	3,336	4,971	620	13,126	312,532
24	35,854	3,465	28,698	1,092	2,599	32,287	16,765	3,042	4,627	648	13,333	308,498
31	35,683	3,360	28,597	1,088	2,638	36,822	16,182	3,408	6,021	657	13,546	316,416
▶ Dec. 31	64	5	48	2	9	28	5	15	36	..	15	526

For notes see p. A-102.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1969—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Deposits															Wednesday
Demand									Time and savings[1]						
Total	IPC	States and political subdivisions	U.S. Govt.	Domestic interbank		Foreign		Certified and officers' checks	Total	IPC		States and political subdivisions	Domestic interbank	Foreign govts.[3]	
				Commercial	Mutual savings	Govts., etc.[1]	Commercial banks			Savings	Other				
144,249	102,790	7,671	3,437	19,060	773	854	2,094	7,570	112,163	49,149	45,076	12,048	722	4,620	Jan. 1
131,758	95,867	6,297	2,122	16,603	862	689	2,017	7,301	111,575	48,813	44,971	11,987	644	4,609	8
133,172	97,511	6,424	1,499	16,123	750	701	2,017	8,147	110,728	48,527	44,678	11,738	633	4,603	15
128,654	92,452	5,891	4,891	14,777	663	747	1,840	7,393	110,343	48,436	44,579	11,585	606	4,594	22
126,998	90,110	6,318	5,434	14,595	640	671	1,894	7,336	110,032	48,343	44,416	11,523	591	4,620	29
129,094	90,070	6,708	5,410	15,900	686	675	1,859	7,786	109,698	48,322	44,314	11,311	580	4,656	Feb. 5
128,443	90,893	6,441	4,426	15,847	685	677	1,963	7,511	109,517	48,312	44,311	11,191	571	4,622	12
127,535	89,452	6,413	5,160	15,651	646	689	1,910	7,614	109,305	48,322	44,162	11,058	593	4,663	19
124,746	89,130	6,272	3,882	14,915	593	625	1,829	7,500	109,213	48,336	44,199	11,025	556	4,592	26
127,748	90,577	6,307	3,284	16,486	686	703	1,894	7,811	108,978	48,442	43,997	10,925	564	4,549	Mar. 5
125,178	91,727	5,848	1,671	15,409	652	669	1,884	7,318	108,883	48,513	43,907	10,867	562	4,539	12
126,082	90,223	5,750	4,352	15,439	660	687	1,808	7,163	108,347	48,637	43,484	10,691	538	4,509	19
123,326	89,747	6,252	2,328	15,239	619	651	1,817	6,673	108,410	48,669	43,468	10,713	544	4,522	26
128,681	93,161	6,257	2,003	16,260	776	691	1,927	7,606	108,389	48,653	43,419	10,718	530	4,578	Apr. 2
125,529	91,788	5,878	1,286	15,812	817	670	1,893	7,385	108,089	48,340	43,402	10,797	526	4,529	9
133,627	95,898	6,031	4,581	16,046	716	748	1,911	7,696	107,320	47,913	42,967	10,961	494	4,508	16
128,545	91,517	5,747	4,670	15,307	636	717	1,890	8,061	107,281	47,812	42,957	11,019	493	4,512	23
134,767	92,701	7,005	6,946	16,316	631	789	2,036	8,343	106,949	47,737	42,908	10,812	494	4,513	30
128,588	87,392	6,409	7,670	16,028	704	661	1,932	7,792	106,840	47,728	42,846	10,764	491	4,523	May 7
132,280	91,326	6,279	7,261	16,065	652	796	1,978	7,923	106,595	47,676	42,830	10,650	496	4,458	14
127,094	88,752	6,023	6,253	15,498	631	668	1,901	7,368	106,376	47,710	42,619	10,551	488	4,528	21
127,253	89,412	6,270	4,112	16,240	650	693	1,918	7,958	106,188	47,691	42,510	10,518	493	4,503	28
130,194	91,208	6,513	3,439	17,012	732	727	1,974	8,589	105,868	47,683	42,310	10,429	495	4,487	June 4
128,961	91,911	5,861	1,696	16,810	726	721	1,925	9,311	105,390	47,592	42,149	10,234	488	4,464	11
133,045	91,639	5,900	6,380	17,167	725	728	2,036	8,470	104,506	47,561	41,563	10,017	474	4,444	18
128,617	90,624	6,313	3,755	15,828	713	703	1,940	8,741	103,970	47,538	41,289	9,771	470	4,445	25
128,606	90,613	6,313	3,755	15,828	713	703	1,940	8,741	103,961	47,538	41,282	9,771	468	4,445	25[2]
136,493	94,149	6,701	3,654	18,995	846	766	2,088	9,294	103,138	47,573	40,910	9,344	467	4,384	July 2
129,812	91,279	5,925	2,546	17,352	891	725	2,180	8,914	102,388	47,404	40,549	9,205	446	4,333	9
131,337	93,515	5,866	2,041	17,276	748	724	2,063	9,104	101,667	47,218	40,299	8,951	443	4,314	16
129,269	90,199	5,597	5,237	16,187	673	688	1,987	8,701	101,067	47,108	39,976	8,861	438	4,251	23
127,148	90,091	6,231	3,382	16,127	628	719	2,006	7,964	100,601	46,952	39,740	8,774	434	4,277	30
128,943	88,786	6,120	3,380	17,599	729	671	1,981	9,677	100,196	46,916	39,374	8,717	432	4,346	Aug. 6
127,201	90,363	5,832	2,041	16,951	649	761	2,056	8,548	99,681	46,816	39,132	8,528	429	4,372	13
126,272	88,828	5,441	2,728	17,392	637	737	2,002	8,507	99,265	46,776	38,917	8,365	436	4,373	20
126,890	88,580	5,895	3,111	16,589	640	755	1,847	9,473	98,998	46,690	38,693	8,298	433	4,491	27
129,567	91,904	6,361	1,228	18,183	671	716	2,065	8,439	98,580	46,653	38,588	8,145	428	4,368	Sept. 3
131,507	91,608	6,211	1,291	18,762	695	685	2,147	10,108	98,274	46,599	38,457	8,085	422	4,346	10
133,403	92,411	5,755	4,633	17,782	707	722	1,997	9,396	97,992	46,554	38,312	7,936	416	4,417	17
128,842	88,739	5,979	5,474	16,157	645	727	2,048	9,073	97,898	46,532	38,179	7,886	417	4,529	24
135,023	92,621	6,952	3,879	17,613	794	779	2,117	10,268	97,977	46,711	38,026	7,703	411	4,768	Oct. 1
128,107	89,300	6,138	1,844	17,926	815	758	2,043	9,283	97,685	46,614	37,938	7,613	403	4,762	8
136,866	95,301	6,183	2,626	18,604	770	825	2,078	10,479	97,345	46,517	37,674	7,470	404	4,921	15
128,739	90,828	5,692	2,613	16,973	677	707	2,172	9,077	97,163	46,476	37,515	7,380	399	5,050	22
131,706	90,846	5,788	4,754	17,070	689	744	2,071	9,744	97,170	46,376	37,327	7,292	402	5,423	29
140,191	92,738	6,885	3,567	20,311	805	826	2,222	12,837	96,741	46,411	37,015	7,085	388	5,487	Nov. 5
139,742	94,250	6,006	2,764	19,863	750	783	2,159	13,167	96,609	46,344	36,824	7,030	386	5,675	12
132,850	92,653	6,200	3,600	17,381	661	720	2,162	9,473	96,453	46,344	36,746	6,913	295	5,816	19
135,679	93,761	6,603	4,622	17,908	621	733	2,186	9,245	96,332	46,332	36,698	6,816	292	5,853	26
135,725	93,110	6,452	3,908	18,951	660	805	2,169	9,670	96,167	46,318	36,547	6,702	287	5,965	Dec. 3
133,324	94,035	6,328	1,600	17,640	637	816	2,321	9,947	96,186	46,216	36,528	6,681	285	6,137	10
140,568	96,870	6,019	5,148	18,665	671	724	2,227	10,244	96,256	46,146	36,426	6,754	286	6,305	17
136,767	97,134	6,348	3,762	17,840	604	721	2,290	8,068	96,220	46,142	36,399	6,741	285	6,317	24
150,897	105,605	7,942	2,989	20,801	808	797	2,457	9,498	96,589	46,490	36,502	6,702	278	6,284	31
254	212	19	2	1	12	....	....	8	199	146	47	5	....	....	Dec. 31 ◀

For notes see p. A-102.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1969—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Federal funds purchased, etc.[7]	Borrowings from—		Other liabilities, etc.[8]	Reserves for—		Total capital accounts	Memoranda						
		F.R. Banks	Others		Loans	Securities		Total loans (gross) adjusted[9]	Total loans and investments (gross) adjusted[9]	Demand deposits adjusted[10]	Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits[11]			Gross liabilities of banks to their *foreign* branches
											Total	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others	
Jan. 1	....	149	7,881	16,584	3,368	....	21,998	161,820	230,145	88,879	22,804	14,533	8,271	6,106
8	....	117	11,479	18,296	3,493	....	21,914	159,762	226,729	84,598	22,359	14,220	8,139	7,485
15	....	860	10,969	18,898	3,496	....	21,945	158,870	225,287	84,604	21,770	13,824	7,946	8,083
22	....	727	10,509	19,358	3,495	....	21,941	157,500	223,894	81,643	21,327	13,502	7,825	8,536
29	....	685	10,672	19,111	3,497	....	21,976	156,681	222,538	81,116	21,015	13,282	7,733	8,545
Feb. 5	....	951	10,923	19,091	3,494	....	22,106	157,481	222,936	79,517	20,587	13,077	7,510	8,533
12	....	885	12,110	19,302	3,494	....	22,101	158,349	223,416	80,605	20,466	12,971	7,495	8,273
19	....	281	10,952	19,587	3,494	....	22,045	157,228	220,843	77,984	20,109	12,655	7,454	8,531
26	....	260	11,200	19,862	3,494	....	22,071	157,578	220,774	79,830	19,954	12,586	7,368	8,822
Mar. 5	....	538	12,772	20,024	3,498	....	22,230	158,626	222,355	78,902	19,571	12,306	7,265	9,113
12	....	557	12,250	20,571	3,500	....	22,222	158,349	221,663	79,904	19,379	12,127	7,252	9,382
19	....	630	12,399	20,944	3,500	....	22,161	159,030	220,050	78,080	18,795	11,655	7,140	9,715
26	....	701	12,296	20,936	3,497	....	22,185	158,350	221,279	79,491	18,770	11,640	7,130	9,621
Apr. 2	....	833	12,648	19,974	3,530	....	22,315	159,637	223,702	81,882	18,609	11,447	7,162	9,206
9	....	518	13,796	20,342	3,522	....	22,329	159,701	223,752	81,278	18,482	11,349	7,133	9,511
16	....	789	13,754	20,607	3,523	....	22,262	163,301	227,287	82,179	17,981	10,975	7,006	9,694
23	....	1,001	11,996	21,602	3,522	....	22,264	161,614	224,629	79,704	17,980	11,005	6,975	10,281
30	....	2,175	11,749	20,973	3,524	....	22,479	162,394	225,569	79,370	17,600	10,817	6,783	9,405
May 7	....	648	13,612	21,158	3,524	....	22,524	166,490	225,028	76,021	17,475	10,742	6,733	9,976
14	....	343	14,570	20,547	3,524	....	22,505	163,856	225,879	77,956	17,386	10,737	6,649	9,545
21	....	804	15,514	21,922	3,524	....	22,464	161,852	222,912	76,341	17,117	10,515	6,602	10,095
28	....	1,280	14,158	22,417	3,525	....	22,483	161,977	222,737	77,039	16,950	10,387	6,563	9,868
June 4	....	700	16,331	23,673	3,527	....	22,637	163,730	224,966	77,028	16,606	10,143	6,463	10,808
11	....	300	15,044	24,826	3,526	....	22,622	164,482	225,606	78,851	16,256	9,933	6,323	11,853
18	....	565	14,974	25,026	3,525	....	22,564	167,442	228,629	76,144	15,613	9,417	6,196	13,057
25	....	1,049	15,201	26,633	3,521	....	22,601	166,297	226,749	78,396	15,255	9,214	6,041	13,269
25[2]	12,799	1,049	2,463	27,017	3,529	126	22,629	169,930	230,146	78,385	15,252	9,211	6,041	13,269
July 2	12,803	290	2,779	26,548	3,561	124	22,785	170,476	230,547	78,210	14,712	8,881	5,831	12,826
9	14,091	439	2,813	27,817	3,562	124	22,771	169,676	229,163	76,317	14,353	8,631	5,722	13,833
16	13,559	1,797	2,801	28,351	3,561	124	22,707	168,167	227,161	76,776	13,885	8,296	5,589	14,261
23	12,542	648	2,848	27,883	3,561	127	22,705	168,022	228,490	77,650	13,750	8,157	5,593	14,369
30	13,431	689	2,872	28,077	3,561	127	22,762	168,039	228,117	78,126	13,518	7,932	5,586	14,434
Aug. 6	15,364	814	2,733	25,873	3,567	125	22,907	167,104	226,714	77,367	13,263	7,697	5,566	14,177
13	14,190	151	2,923	25,774	3,562	119	22,924	166,578	225,888	79,058	13,131	7,584	5,547	14,304
20	14,052	855	2,947	26,323	3,559	120	22,857	165,830	224,108	76,249	12,828	7,347	5,481	14,776
27	15,019	1,100	2,602	26,185	3,570	112	22,871	165,145	224,743	77,673	12,592	7,184	5,408	14,657
Sept. 3	15,641	425	2,567	26,112	3,575	114	23,036	166,456	225,884	79,445	12,249	7,015	5,234	14,571
10	15,303	219	2,590	26,620	3,575	114	23,009	168,270	228,045	79,568	12,057	6,908	5,149	14,919
17	15,672	538	2,569	26,445	3,578	114	22,901	168,710	228,297	78,295	11,799	6,678	5,121	14,592
24	15,468	1,249	2,403	26,283	3,581	114	22,922	167,685	226,109	77,935	11,732	6,571	5,161	14,349
Oct. 1	14,719	851	2,486	25,819	3,607	113	23,102	168,814	226,876	80,556	11,700	6,403	5,297	14,118
8	16,051	612	2,593	26,267	3,608	114	23,122	168,092	225,494	78,310	11,647	6,346	5,301	14,609
15	16,720	964	2,593	26,848	3,600	112	23,082	168,639	226,567	79,335	11,549	6,233	5,316	14,970
22	15,932	418	2,659	26,116	3,593	120	23,046	168,445	225,472	79,356	11,384	6,015	5,369	14,310
29	15,409	905	2,302	25,384	3,600	113	23,120	167,504	226,122	79,646	11,511	5,902	5,609	13,649
Nov. 5	17,156	1,016	2,338	26,336	3,601	110	23,267	168,525	227,288	77,962	11,452	5,818	5,634	14,415
12	17,192	569	2,498	26,395	3,599	110	23,271	168,449	226,960	78,399	11,436	5,762	5,674	14,369
19	16,526	535	2,575	27,295	3,599	110	23,175	168,052	226,354	79,832	11,388	5,861	5,527	15,048
26	15,913	939	2,559	27,132	3,603	111	23,171	168,483	228,023	79,350	11,305	5,787	5,518	14,903
Dec. 3	16,254	626	2,822	27,114	3,623	104	23,319	168,748	228,019	79,342	11,146	5,680	5,466	14,815
10	16,982	520	2,733	26,802	3,631	101	23,309	168,993	228,542	82,456	11,178	5,632	5,546	14,604
17	*18,660*	*557*	*2,643*	*26,936*	*3,635*	*98*	*23,179*	*172,101*	*231,970*	*81,988*	*11,135*	5,558	5,577	14,614
24	18,325	576	2,683	27,003	3,629	85	23,210	172,447	231,572	82,877	11,056	5,515	5,541	14,430
31	13,541	110	2,771	25,263	3,808	79	23,358	175,756	235,296	90,288	10,919	5,399	5,520	13,032
▶Dec. 31	....	....	....	23	6	....	44	300	420	223	....	....	....	....

▶ These amounts represent accumulated adjustments originally made to offset the cumulative effect of mergers.

[1] Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.

[2] For description of revision in series, see article on pp. 642–646 of the BULLETIN for Aug. 1969.

[3] Includes official institutions and so forth.

[4] Includes short-term notes and bills.

[5] Federal agencies only.

[6] Includes corporate stock.

[7] Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

[8] Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.

[9] Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.

[10] All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.

[11] Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $100,000 or more.

"TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1969											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods manufacturing:												
Primary metals	1,354	1,356	1,388	1,358	1,390	1,352	1,363	1,375	1,419	1,407	1,402	1,476
Machinery	2,323	2,238	2,429	2,488	2,432	2,474	2,555	2,509	2,556	2,507	2,566	2,749
Transportation equipment	1,095	r1,136	1,163	1,110	1,086	1,097	1,130	1,195	1,245	1,305	1,389	1,501
Other fabricated metal products	694	709	714	776	789	798	799	780	769	770	796	761
Other durable goods	1,026	1,051	1,048	1,014	1,039	1,068	1,052	1,062	1,110	1,087	1,097	1,169
Nondurable goods manufacturing:												
Food, liquor, and tobacco	r707	r685	r712	r771	r817	r864	r846	r861	r888	873	908	953
Textiles, apparel, and leather	r623	r632	r624	r621	r623	r650	r655	r669	r696	686	707	713
Petroleum refining	1,504	1,536	1,528	1,633	1,632	1,667	1,455	1,465	1,477	1,282	1,310	1,356
Chemicals and rubber	r1,587	r1,571	r1,603	r1,589	r1,675	r1,697	r1,775	r1,742	r1,718	1,701	1,674	1,829
Other nondurable goods	1,059	1,025	1,025	1,012	1,036	1,051	1,055	1,058	1,066	1,071	1,123	1,151
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	4,442	4,355	4,270	4,302	4,230	4,203	4,089	4,030	4,119	4,079	4,044	4,090
Trade:												
Commodity dealers	114	112	110	112	111	114	114	111	80	81	81	79
Other wholesale	r656	r632	r678	r657	r663	r676	r679	r663	r672	691	668	706
Retail	r1,127	r1,149	r1,157	r1,165	r1,156	r1,158	r1,163	r1,148	r 1,162	1,182	1,215	1,229
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:												
Transportaion	4,025	3,972	4,032	3,988	4,014	4,081	4,042	4,061	4,107	4,115	4,146	4,414
Communication	438	429	437	440	409	440	436	446	446	486	462	498
Other public utilities	r1,246	r1,230	1,232	r1,110	r1,137	r1,150	r1,219	r1,243	r1,296	1,244	1,219	1,337
Construction	r876	r888	r885	r858	r897	r901	r883	r898	r899	899	903	904
Services	r2,682	r2,823	r2,876	r2,897	r2,891	r2,875	r2,866	r2,866	r2,865	2,854	2,945	2,991
All other domestic loans	r1,044	c1,068	r1,077	r1,078	r1,074	r1,076	r1,106	r1,108	r1,184	r1,206	1,204	1,241
Foreign commercial and industrial loans	1,901	c1,885	1,824	1,853	1,869	1,836	1,791	1,739	r1,701	1,692	1,690	1,642
Total loans	r30,523	r30,482	r30,812	r30,832	r30,970	r31,228	r31,073	r31,029	r31,475	r31,218	31,549	32,789

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1969											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods manufacturing:												
Primary metals	1,923	1,938	1,970	1,990	1,983	1,980	1,956	1,950	1,987	2,019	1,961	2,029
Machinery	4,697	4,700	4,941	5,161	5,168	5,229	5,381	5,298	5,426	5,522	5,492	5,808
Transportation equipment	1,997	2,043	2,090	2,043	2,045	2,061	2,116	2,106	2,167	2,268	2,269	2,470
Other fabricated metal products	1,804	1,842	1,966	2,079	2,139	2,177	2,186	2,157	2,111	2,084	1,995	1,999
Other durable goods	2,153	2,173	2,217	2,254	2,330	2,414	2,459	2,447	2,476	2,508	2,411	2,477
Nondurable goods manufacturing:												
Food, liquor, and tobacco	2,721	2,436	2,402	2,369	2,416	2,461	2,566	2,447	2,563	2,672	2,808	3,091
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,140	2,242	2,395	2,523	2,593	2,657	2,747	2,792	2,820	2,724	2,552	2,413
Petroleum refining	1,828	1,925	1,909	1,976	2,006	2,060	1,962	1,844	1,785	1,703	1,643	1,685
Chemicals and rubber	2,420	2,333	2,446	2,537	2,662	2,754	2,757	2,674	2,642	2,682	2,750	2,781
Other nondurable goods	1,744	1,675	1,761	1,793	1,829	1,860	1,918	1,940	1,998	2,023	1,999	2,039
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	5,142	5,103	4,966	4,964	4,935	4,894	4,798	4,693	4,816	4,848	4,782	4,791
Trade:												
Commodity dealers	1,347	1,379	1,369	1,231	1,092	982	922	844	815	896	1,061	1,143
Other wholesale	3,380	3,392	3,513	3,611	3,579	3,531	3,575	3,493	3,480	3,537	3,570	3,538
Retail	3,633	3,772	3,845	4,065	4,205	4,274	4,241	4,097	4,006	4,232	4,406	4,344
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:												
Transportation	5,270	5,241	5,305	5,286	5,274	5,410	5,433	5,407	5,468	5,497	5,447	5,565
Communication	1,228	1,159	1,115	1,153	1,137	1,159	1,247	1,213	1,238	1,253	1,265	1,431
Other public utilities	2,946	2,748	2,666	2,607	2,618	2,798	2,953	3,034	3,085	3,235	3,154	3,327
Construction	2,970	3,041	3,086	3,125	3,201	3,288	3,269	3,302	3,273	3,216	3,145	3,127
Services	6,261	6,313	6,480	6,629	6,710	6,804	6,718	6,666	6,631	6,599	6,737	6,841
All other loans	3,709	3,772	3,940	4,155	4,256	4,409	4,528	4,565	4,545	4,746	4,649	4,799
Bankers' acceptances	688	603	565	604	511	482	459	414	440	458	426	582
Foreign commercial and industrial loans	2,579	2,555	2,565	2,519	2,467	2,424	2,379	2,358	2,283	2,275	2,274	2,277
Total classified loans	62,580	62,385	63,512	64,674	65,156	66,108	66,570	65,741	66,055	66,997	66,796	68,557
Total commercial and industrial loans of large commercial banks	73,636	73,448	74,712	76,059	76,664	77,837	78,219	77,164	77,430	78,295	78,115	79,860

For Wednesday figures and NOTE, see following two pages.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Wednesday												
	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	1,897	1,914	1,928	1,940	1,935	1,941	1,937	1,937	1,939	1,951	1,971	1,981	1,978
Machinery	4,650	4,712	4,729	4,708	4,684	4,713	4,716	4,678	4,695	4,797	4,863	5,041	5,063
Transportation equipment	1,928	1,981	2,047	2,019	2,009	1,989	2,042	2,060	2,079	2,074	2,069	2,138	2,077
Other fabricated metal products	1,800	1,799	1,818	1,802	1,802	1,808	1,842	1,854	1,862	1,915	1,958	1,998	1,992
Other durable goods	2,169	2,175	2,171	2,119	2,133	2,167	2,170	2,176	2,180	2,183	2,224	2,242	2,221
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	2,882	2,843	2,727	2,668	2,484	2,458	2,422	2,438	2,426	2,429	2,398	2,409	2,370
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,159	2,124	2,146	2,127	2,146	2,179	2,208	2,271	2,308	2,358	2,381	2,414	2,428
Petroleum refining	1,585	1,836	1,911	1,907	1,900	1,933	1,935	1,927	1,903	1,897	1,912	1,908	1,918
Chemicals and rubber	2,538	2,478	2,377	2,372	2,334	2,313	2,328	2,349	2,344	2,384	2,452	2,470	2,476
Other nondurable goods	1,744	1,754	1,764	1,744	1,714	1,674	1,675	1,674	1,680	1,732	1,759	1,783	1,774
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	5,121	5,150	5,175	5,164	5,098	5,151	5,136	5,111	5,012	4,976	4,979	4,963	4,947
Trade: Commodity dealers	1,363	1,336	1,337	1,346	1,353	1,382	1,372	1,385	1,377	1,387	1,414	1,365	1,310
Other wholesale	3,421	3,403	3,388	3,359	3,328	3,348	3,364	3,422	3,432	3,470	3,503	3,542	3,538
Retail	3,776	3,615	3,562	3,622	3,589	3,651	3,815	3,801	3,822	3,887	3,800	3,834	3,857
Transportation, *communication*, & other public utilities:													
Transportation	5,287	5,308	5,171	5,288	5,295	5,260	5,230	5,233	5,242	5,271	5,309	5,317	5,324
Communication	1,226	1,247	1,324	1,200	1,141	1,164	1,153	1,155	1,162	1,177	1,153	1,054	1,075
Other public utilities	3,016	3,025	2,989	2,893	2,812	2,804	2,759	2,708	2,721	2,674	2,654	2,660	2,675
Construction	2,945	2,942	2,963	2,999	2,999	3,025	3,046	3,049	3,044	3,042	3,070	3,108	3,123
Services	6,264	6,220	6,259	6,272	6,291	6,256	6,301	6,320	6,376	6,440	6,448	6,510	6,521
All other domestic loans ^{r}	3,669	3,756	3,722	3,710	3,693	3,769	3,808	3,744	3,765	3,872	3,914	3,963	4,015
Bankers' acceptances	759	721	674	651	634	635	619	578	580	570	562	553	573
Foreign commercial & industrial loans	2,602	2,572	2,584	2,569	2,569	2,553	2,561	2,561	2,546	2,564	2,564	2,580	2,551
Total classified loans ^{r}	62,801	62,911	62,766	62,479	61,943	62,173	62,439	62,431	62,495	63,050	63,357	63,833	63,806
Total commercial & industrial loans of large commercial banks	^{r}74,149	73,958	73,831	73,516	^{r}72,896	73,111	73,364	73,590	73,727	74,204	74,520	75,074	75,047

Industry	Wednesday												
	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	June 4	June 11	June 18	June 25
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	1,980	1,986	2,002	2,001	1,979	1,982	1,974	1,983	1,997	1,996	2,013	1,955	1,956
Machinery	5,096	5,100	5,248	5,194	5,170	5,176	5,241	5,164	5,091	5,104	5,145	5,350	5,317
Transportation equipment	2,057	2,038	2,063	2,024	2,033	2,062	2,053	2,044	2,019	1,971	2,048	2,132	2,093
Other fabricated metal products	2,026	2,034	2,105	2,099	2,132	2,140	2,147	2,129	2,139	2,153	2,169	2,207	2,177
Other durable goods	2,230	2,226	2,273	2,266	2,275	2,282	2,342	2,348	2,350	2,360	2,413	2,449	2,436
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	2,397	2,369	2,338	2,380	2,361	2,371	2,442	2,468	2,383	2,426	2,400	2,473	2,544
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,450	2,511	2,568	2,539	2,549	2,576	2,592	2,601	2,603	2,610	2,643	2,666	2,710
Petroleum refining	1,908	1,930	1,992	2,034	2,016	2,012	1,998	1,994	2,018	2,042	2,054	2,074	2,068
Chemicals and rubber	2,488	2,472	2,568	2,587	2,572	2,595	2,637	2,692	2,725	2,758	2,767	2,752	2,742
Other nondurable goods	1,773	1,772	1,814	1,809	1,791	1,792	1,851	1,841	1,831	1,820	1,856	1,877	1,885
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	4,936	4,935	4,931	5,019	^{r}5,001	4,951	4,950	4,923	4,907	4,873	4,887	4,911	4,906
Trade: Commodity dealers	1,289	1,280	1,226	1,190	1,170	1,149	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,003	1,004	964	956
Other wholesale	3,579	3,582	3,620	3,657	3,615	3,606	3,579	3,587	3,542	3,522	3,505	3,542	3,558
Retail	3,867	3,850	4,121	4,188	4,300	4,257	4,227	4,175	4,164	4,212	4,238	4,339	4,306
Transportation, communication, & *other public utilities:*													
Transportation	5,335	5,305	5,305	5,222	5,262	5,247	5,277	5,243	5,330	5,335	5,387	5,441	5,479
Communication	1,121	1,125	1,191	1,170	1,154	1,152	1,142	1,130	1,122	1,131	1,110	1,195	1,198
Other public utilities	2,614	2,570	2,624	2,593	^{r}2,636	2,663	2,595	2,627	2,588	2,733	2,806	2,833	2,818
Construction	3,106	3,091	3,153	3,140	3,134	3,145	3,177	3,222	3,259	3,251	3,286	3,301	3,312
Services	6,545	6,573	6,648	6,665	6,712	6,692	6,698	6,694	6,760	6,791	6,829	6,839	6,757
All other domestic loans ^{r}	4,066	4,103	4,195	4,170	4,245	4,232	4,245	4,253	4,298	4,355	4,422	4,419	4,438
Bankers' acceptances	615	616	585	595	^{r}609	554	552	480	458	454	446	504	525
Foreign commercial & industrial loans	2,522	2,542	2,532	2,504	2,496	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,459	2,453	2,403	2,411	2,430
Total classified loans ^{r}	64,000	64,010	65,102	65,046	65,212	65,110	65,291	65,107	65,116	65,353	65,831	66,634	66,611
Total commercial & industrial loans of large commercial banks	75,269	75,337	76,568	76,462	76,659	76,579	76,768	76,668	76,636	76,983	77,474	^{r}78,429	^{r}78,403

For NOTE see facing page.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Wednesday												
	July 2	July 9	July 16	July 23	July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	1,963	1,980	1,952	1,937	1,946	1,944	1,951	1,956	1,947	1,955	1,974	2,011	2,009
Machinery	5,312	5,372	5,394	5,429	[r]5,400	5,363	5,336	5,270	5,224	5,179	5,275	5,654	5,597
Transportation equipment	2,117	2,110	2,131	2,110	2,114	2,121	2,121	2,096	2,085	2,119	2,098	2,220	2,232
Other fabricated metal products	2,196	2,193	2,202	2,169	2,171	2,192	2,183	2,151	2,102	2,116	2,080	2,130	2,118
Other durable goods	2,457	2,479	2,478	2,448	2,431	2,450	2,459	2,447	2,434	2,415	2,467	2,490	[r]2,528
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	2,591	2,557	2,561	2,613	2,507	2,488	2,405	2,482	2,415	2,481	2,561	2,622	[r]2,587
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,748	2,745	2,754	2,744	2,743	2,775	2,797	2,807	2,787	2,803	2,828	2,840	2,808
Petroleum refining	2,053	2,023	1,995	1,856	[r]1,882	1,868	1,833	1,845	1,829	1,831	1,740	1,745	1,825
Chemicals and rubber	2,777	2,779	2,752	2,750	2,726	2,721	2,692	2,646	2,637	2,614	2,615	2,692	[r]2,648
Other nondurable goods	1,906	1,910	1,924	1,926	1,928	1,935	1,931	1,942	1,953	1,964	1,953	2,028	2,048
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	4,821	4,833	4,815	4,775	4,744	4,695	4,701	4,697	4,679	4,702	4,910	4,801	4,852
Trade: Commodity dealers	929	931	950	919	882	876	864	821	815	822	814	800	824
Other wholesale	3,586	3,568	3,575	3,600	3,544	3,538	3,503	3,487	3,442	3,451	3,458	3,490	3,521
Retail	4,337	4,238	4,273	4,206	4,154	4,173	4,113	4,081	4,021	4,015	3,967	3,991	4,051
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities:													
Transportation	5,478	5,456	5,422	5,407	5,402	5,382	5,399	5,433	5,415	5,416	5,469	5,495	5,490
Communication	1,251	1,255	1,242	1,247	1,239	1,251	1,203	1,214	1,183	1,200	1,206	1,254	1,292
Other public utilities	2,934	2,922	2,929	2,971	3,010	3,065	3,041	3,001	3,030	3,069	3,067	3,091	3,113
Construction	3,257	3,255	3,280	3,292	3,263	3,306	3,318	3,309	3,275	3,255	3,255	3,294	3,286
Services	6,712	6,763	6,731	6,722	6,662	6,660	6,646	6,661	6,696	6,659	6,615	6,638	6,612
All other domestic loans	4,570	4,549	4,498	4,505	4,519	4,541	4,587	4,562	4,569	4,534	4,522	4,544	4,580
Bankers' acceptances	466	494	452	443	441	420	406	427	404	418	466	463	414
Foreign commercial & industrial loans	2,397	2,366	2,358	2,379	2,394	2,363	2,380	2,352	2,336	2,296	2,317	2,258	2,262
Total classified loans	66,858	66,778	66,668	66,448	66,102	66,127	65,869	65,687	65,278	65,314	65,657	66,551	66,697
Total commercial & industrial loans	[r]78,567	[r]78,505	[r]78,361	[r]77,978	[r]77,629	[r]77,609	[r]77,203	[r]77,084	[r]76,658	76,669	77,010	77,917	78,097

Industry	Wednesday												
	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 31
Durable goods manufacturing														
Primary metals	2,021	2,038	2,031	2,020	1,984	1,968	1,968	1,960	1,948	1,965	2,006	2,044	2,043	2,085
Machinery	5,578	5,565	5,565	5,524	5,376	5,427	5,502	5,526	5,514	5,510	5,694	5,942	5,970	5,926
Transportation equipment	2,228	2,241	2,298	2,312	2,264	2,222	2,255	2,249	2,348	2,342	2,371	2,474	2,531	2,632
Other fabricated metal products	2,115	2,107	2,124	[r]2,051	2,021	2,002	2,036	1,977	1,966	1,982	1,983	2,034	1,993	2,003
Other durable goods	[r]2,548	[r]2,554	[r]2,530	[r]2,488	2,424	2,431	2,431	2,399	2,380	2,386	2,438	2,538	2,509	2,515
Nondurable goods manufacturing:														
Food, liquor, and tobacco	[r]2,603	[r]2,669	[r]2,708	2,733	2,648	2,721	2,724	2,868	2,920	2,906	2,928	3,126	3,242	3,253
Textiles, apparel, and leather	2,792	2,772	2,757	2,690	2,610	2,588	2,585	2,538	2,496	2,470	2,437	2,429	2,391	2,337
Petroleum refining	1,835	1,725	1,671	1,654	1,631	1,650	1,657	1,631	1,632	1,662	1,679	1,673	1,695	1,718
Chemicals and rubber	[r]2,725	[r]2,692	[r]2,667	2,655	2,669	2,759	2,759	2,771	2,710	2,676	2,720	2,811	2,851	2,845
Other nondurable goods	2,032	2,024	2,029	2,016	2,013	2,019	1,998	1,987	1,994	2,003	2,003	2,038	2,067	2,084
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	4,891	4,847	4,840	4,846	4,814	4,783	4,788	4,798	4,758	4,721	4,768	4,820	4,810	4,837
Trade: Commodity dealers	822	850	921	938	949	1,023	1,062	1,078	1,081	1,122	1,131	1,142	1,131	1,190
Other wholesale	3,552	3,536	3,546	3,543	3,509	3,536	3,531	3,506	3,707	3,513	3,511	3,546	3,551	3,569
Retail	4,073	4,164	4,269	4,276	4,378	4,509	4,449	4,472	4,193	4,417	4,344	4,445	4,333	4,180
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities:														
Transportation	5,530	5,517	5,489	5,454	5,493	5,464	5,451	5,436	5,438	5,477	5,454	5,568	5,590	5,736
Communication	1,223	1,245	1,265	1,281	1,249	1,252	1,265	1,261	1,281	1,349	1,319	1,463	1,483	1,539
Other public utilities	3,266	3,245	3,233	3,232	3,202	3,237	3,157	3,078	3,145	3,214	3,184	3,322	3,351	3,565
Construction	3,238	3,219	3,214	3,227	3,180	3,148	3,140	3,170	3,121	3,131	3,097	3,138	3,128	3,142
Services	6,592	5,581	6,604	6,615	6,602	6,680	6,727	6,768	6,773	6,783	6,759	6,815	6,828	7,020
All other domestic loans	4,696	4,754	4,802	4,779	4,701	4,732	4,731	4,572	4,563	4,759	4,685	4,821	4,784	4,945
Bankers' acceptances	436	465	487	455	447	420	423	435	428	457	507	576	664	708
Foreign commercial and industrial loans	2,276	2,267	2,284	2,261	2,286	2,285	2,270	2,291	2,253	2,262	2,281	2,312	2,292	2,238
Total classified loans	[r]67,072	[r]67,077	[r]67,334	67,050	66,450	66,856	66,909	66,771	66,649	67,107	67,299	69,077	69,237	70,067
Total commercial and industrial loans	[r]78,440	[r]78,420	[r]78,667	78,296	77,649	78,117	[r]78,236	78,092	[r]77,987	[r]78,310	[r]78,486	[r]80,321	[r]80,458	[r]81,491

NOTE.—Data for sample of about 160 banks reporting changes in their larger loans; these banks hold about 70 per cent of total commercial and industrial loans of all weekly reporting member banks and about 60 per cent of those of all commercial banks.

Monthly figures are averages of figures for Wednesday dates.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months [1]	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months [2]	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days [1]	Federal funds rate [3]	U.S. Government securities (taxable) [4]						
					3-month bills [5]		6-month bills [5]		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues [7]
					Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield) [5]	Other [6]	
1969—Jan.	6.53	6.14	6.46	6.30	6.177	6.13	6.312	6.28	6.05	6.26	6.04
Feb.	6.62	6.33	6.47	6.64	6.156	6.12	6.309	6.30	6.19	6.21	6.16
Mar.	6.82	6.38	6.66	6.79	6.080	6.01	6.223	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.33
Apr.	7.04	6.38	6.86	7.41	6.150	6.11	6.168	6.13	6.03	6.11	6.15
May	7.35	6.54	7.38	8.67	6.077	6.03	6.149	6.15	6.10	6.26	6.33
June	8.23	7.25	7.99	8.90	6.493	6.43	6.725	6.75	6.86	7.07	6.64
July	8.65	7.89	8.39	8.61	7.004	6.98	7.285	7.23	7.14	7.59	7.02
Aug.	8.33	7.71	8.04	9.19	7.007	6.97	7.194	7.19	7.27	7.51	7.08
Sept.	8.48	7.61	8.14	9.15	7.129	7.08	7.316	7.31	7.35	7.76	7.58
Oct.	8.56	7.86	8.17	9.00	7.040	6.99	7.297	7.29	7.22	7.63	7.47
Nov.	8.46	7.92	8.18	8.85	7.193	7.24	7.565	7.62	7.38	7.94	7.57
Dec.	8.84	7.93	8.58	8.97	7.720	7.81	7.788	7.89	7.64	8.34	7.98
Week ending—											
1968—Dec. 28	6.38	6.00	6.47	6.25	6.278	6.20	6.401	6.35	6.38	6.41	6.17
1969—Jan. 4	6.56	6.00	6.50	5.95	6.199	6.15	6.332	6.32	6.24	6.34	6.12
11	6.58	6.13	6.58	6.43	6.227	6.17	6.365	6.35	6.11	6.37	6.18
18	6.53	6.13	6.50	6.36	6.215	6.10	6.375	6.26	5.95	6.22	6.02
25	6.50	6.13	6.38	6.46	6.076	6.10	6.233	6.25	6.05	6.22	5.95
Feb. 1	6.50	6.23	6.38	6.27	6.167	6.16	6.255	6.27	6.07	6.22	6.01
8	6.50	6.25	6.38	6.32	6.251	6.19	6.359	6.34	6.19	6.19	6.08
15	6.50	6.31	6.38	6.75	6.199	6.09	6.349	6.28	6.14	6.16	6.07
22	6.70	6.38	6.48	6.75	6.092	6.08	6.268	6.26	6.18	6.21	6.18
Mar. 1	6.75	6.38	6.63	6.61	6.080	6.10	6.258	6.30	6.26	6.26	6.29
8	6.75	6.38	6.68	6.75	6.215	6.11	6.342	6.27	6.30	6.28	6.37
15	6.75	6.38	6.70	6.75	6.049	6.01	6.233	6.16	6.19	6.23	6.34
22	6.88	6.38	6.63	6.82	6.108	6.00	6.221	6.16	6.17	6.19	6.34
29	6.88	6.38	6.63	6.87	5.946	5.94	6.096	6.06	6.10	6.18	6.30
Apr. 5	6.88	6.38	6.63	6.66	6.065	6.04	6.136	6.10	6.14	6.18	6.26
12	7.00	6.38	6.75	7.04	6.167	6.15	6.185	6.16	6.09	6.17	6.19
19	7.03	6.38	6.88	7.63	6.195	6.19	6.189	6.20	6.03	6.11	6.10
26	7.13	6.38	7.00	7.48	6.175	6.13	6.164	6.13	5.98	6.07	6.11
May 3	7.18	6.43	7.05	7.78	6.053	5.93	6.043	6.03	5.96	5.99	6.17
10	7.25	6.50	7.18	8.23	5.978	5.97	6.063	6.07	6.05	6.06	6.21
17	7.38	6.50	7.48	8.30	6.084	6.07	6.191	6.19	6.13	6.23	6.30
24	7.38	6.50	7.50	8.91	6.148	6.05	6.231	6.12	6.08	6.38	6.39
31	7.47	6.69	7.50	8.92	6.124	6.10	6.218	6.28	6.19	6.53	6.50
June 7	7.68	6.91	7.50	9.20	6.191	6.25	6.454	6.58	6.61	6.78	6.57
14	8.20	7.08	7.90	9.13	6.591	6.65	6.927	6.88	6.89	7.16	6.60
21	8.40	7.31	8.08	8.54	6.666	6.57	6.654	6.70	6.77	6.94	6.57
28	8.55	7.59	8.38	8.34	6.524	6.29	6.866	6.84	7.09	7.28	6.77
July 5	8.66	7.81	8.50	9.00	6.456	6.58	6.944	6.94	7.33	7.71	7.00
12	8.75	7.81	8.50	9.07	7.069	6.94	7.309	7.19	7.08	7.67	7.04
19	8.65	7.83	8.43	9.23	7.105	7.00	7.400	7.34	7.08	7.52	6.95
26	8.63	8.00	8.35	8.50	7.220	7.10	7.459	7.32	7.13	7.52	7.02
Aug. 2	8.50	8.00	8.18	8.05	7.172	7.08	7.313	7.19	7.16	7.53	7.07
9	8.38	7.83	8.03	9.57	6.994	6.98	7.085	7.11	7.29	7.42	7.01
16	8.38	7.75	8.10	9.18	7.081	6.99	7.277	7.25	7.32	7.56	7.14
23	8.30	7.65	8.00	8.79	6.856	6.86	7.121	7.15	7.17	7.45	7.03
30	8.25	7.56	8.00	8.82	7.098	7.06	7.293	7.27	7.30	7.59	7.14
Sept. 6	8.25	7.56	8.09	9.57	7.014	7.02	7.166	7.24	7.34	7.67	7.30
13	8.40	7.60	8.13	8.57	7.184	7.10	7.408	7.30	7.34	7.74	7.44
20	8.50	7.63	8.13	9.07	7.156	7.12	7.329	7.34	7.33	7.76	7.63
27	8.60	7.63	8.15	9.61	7.161	7.10	7.362	7.31	7.37	7.80	7.74
Oct. 4	8.83	7.73	8.25	9.11	7.106	7.02	7.340	7.31	7.41	7.93	7.93
11	8.73	7.88	8.25	9.43	7.046	6.98	7.289	7.33	7.34	7.76	7.74
18	8.63	7.91	8.25	9.68	7.042	7.01	7.327	7.30	7.25	7.62	7.36
25	8.50	7.94	8.15	8.68	6.975	6.94	7.265	7.24	7.04	7.42	7.12
Nov. 1	8.23	7.78	8.00	8.39	7.030	7.00	7.263	7.26	7.12	7.55	7.35
8	8.19	7.88	8.00	9.07	6.998	7.07	7.281	7.38	7.06	7.70	7.45
15	8.41	7.94	8.00	9.32	7.157	7.14	7.435	7.45	7.15	7.87	7.54
22	8.58	7.94	8.20	8.79	7.141	7.24	7.518	7.74	7.50	8.05	7.68
29	8.63	7.94	8.50	8.32	7.476	7.49	8.027	7.90	7.77	8.09	7.60
Dec. 6	8.63	7.98	8.38	8.91	7.453	7.60	7.613	7.83	7.55	8.11	7.64
13	8.75	7.88	8.53	8.75	7.702	7.81	7.803	7.92	7.61	8.32	7.95
20	8.93	7.89	8.63	9.14	7.920	7.88	7.922	7.89	7.61	8.37	8.06
27	9.00	7.90	8.72	9.18	7.804	7.82	7.815	7.82	7.67	8.44	8.10

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[1] Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.

[2] Averages of daily rates, published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90–179 day range.

[3] Seven-day average for week ending Wednesday.

[4] Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.

[5] *Bills quoted on bank discount rate basis.*

[6] Certificates and selected note and bond issues.

[7] Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/ price ratio		Earnings/ price ratio
		Total[1]	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1969—Jan.	5.74	4.89	4.58	5.34	6.89	5.59	7.32	6.78	6.98	7.02	5.93	3.06	....
Feb.	5.86	5.02	4.74	5.44	6.93	6.66	7.30	6.82	6.98	7.05	5.94	3.10	....
Mar.	6.05	5.25	4.97	5.61	7.11	6.85	7.51	7.02	7.16	7.23	6.09	3.17	5.66
Apr.	5.84	5.24	5.00	5.57	7.17	6.89	7.54	7.07	7.25	7.26	6.14	3.11	....
May	5.85	5.39	5.19	5.63	7.10	6.79	7.52	6.69	7.27	7.15	6.20	3.02	....
June	6.06	5.78	5.58	6.01	7.27	6.98	7.70	7.16	7.37	7.38	6.33	3.18	6.03
July	6.07	5.80	5.61	6.08	7.39	7.08	7.84	7.29	7.50	7.49	6.42	3.34	....
Aug.	6.02	5.98	5.74	6.28	7.37	6.97	7.86	7.29	7.57	7.40	6.45	3.37	....
Sept.	6.32	6.21	5.83	6.58	7.53	7.14	8.05	7.42	7.68	7.62	6.61	3.33	6.37
Oct.	6.27	6.12	5.80	6.45	7.72	7.33	8.22	7.59	7.76	7.91	6.79	3.33	....
Nov.	6.51	6.25	5.88	6.60	7.76	7.35	8.25	7.61	7.83	7.94	6.84	3.31	....
Dec.	6.81	6.84	6.50	7.23	8.13	7.72	8.65	7.95	8.16	8.39	7.19	3.52	....
Week ending—													
1968—Dec. 28	5.82	4.82	4.57	5.25	6.88	6.53	7.31	6.77	7.05	6.96	6.02	2.96	....
1969—Jan. 4	5.74	4.82	4.57	5.25	6.91	6.55	7.35	6.79	7.02	7.03	6.01	2.99	....
11	5.78	4.90	4.58	5.35	6.91	6.58	7.35	6.80	6.98	7.03	5.96	3.08	....
18	5.72	4.90	4.58	5.35	6.90	6.59	7.34	6.78	6.98	7.03	5.94	3.06	....
25	5.70	4.90	4.58	5.35	6.89	6.59	7.29	6.75	6.96	7.02	5.91	3.05	....
Feb. 1	5.79	4.95	4.60	5.40	6.87	6.59	7.27	6.74	6.99	6.98	5.89	3.05	....
8	5.88	5.03	4.72	5.45	6.90	6.63	7.29	6.78	6.98	7.02	5.88	3.04	....
15	5.76	5.03	4.72	5.45	6.94	6.66	7.31	6.84	6.99	7.06	5.90	3.03	....
22	5.86	4.97	4.70	5.38	6.93	6.66	7.28	6.83	6.99	7.05	5.93	3.12	....
Mar. 1	5.93	5.06	4.80	5.45	6.94	6.68	7.30	6.85	6.99	7.06	6.03	3.19	....
8	5.95	5.18	4.90	5.55	7.00	6.72	7.39	6.88	7.06	7.12	6.07	3.16	....
15	6.07	5.20	4.92	5.60	7.05	6.75	7.46	6.92	7.13	7.18	6.08	3.18	....
22	6.11	5.30	5.02	5.65	7.18	6.94	7.57	7.11	7.20	7.27	6.09	3.18	....
29	6.07	5.30	5.02	5.65	7.23	6.99	7.63	7.16	7.24	7.35	6.12	3.14	....
Apr. 5	6.01	5.27	5.00	5.61	7.23	6.99	7.60	7.13	7.25	7.37	6.08	3.12	....
12	5.93	5.28	5.05	5.60	7.21	6.97	7.59	7.12	7.24	7.34	6.15	3.11	....
19	5.79	5.24	5.00	5.57	7.17	6.88	7.55	7.07	7.23	7.28	6.12	3.13	....
26	5.75	5.19	4.95	5.50	7.12	6.81	7.50	7.03	7.27	7.19	6.18	3.13	....
May 3	5.77	5.19	4.95	5.50	7.11	6.80	7.50	7.03	7.29	7.14	6.18	3.05	....
10	5.70	5.19	4.95	5.50	7.10	6.79	7.49	7.00	7.27	7.13	6.13	3.03	....
17	5.77	5.30	5.10	5.55	7.06	6.75	7.48	6.96	7.24	7.10	6.15	2.98	....
24	5.92	5.47	5.30	5.67	7.09	6.78	7.55	6.98	7.26	7.16	6.23	3.02	....
31	6.11	5.58	5.40	5.80	7.14	6.83	7.58	7.03	7.30	7.22	6.28	3.05	....
June 7	6.09	5.73	5.55	5.95	7.19	6.90	7.62	7.10	7.31	7.28	6.27	3.07	....
14	6.05	5.82	5.60	6.05	7.24	6.96	7.66	7.16	7.31	7.33	6.29	3.17	....
21	6.03	5.82	5.60	6.05	7.31	7.03	7.74	7.21	7.38	7.43	6.37	3.22	....
28	6.04	5.75	5.55	6.00	7.33	7.03	7.77	7.19	7.45	7.46	6.38	3.27	....
July 5	6.08	5.75	5.55	6.00	7.34	7.03	7.77	7.19	7.45	7.48	6.36	3.20	....
12	6.11	5.70	5.52	5.98	7.39	7.08	7.83	7.27	7.51	7.52	6.43	3.27	....
19	6.05	5.70	5.52	5.98	7.41	7.10	7.88	7.31	7.51	7.53	6.39	3.33	....
26	6.04	5.80	5.62	6.05	7.40	7.10	7.85	7.32	7.51	7.47	6.39	3.40	....
Aug. 2	6.05	6.01	5.78	6.32	7.38	7.05	7.84	7.33	7.51	7.41	6.54	3.52	....
9	5.98	5.91	5.70	6.20	7.38	7.00	7.88	7.32	7.55	7.41	6.42	3.37	....
16	6.01	5.95	5.73	6.23	7.35	6.96	7.82	7.27	7.55	7.38	6.46	3.41	....
23	6.00	5.95	5.73	6.23	7.36	6.95	7.84	7.26	7.58	7.38	6.43	3.33	....
30	6.07	6.09	5.80	6.47	7.39	6.98	7.90	7.28	7.59	7.44	6.48	3.35	....
Sept. 6	6.18	6.09	5.80	6.47	7.43	7.05	7.95	7.34	7.60	7.49	6.46	3.33	....
13	6.23	6.27	5.85	6.65	7.50	7.12	8.03	7.39	7.68	7.56	6.58	3.33	....
20	6.31	6.27	5.85	6.65	7.55	7.16	8.07	7.43	7.68	7.67	6.64	3.35	....
27	6.41	6.19	5.82	6.55	7.58	7.19	8.08	7.45	7.70	7.69	6.74	3.31	....
Oct. 4	6.56	6.22	5.83	6.58	7.66	7.28	8.18	7.53	7.73	7.82	6.87	3.42	....
11	6.34	6.15	5.80	6.40	7.74	7.37	8.26	7.62	7.70	7.98	6.78	3.41	....
18	6.16	6.05	5.75	6.38	7.77	7.39	8.26	7.65	7.76	7.99	6.80	3.31	....
25	6.07	6.13	5.80	6.48	7.71	7.31	8.21	7.59	7.79	7.89	6.75	3.24	....
Nov. 1	6.32	6.16	5.84	6.52	7.68	7.25	8.17	7.54	7.80	7.82	6.75	3.27	....
8	6.34	6.06	5.75	6.42	7.68	7.26	8.19	7.55	7.79	7.84	6.78	3.25	....
15	6.46	6.14	5.78	6.50	7.70	7.29	8.19	7.56	7.76	7.89	6.75	3.24	....
22	6.61	6.33	5.95	6.67	7.78	7.38	8.28	7.62	7.84	7.98	6.85	3.33	....
29	6.60	6.47	6.05	6.83	7.89	7.50	8.38	7.75	7.96	8.09	6.99	3.43	....
Dec. 6	6.65	6.68	6.34	7.05	7.97	7.60	8.45	7.79	8.01	8.22	7.08	3.50	....
13	6.73	6.82	6.48	7.20	8.05	7.64	8.57	7.83	8.07	8.35	7.21	3.54	....
20	6.84	6.92	6.57	7.32	8.15	7.73	8.68	7.95	8.19	8.44	7.33	3.59	....
27	6.92	6.92	6.57	7.32	8.27	7.84	8.80	8.13	8.28	8.50	7.16	3.51	....

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[1] Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat.

NOTE.—Computed as follows: *U.S. Govt. bonds:* Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more. *State and local govt. bonds:* General obligations only, based on Thurs. figures. *Corporate bonds:* Average of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series. *Stocks:* Standard and Poor's Corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price. Ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on eight median yields for a sample of noncallable issues—12 industrial and two public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

NUMBER OF PAR AND NONPAR BANKING OFFICES

F.R. district, State, or other area	Total		Par						Nonpar (nonmember)	
			Total		Member		Nonmember			
	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices
Total, including Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands:[1]										
Dec. 31, 1968	13,598	19,186	12,666	18,868	5,977	14,582	6,689	4,286	932	318
Dec. 31, 1969	13,578	20,396	12,786	20,131	5,870	15,240	6,916	4,891	792	265
F.R. districts, Dec. 31, 1969:										
Boston	379	1,502	379	1,502	236	1,118	143	384	....	....
New York[1]	488	3,253	488	3,253	364	2,865	124	388	....	....
Philadelphia	483	1,416	483	1,416	345	1,017	138	399	....	....
Cleveland	806	1,853	806	1,853	475	1,536	331	317	....	....
Richmond	749	2,754	699	2,729	366	1,697	333	1,032	50	25
Atlanta	1,612	1,301	1,278	1,180	538	863	740	317	334	121
Chicago	2,547	2,198	2,547	2,198	952	1,448	1,595	750	....	....
St. Louis	1,506	809	1,354	757	465	442	889	315	152	52
Minneapolis	1,358	263	1,179	209	490	121	689	88	179	54
Kansas City	1,941	262	1,941	262	829	166	1,112	96	....	....
Dallas	1,306	235	1,229	222	640	122	589	100	77	13
San Francisco	403	4,550	403	4,550	170	3,845	233	705	....	....
State or area, Dec. 31, 1969:										
Alabama	268	247	206	232	109	190	97	42	62	15
Alaska	10	58	10	58	5	52	5	6	....	....
Arizona	12	300	12	300	5	221	7	79	....	....
Arkansas	248	155	176	144	80	99	96	45	72	11
California	149	2,898	149	2,898	77	2,599	72	299	....	....
Colorado	223	12	223	12	137	8	86	4	....	....
Connecticut	59	405	59	405	31	314	28	91	....	....
Delaware	19	79	19	79	7	37	12	42	....	....
District of Columbia	14	100	14	100	12	93	2	7	....	....
Florida	471	29	471	29	218	13	253	16	....	....
Georgia	432	268	260	256	72	199	188	57	172	12
Hawaii	7	130	7	130	1	7	6	123	....	....
Idaho	26	149	26	149	15	133	11	16	....	....
Illinois	1,086	74	1,086	74	501	56	585	18	....	....
Indiana	409	602	409	602	191	384	218	218	....	....
Iowa	668	301	668	301	154	75	514	226	....	....
Kansas	603	61	603	61	209	36	394	25	....	....
Kentucky	345	306	345	306	94	183	251	123	....	....
Louisiana	231	360	133	295	59	205	74	90	98	65
Maine	41	206	41	206	27	152	14	54	....	....
Maryland	122	491	122	491	54	304	68	187	....	....
Massachusetts	160	711	160	711	102	565	58	146	....	....
Michigan	331	1,157	331	1,157	203	952	128	205	....	....
Minnesota	723	10	723	10	223	6	500	4	....	....
Mississippi	181	323	89	251	44	143	45	108	92	72
Missouri	665	85	665	85	170	38	495	47	....	....
Montana	135	5	135	5	89	4	46	1	....	....
Nebraska	437	39	437	39	138	23	299	16	....	....
Nevada	8	81	8	81	5	71	3	10	....	....
New Hampshire	75	52	75	52	51	47	24	5	....	....
New Jersey	226	890	226	890	173	767	53	123	....	....
New Mexico	64	120	64	120	39	72	25	48	....	....
New York	313	2,298	313	2,298	253	2,175	60	[2]123	....	....
North Carolina	106	1,015	77	993	25	499	52	494	29	22
North Dakota	168	68	77	36	46	13	31	23	91	32
Ohio	521	1,216	521	1,216	339	1,024	182	192	....	....
Oklahoma	425	58	425	58	240	47	185	11	....	....
Oregon	51	318	51	318	11	240	40	78	....	....
Pennsylvania	491	1,616	491	1,616	342	1,216	149	400	....	....
Rhode Island	13	161	13	161	5	89	8	72	....	....
South Carolina	105	378	84	375	26	229	58	146	21	3
South Dakota	163	94	75	72	58	59	17	13	88	22
Tennessee	304	451	257	440	88	296	169	144	47	11
Texas	1,165	66	1,145	66	585	27	560	39	20	....
Utah	51	127	51	127	17	93	34	34	....	....
Vermont	43	78	43	78	26	45	17	33	....	....
Virginia	233	766	233	766	145	570	88	196	....	....
Washington	92	521	92	521	35	453	57	68	....	....
West Virginia	195	5	195	5	115	2	80	3	....	....
Wisconsin	601	252	601	252	165	77	436	175	....	....
Wyoming	70	2	70	2	53	1	17	1	....	....
Puerto Rico[1]	13	182	13	182	....	17	13	165	....	....
Virgin Islands[1]	7	20	7	20	1	20	6	....	....	....

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[1] Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands assigned to the New York District for purposes of Regulation J, "Check Clearing and Collection." Member branches in Puerto Rico and all except seven in the Virgin Islands are branches of New York City banks. Certain branches of Canadian banks (two in Puerto Rico and one in Virgin Islands) are included above in the table as nonmember banks; and *nonmember branches in Puerto Rico include eight branches of Canadian banks.*

[2] Includes nine New York City branches of three insured nonmember Puerto Rican banks.

NOTE.—Includes all commercial banking offices in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands on which checks are drawn, including 223 banking facilities. Number of banks and branches differs from that in the table on page A-96 of the Feb. 1970 BULLETIN, because this table includes banks in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands but excludes banks *and trust companies on which no checks are drawn.*

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Federal Reserve Bank or branch	Zip code	Chairman Deputy Chairman	President First Vice President	Vice President in charge of branch
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		John M. Fox	Earle O. Latham	
New York	10045	Albert L. Nickerson	Alfred Hayes	
		James M. Hester	William F. Treiber	
Buffalo	14240	Robert S. Bennett		A. A. MacInnes, Jr.
Philadelphia	19101	Willis J. Winn	David Eastburn	
		Bayard L. England	David Melnicoff	
Cleveland	44101	Albert G. Clay	W. Braddock Hickman	
		J. Ward Keener	Walter H. MacDonald	
Cincinnati	45201	Graham E. Marx		Fred O. Kiel
Pittsburgh	15230	Lawrence E. Walkley		Clyde E. Harrell
Richmond	23213	Wilson H. Elkins	Aubrey N. Heflin	
		Robert W. Lawson, Jr.	Robert P. Black	
Baltimore	21203	Arnold J. Kleff, Jr.		H. Lee Boatwright, III
Charlotte	28201	William B. McGuire		Edmund F. MacDonald
Atlanta	30303	Edwin I. Hatch	Monroe Kimbrel	
		John C. Wilson	Kyle K. Fossum	
Birmingham	35202	C. Caldwell Marks		Dan L. Hendley
Jacksonville	32201	Henry Cragg		Edward C. Rainey
Nashville	37203	Robert M. Williams		Jeffrey J. Wells
New Orleans	70160	Frank G. Smith		Arthur H. Kantner
Chicago	60690	Emerson G. Higdon	Charles J. Scanlon	
		William H. Franklin	Hugh J. Helmer	
Detroit	48231	L. Wm. Seidman		Daniel M. Doyle
St. Louis	63166	Frederic M. Peirce	Darryl R. Francis	
		Smith D. Broadbent, Jr.	Dale M. Lewis	
Little Rock	72203	Al Pollard		John F. Breen
Louisville	40201	Harry M. Young, Jr.		Donald L. Henry
Memphis	38101	Alvin Huffman, Jr.		Eugene A. Leonard
Minneapolis	55440	Robert F. Leach	Hugh D. Galusha, Jr.	
		David M. Lilly	M. H. Strothman, Jr.	
Helena	59601	Warren B. Jones		Howard L. Knous
Kansas City	64198	Dolph Simons	George H. Clay	
		Willard D. Hosford, Jr.	John T. Boysen	
Denver	80217	Cris Dobbins		John W. Snider
Oklahoma City	73125	C. W. Flint, Jr.		Howard W. Pritz
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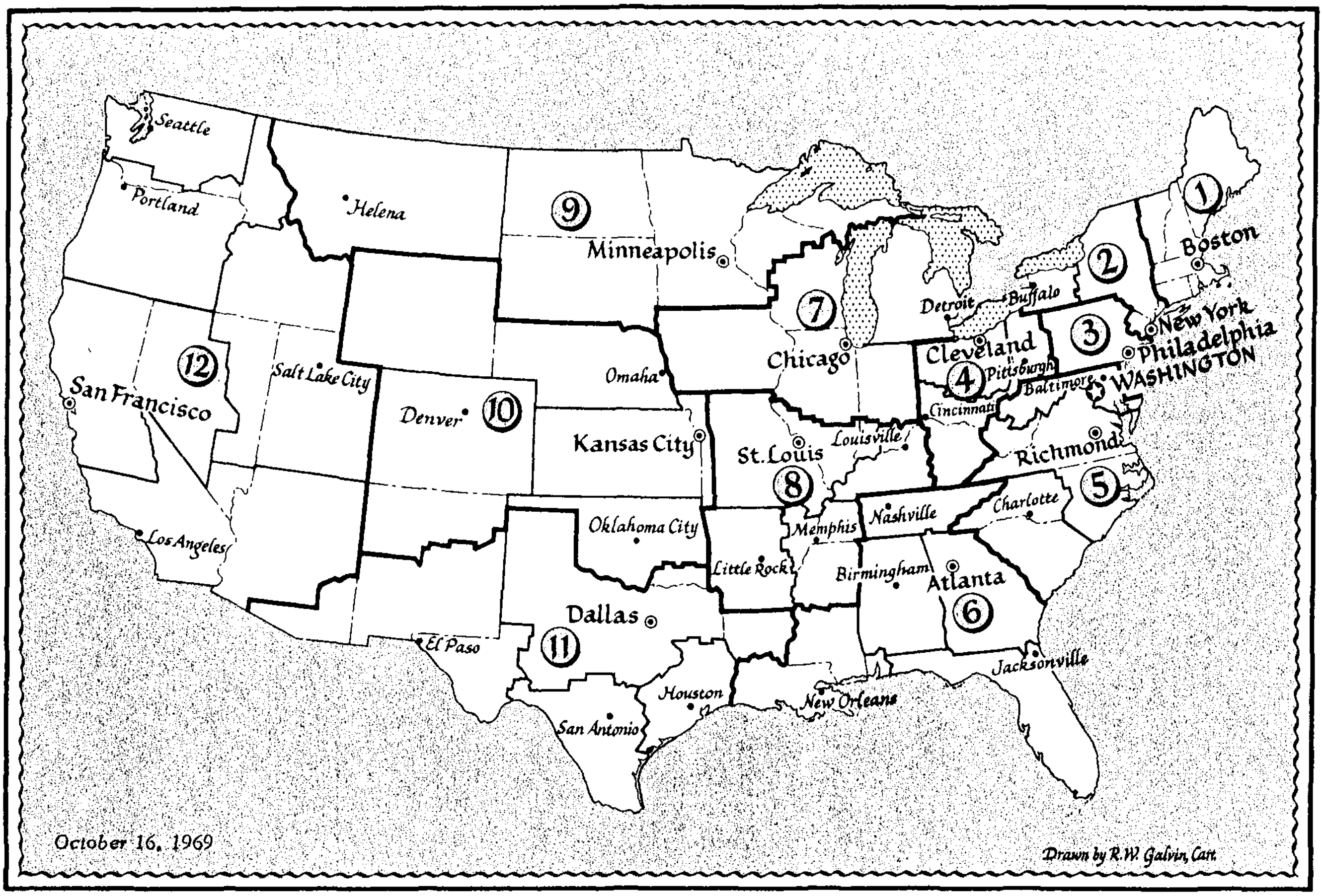
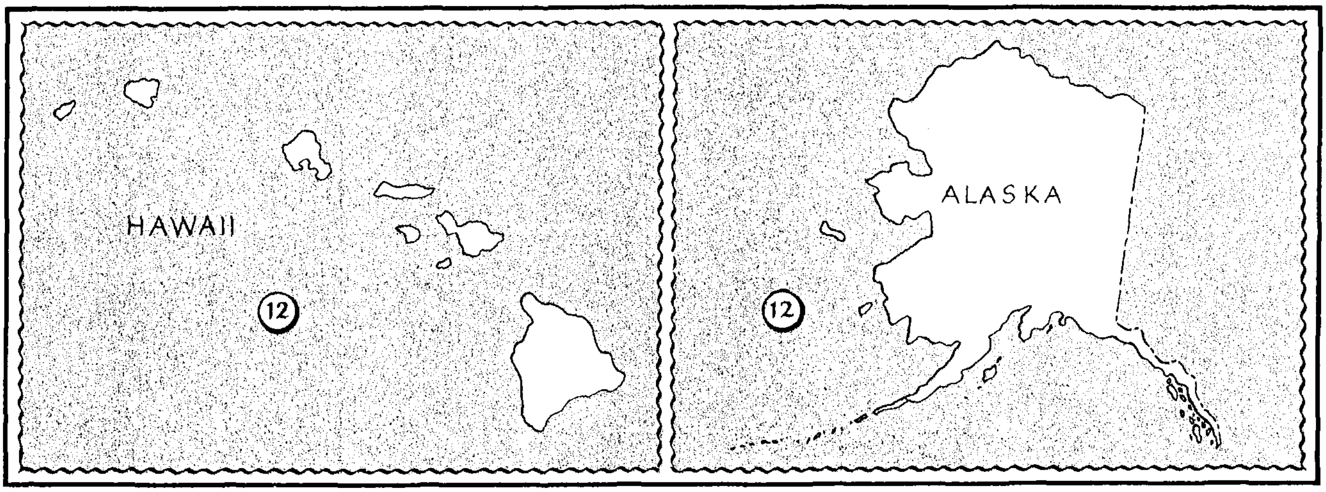
(References are to pages A-4 through A-108 although the prefix "A" is omitted in this index)

BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THEIR BRANCH TERRITORIES



THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



Legend

—— Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts —— Boundaries of Federal Reserve Branch Territories

✪ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

⊙ Federal Reserve Bank Cities • Federal Reserve Branch Cities