## Prefatory Note

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[^0]MONEY MARKET AND RESERVE RELATIONSHIPS

Recent Developaents
(1) Short-term market interest rates rose further on balance in the latter part of June and early July, as the squeeze on bank liquidity continued, as sizable Government and corporate demands on short-term credit markets loomed, and as final Congressional action on the surtax extension was delayed. Long-term corporate and municipal yields edged temporarily lower in the latter half of June as some investor interest in corporates developed and as the volume of tax-exempt issues slackened. But the yield declines in the corporate market were erased in large part in early July, reflecting the large corporate issue calendar in coming weeks. In general upward rate pressure was more pronounced in short-term than in long-term markets, possibly indicating some abatement in expectations of further sizable future interest rate increases. In this connection it might be noted that stock prices have dropped considerably further in recent days. And a vigorous rally developed in U.S. Government bond markets just before the week-end.
(2) With dealers reluctant to maintain more than minimal positions, Treasury bill rates fluctuated widely in response to seasonal bill demands and to prospects for increased supplies of bills and Agency issues. The Treasury auctioned $\$ 3-1 / 2$ billion of tax bills on July 9 and 11. And the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced that on July 15 it would offer $\$ 900$ million of new issues to raise $\$ 500$ million of new cash. The 3 -month Treasury bill rate fluctuated in a range of 6.07
to 7.04 per cent since the last Comittee meeting, and was most recently bid at around 6.90 per cent, 40 basis points above its level at the time of the meeting. With respect to private short-term interest rates, yields on 4 - 6 month commercial paper rose by about 25 basis points over the period to $8-3 / 4$ per cent, or a cost of $8-7 / 8$ per cent to the issuer.
(3) Although the wide range of variation in day-to-day money rates in recent weeks makes generalization difficult, it would appear that conditions were little changed from those prevailing in late May and the first three weeks of June. Federal funds traded mostly in an 8-1/2 -- 9-1/4 per cent range over the past three statement weeks, a range of fluctuation similar to that of the weeks just preceding. And for all member banks, average boriowings from the Federal Reserve were $\$ 1.3$ billion, also iittle changed from the preceding few weeks. Net borrowed reserves fluctuated in a $\$ 1-\mathbf{-} \$ 1.2$ billion range.
(4) Total member bank deposits declined at about a 13 per cent annual rate on average in June. Private demand deposits, and the money supply, were weaker than expected earlier, in part reflecting the absence of any growth in business loans over the month. Total time and savings deposits are estimated to have declined on average at $a$ 5-1/2 per cent annual rate, paced by a further $\$ 1-3 / 4$ billion drop in CD's. But banks did increase their Euro-dollar borrowings sharply over the month, and the bank credit proxy adjusted to include such borrowings declined on average at a 3.2 per cent annual rate, in line with staff expectations. Weekly reports on other nondeposit sources of funds indicate a rise of about $\$ 925$ million from the last Wednesday of May
to the last Wednesday of June. In the absence of such data for the earlier weeks in May, it obviously is impossible to calculate the rise in terms equivalent to the proxy series. However, it probably would not be unreasonable to guess that the average June level exceeded an average May level by an amount equivalent to about 3-4 percentage points in the proxy series.
(5) The following table summarizes the changes in major deposit and reserve aggregates for the last half of 1968 and the first two quarters of 1969.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Dec. } 68-68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jan. } & 69- \\ \text { Mar. } & 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { June '69 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total reserves | 9.8 | -1.3 | -0.6 |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 9.9 | -5.0 | -6.7 |
| Bank credit, as indicated by: |  |  |  |
| Proxy | 12.8 | -5.4 | -3.4 |
| Proxy plus Euro-dollars | 13.0 | -2.4 | -0.3 |
| Total loans and investments (as of last Wednesday of month) | 15.0 | 2,3 | 3.7 |
| Money supply | 6.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Time and savinge deposits | 17.1 | -6.5 | -3.6 |
| Savings accounts at thrift institutions | 6.4 | 6.1 | 3.6 |

NOTE: Dates are inclusive.

## Prospective Developments

(6) Maintenance of prevailing money market conditions would appear to encompass a Federal funds rate averaging around 8-3/4-2 9 per cent, member bank borrowings in a $\$ 1$-- \$1-1/2 billion range, and net borrowed reserves of around $\$ 1$ billion or a little more. The 3-month bill rate is likely to continue to gyrate-but in a higher 6-3/4--7-1/2 per cent range. The cost of carrying bills may tend to maintain the rate generally above 7 per cent, given slack seasonal demands and a rising supply of bills and competing instruments. Expectations, as they influence dealer willingness to take positions, will be an important factor affecting bill rate movements, with current very low positions providing scope for dealers to accumulate bills. Long-term rates, too, will be strongly influenced by expectations; while near-term demands on the capital market appear relatively strong, their upward impact on interest rates could be moderated, and perhaps reversed, by a bearish stock market and economic out look or by hopeful peace developments.
(7) On balance, the System will probably absorb reserves during the last half of July and provide reserves in the first half of August. The reserve projections do not include allowance for any reserves that may be required if the regulation eliminating from cash items amounts generated by Euro-dollar transactions is implemented. Presumably, these reserves would be supplied through additional open market operations unless the intention in issuing the regulation were to tighten domestic monetary conditions further. But individual bank adjustments might still result in some temporary money market churning.
(8) With the 3 -month bill rate so high, there is little prospect for any let-up in CD attrition over the next few eeks. It is now expected that outstanding CD's in July will decline by about \$1-1/2 -- \$l-3/4 billion, which, after allowing for seasonals, would be a larger run-off than in June. With respect to other time and savings deposits, banks (as well as thrift institutions) apparently experienced substantial net outflows around the interest-crediting period. And while these outflows should abate after the first several days of July, at current market yield levels no sizable inflow of other time and savings deposits is expected through mid-August. Thus, total time and savings deposits in July are expected to decline more rapidly then in June-in a 12 - 15 per cent, annual rate, range.
(9) The money supply in July may rise in a 3 - 6 per cent, annual rate, range. U.S. Government deposits are projected to decline sharply, but private demand deposits are not expected to show a commensurate rise, as corporations and others quickly economize on cash balances, given the tight position of banks and of corporations themselves,
(10) With banks stiffening loan terms and lending standards, and also unable to provide any significant support to securities markets, outstanding bank credit is expected to drop, on average, in July. Total reserves and member bank deposits are likely to decline sharply-in a 12 - 15 per cent, annual rate, range for the latter-but in order to accommodate some domestic customers banks will probably rely on the Euro-dollar market, even given the marginal reserve requirement proposal,
and other nondeposit sources. Assuming some further growth in Eurodollars from current advanced levels, the bank credit proxy adjusted to include Euro-dollars is expected to decline in a 5 - 8 per cent, annual rate, range. There is little reason to belfeve that nondeposit sources of funds will rise less rapidly than in June, given the continuing pressure on bank deposits; on the other hand, the incoming data are not suggestive of an accelerating trend.
(11) In August, total member bank deposits may decline only slightly further. Pressure may be eased by a little pick-up in consumertype time deposits and by a noticeably smaller amount of maturing CD's. Credit demands on banks in August may also be affected by dealer and bank support of the Treasury mid-August refunding. This refunding will be announced in late July, and will involve at least \$3.2 billion of publicly-held issues. In addition, the Treasury is expected to raise \$1-1/2 billion of new cash in late August.

Chat 1
MEMBER BANK RESERVES


Chart 2
MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS AND LIABILITIES TO OVERSEAS BRANCHES
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Chart 3

## MONEY SUPPLY AND BANK DEPOSITS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKIY AVERAGES OF DAILY FIGURES


Chart 4

## DEMAND DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY



MARGINAL RESERVE MEASURES
(Dollar amounts in millions, based on period averages of daily figures)

p - Preliminary.

Table 2
AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES
Retrospective Changes, Seasonally Adjusted
(In per cent, annual rates based on monthly averages of dally figures)

| Period | Reserye Agsregates |  |  | Monetary Variables |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total <br> Member Banl. Deposits | Money Supply |  |  | ```Cormercidl bank time deposits adjusted``` | ```Credit Proxy (Inc1. Euro- dollar borrowings)``` |
|  | Reserves | Reserves | Reserves |  | Total | Currency | Private Demand Deposits |  |  |
| Annualiy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | $+10.0$ | +11.5 | +102 | $+117$ | $+6.4$ | $+55$ | + 6.7 | +16 1 | +11.6 |
| 1968 | $+7.1$ | + 5.2 | $+71$ | + 8.6 | + 6.5 | + 74 | +62 | +11 3 | +9.5 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Quarter 1968 | $+7.5$ | $+0.7$ | $+71$ | $+7.0$ | + 4.6 | $+6.9$ | $+37$ | + 70 | $+74$ |
| 2nd Quarter 1968 | $+1.0$ | $+1.7$ | $+1.4$ | + 1.2 | + 8.7 | + 88 | + 9.0 | + 3.2 | + 3.5 |
| 3rd Quarter 1968 | $+10.4$ | +13.9 | $+104$ | +13.1 | $+4.5$ | $+6.7$ | + 3.6 | +17.9 | +140 |
| 4th Quarter 1968 | $+8.6$ | $+4.3$ | $+8.8$ | +12.2 | $+7.6$ | +66 | + 7.9 | +15.7 | +11.7 |
| 1st Quarter 1969 | - 1.0 | - 40 | + 0.6 | - 5.4 | + 1.9 | +74 | + 0.5 | - 65 | - 2.4 |
| 2nd Quarter 1969p | - 06 | -67 | - 1.5 | - 3.4 | + 2.9 | $+63$ | + 19 | - 36 | + 04 |
| Monthly: |  |  |  |  |  |  | +19 |  |  |
| 1968--April | - 7.3 | - 7.3 | - 5.6 | - 4.7 | $+5.9$ | + 8.8 | + 6.8 | $+2.6$ | - 3.8 |
| May | + 2.2 | + 0.6 | -06 | +17 | +11.7 | + 5.8 | +12.6 | + 32 | + 5.1 |
| June | +8.3 | +11.8 | +10.4 | $+6.5$ | +8.4 | +115 | + 7.5 | + 38 | + 9.3 |
| July | + 6.4 | +12.6 | +83 | $+9.0$ | +12.8 | $+5.7$ | +14.9 | $+140$ | +10.1 |
| August | +21.9 | +21.9 | +214 | +21.4 | + 5.7 | +114 | + 3.3 | +214 | +22.1 |
| September | + 2.8 | + 6.8 | + 14 | + 8.4 | - 5.0 | + 2.8 | - 7.3 | +173 | +94 |
| October | $+7.6$ | $+8.3$ | + 9.6 | +12 5 | $+4.4$ | + 2.8 | + 57 | $+177$ | +118 |
| November | + 69 | $+0.3$ | + 75 | +111 | +10.7 | +112 | $+105$ | +144 | +113 |
| December | +11.1 | $+4.2$ | + 9.2 | +127 | $+75$ | + 5.6 | $+7.3$ | +14 3 | +116 |
| 1969--January | $+6.1$ | + 3.1 | +113 | -49 | + 3.7 | + 55 | $+4.0$ |  |  |
| February | -4.7 | - 6.4 | -4.6 | -12 | +06 | +83 | - 1.6 | - 8.9 | +20 |
| March | -4.3 | - 8.7 | -47 | -102 | $+1.2$ | + 8.2 | -08 | 8.9 | -71 |
| April | -66 | -10.1 | - 3.1 | $+5.3$ | +i0.5 | +8.2 | +13.6 | - 1.2 | + 6.0 |
| May | +16 5 | +2.4 | +10.8 | -25 | - 3.1 | +109 | -6.3 | - 4.2 | - 16 |
| June P | -116 | -124 | -121 | -131 | +12 | +8.1 | - 16 | - 54 | - 32 |

p-Preliminary.

Table 3
AGGREGATE RESERUES AND MONETARY VARIABLES
Seasonally Adjusted
(Based on monthly averages of daily figures)

$\frac{1}{2}$ Includes currency outside the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the vailts of all commercial banks.
3/ Includes (1) demand deposits at all commercial bants, othicr than those due to domestic conmercial banks and the $U$. $S$. Government, less cash items in process of collection and Federal Reserve float, and (2) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks.
4/ Excludes interbank and US Government time deposits
$\overline{\mathbf{p}}$ - Preliminary

Table 4
ancregate reserves and monetary variables Seasonally Ad jusced
( $B$ ised on weekly quer ages of darly figures)


[^1]3/ Includes (1) demand deprits at ill commercial hank, othe than those due to domestic commercial banks and the $U S$ Government, less cash items in process of collection ard Federaı Reserve fioat, ad (2) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks
4) Excludes interbank and US Covernment time deposits
p - Preliminary.

SOURCE OF FEDERAL RESERVF CREDIT
Retrospective Changes
(Dollar amounts in millione of dollars, based on weekly averages of dally figurss)


1 Figures in parenthesis reflect reserve effect of match sale-purchase agrement.

- Includes effect of changes in special certificates of $\$+96$ malion of the week of April 9 , $\$+627$ million of the week of April 16 , and $\$-723$ million of the week of April 23.
p - Prelifinary.

Financlal market retationships in perspective

| Period | Moncy Market Indicators |  |  |  | bond Yields |  |  | Flow of Reserves, Bank Credit and Money, 5 A |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reserves (In millions of dollars for weeks ending in) |  | Federal <br> Funds <br> Rate <br> $1 /$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3-month } \\ \text { Treasury } \\ \text { Bill } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { US. } \\ \text { Coucrnment } \\ (20 \mathrm{yr}) \end{gathered}$ | ```Corporate New Issues (Aas) 21``` | Municipal <br> (Aas) | Nonborrowed Total <br> Reserves Reservis <br> (In millions  <br> of dollars)  |  | Bank Credit Proxy | Money Time <br> Supply Deposits <br>  j/ <br> dions of dollars)  |  |
| 1968--June | - 386 | 727 | 607 | 5.52 | 540 |  | 421 | + 251 | + 182 | $+1.5$ | $+13$ | $+0.6$ |
| July | - 192 | 523 | 6.02 | 5.31 | 529 | 6.51* | 4.12 | + 271 | + 142 | + 2.1 | + 2.0 | $+2.2$ |
| August | - 240 | 577 | 6.03 | 5.23 | 522 | 615 | 4.00 | + 475 | + 484 | + 5.0 | + 0.9 | $+3.4$ |
| September | - 146 | 492 | 5.78 | , 19 | 5.28 | 6.27 | 4.23 | + 150 | + 63 | $+2.0$ | - 0.8 | $+28$ |
| October | - 192 | 458 | 5.92 | 5.35 | 544 | 6.47 | 4.21 | + 185 | + 172 | $+3.0$ | +0.7 | $+2.9$ |
| November | - 255 | 541 | 581 | 545 | 5.56 | 6.61 | 4.33 | + 6 | + 158 | + 2.7 | $+1.7$ | $+24$ |
| December | - 327 | 743 | 602 | 596 | 588 | 6.79 | 4.50 | + 95 | + 254 | + 3.1 | +1.2 | +24 |
| 1969--January | - 491 | 715 | 6.30 | 614 | 5.99 | 692 | 4.58 | + 69 | +140 | - $1.5 \%$ | + 0.6 | - 18 |
| February | - 580 | 836 | 6.64 | 612 | 611 | 691. | 474 | - 143 | - 108 | - 03 | + 01 | - 1.5 |
| March | - 635 | 837 | 679 | 602 | 6.22 | 737 | 497 | - 194 | - 100 | - 2.5 | +02 | -- |
| April | - 844 | 1,031 | 741 | 6.11 | 6.03 | 717 | 5.00 | - 224 | - 151 | +1.3 | + 1.7 | - 02 |
| Mav | -1,116 | 1,359 | 867 | 6.04 | 6.11 | 722 | 514 | + 53 | + 378 | - 0.6 | - 0.5 | - 0.7 |
| June $\quad$ | -1. 087 | 1,355 | 8.90 | 644 | 628 | 758 | 5.58 | - 285 | - 280 | - 31 | + 0.2 | - 0.9 |
| 1969--June 4 | -1,152 | 1,521 | 9.20 | 6.16 | 6.40 | 752 | 5.55 | - 106 | + 86 | $-1.4$ | - 0.8 | - 0.4 |
| 11 | - 812 | 1,260 | 9.13 | 6.50 | 6.32 | 775 | 560 | + 137 | - 74 | + 01 | $+0.8$ | $+0.1$ |
| 18 | -1216 | 1,315 | 8.54 | 6.65 | 6.22 | 7.66* | 5.60 | - 517 | - 507 | - 1.2 | + 0.7 | - 0.5 |
| 25 P | -1 168 | 1, 325 | 8.34 | 6.48 | 6.27 | 7.50* | 555 |  | - 126 | -17 | - 0.2 | - 0.5 |
| July 2 p | -1 166 | 1,634 | 9.00 | 6.38 | 6.27 | 7.63 | 5.55 | 97 | + 402 | - 0.8 | + 0.9 | - 0.6 |
|  | -1000 | 1,019 | 907 | 6.93 | 6.34 | 7.68* | 552 |  | - 728 | -1.0 | - 0.8 | - 0.9 |
|  | Averages |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual rates of 1 ncrease 4/ |  |  |  |  |
| Year 1968 | - 210 | 548 | 558 | 5.36 | 545 | 6.47 | 420 | + 5.6 | + 71 | $+8.6$ | $+6.5$ | +11.3 |
| Seoond Half 1968 | - 218 | 529 | 5.77 | 5.42 | 544 | 6.50 | 4.22 | + 99 | $+9.8$ | +12.8 | $+6.1$ | +17.1 |
| First Half 1969 | - 784 | 1,034 | 745 | 6.17 | 6.12 | 7.20 | 4.99 | - 5.3 | -08 | - 4.4 | + 2.4 | - 50 |
| Rer.ent variation 1n growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7/3/68-12/18/68 | - 203 | 516 | 5.90 | 534 | 540 | 6.47 | 4.21 | + 9.9 | $+11.8$ | +14.1 | $+34$ | +18.1 |
| 12/18/68-7/9/69 | - 789 | 1,048 | 743 | 6.18 | 6.13 | 7.22 | 5.00 | - 7.1 | -4.9 | - 6.0 | $+2.1$ | - 6.4 |


Includes issues carrying 5-year and 10-year cal
Time deposits adjusted at ali commercialifanks.
kt - Reflects $\$ 400$ million reduction in member bank deposits resulting from withdrawal of a large country bank from System membership. Percentage annual rates are adjusted to eliminate this break in series.

Table 6

MAJOR SOURCES AND IISES OF RFSERVES
(Dollar amounts in millions, baced in weekly averages of daily figures)

$1 /$ For retrospective details, see Table 5.
2/ See reverse side for explanation.

-     - Preliminary

1. Changes in Federal Reserve credit indicate reserves needed to offset projected changes in required reserves and factors affecting the supply of reserves.
2. Projected changes in currency outside banks reflect seasonal movements plus an allowance for growth of about $\$ 50$ million per week.
3. Projected effects of Treasury operations, included in "technical factors," reflect scheduled and assumed calls in current two weeks and maintenance of Treasury balances with Federal Reserve at $\$ 1.0$ billion, thereafter.
4. Projected changes in required reserves assume the existing net reserve position of banks and the structure of interest rates in the market, as well as the current economic outlook. On the basis of these assumptions, projections reflect expected movements in bank credit and money in the period ahead, including the effects of such elements as the public's loan demand, repayments of previous loans, banks' investment preferences and willingness to supply loans, banks' desires and abilities to obtain time and savings deposits, and the Government's financing needs. The projections thus encompass normal seasonal developments, temporary bursts of loans demand and expected associated repayments not currently reflected by the seasonals, and whatever cyclical and growth demands for money and credit are expected in the projection period. Assumed Treasury financing operations include: $\$+3.5$ billion, July 18; $\$-0.7$ billion, August 1.

[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In some cases, original copies needed to be photocopied before being scanned into electronic format. All scanned images were deskewed (to remove the effects of printer- and scanner-introduced tilting) and lightly cleaned (to remove dark spots caused by staple holes, hole punches, and other blemishes caused after initial printing).
    ${ }^{2}$ A two-step process was used. An advanced optical character recognition computer program (OCR) first created electronic text from the document image. Where the OCR results were inconclusive, staff checked and corrected the text as necessary. Please note that the numbers and text in charts and tables were not reliably recognized by the OCR process and were not checked or corrected by staff.

[^1]:    Private demand deposits include denand deposis of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and ne
    $\frac{2}{3}$ Includs currency ourside the Teas ry, the Fedcr 1 ?eserve, and the vaulis of all commercial banks.

