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# MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS 

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee

By the Staff
board of governors of the federal reserve system

## MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITİONS

## Recent developments

(1) The money supply, both narrowly ( $M_{1}$ ) and broadly ( $M_{2}$ ) defined, grew more rapidly in March than targeted in the last bluebook, as the table shows. Growth in the adjusted bank credit proxy, however, fell somewhat short of its target rate, If these March figures are not significantly revised, $M_{1}$ will have grown at about an 8 per cent annual rate over the first quarter and at around a 5-3/4 per cent annual rate since September.

Recent Rates of Growth in Rey Monetary Aggregates
(Per Cent Annual Rates of Change)

|  | March |  | First Quarter |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bluebook Path | Actual 1/ | Bluebook $\qquad$ | Actual 1/ |
| $M_{1}$ | 5.5 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 8.2 |
| $M_{2}$ | 13.5 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 17.4 |
| Adjusted Proxy | 12.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 10.7 |

1/ Week ending March 31 is partly estimated.
(2) Shortly after the last Committee meeting, deposit data coming available for the first two weeks ending in March suggested that levels of $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ were running well above their bluebook target paths. As a result, annual growth rates for both money supply measures appeared
to be exceeding their bluebook targets by more than the 3 to 4 percentage point deviation allowable under the directive proviso. In light of this development, the Desk adjusted the sights of its open market operations slightly, aiming at a Federal funds rate in a $3-1 / 2$ to $3-3 / 4$ per cent range. Later in the month, the money supply remained above target levels, sustained in part by a much sharper drop in U. S. Government deposits at banks than had been projected at the time of the last meeting. The shortfall in Government deposits occurred chiefly because the Treasury had to delay planned new financing until Congress raised the Federal debt ceiling. The greater than anticipated drop in Government deposits also explains most of the shortfall in the bank credit proxy below target, although the further run-off of Euro-dollar borrowings by major banks was appreciably larger than assumed.

Recent Paths of the Key Monetary Aggregates (Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars)

|  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | Adjusted Credit Proxy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bluebook Path | Actuals | Bluebook path | Actuals | Bluebook Path | Actuals |
| Month |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 217.3 | 217.3 | 430.7 | 430.8 | 337.7 | 337.7 |
| March | 218.3 | 219.0e | 435.4 | 437.2e | 341.1 | $340.1 e$ |
| Week ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 3 | 217.3 | 218.5 | 432.8 | 434.6 | 338.9 | 339.6 |
| 10 | 217.8 | 218.3 | 433.9 | 435.2 | 340.4 | 340.4 |
| 17 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 435.5 | 436.2 | 341.5 | 340.5 |
| 24 | 218.8 | 219.3 | 436.5 | 438.5 | 341.6 | 338.9 |
| 31 | 218.7 | 220.5 e | 437.2 | 440.4 e | 341.1 | 340.2e |

e--Estimated.
(3) Even though the Desk has been aiming over most of the intermeeting period at a Federal funds rate in the $3-1 / 2$ to $3-3 / 4$ per cent range,
unforeseen technical factors have continued to push the funds rate to or above the high end of this range, despite very large System repurchase agreements with dealers. In the tax date week, ending March 17, the effective funds rate averaged over 3.90 per cent, and in the week ending March 31 , the average slightly exceeded 4.00 per cent. A succession of large daily shortfalls in Desk estimates of reserve availability from float and the Treasury balance intensified the money market tightaess in the tax date week. In the latest week, which included the publication date for bank statements, normal pressures arising from bank desires to avoid borrowing on the final day of the quarter were strongly accentuated by heavy dealer demands for financing, including the need to pay for the new tax bill noted below. In the week ending March 31 , net free reserves amounted to $\$ 163 \mathrm{million}$, as a number of major banks-uncertain about their statement date positions--ran cumulative reserve surpluses in excess of what could be carried over. In the tax date week, net borrowed reserves averaged about $\$ 55$ million, while in the statement week ending March 24 they averaged $\$ 270$ million. Member bank borrowings averaged about $\$ 290 \mathrm{million}$ over the three week period.
(4) Treasury bill yields, while fluctuating rather widely since the last meeting of the Committee, show net advances for the period of as much as 35 basis points. Most recently, the 3 -month issue has been quoted around 3.65 per cent. Other short-term interest rates have shown less variability than Treasury bill rates, but have also tended to back up somewhat in response to the changes in bill rates. A key factor in the recent rise of short-term rates has been the heavy volume of Treasury

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cash financing in the bill market. These operations involve a $\$ \mathbf{2}$ billion addition to the April tax bill \{auctioned March 24 for payment March 30 without tax and loan credit); a $\$ 2.2$ billion bill strip (auctioned March 31 for payment April 6); and $\$ 800$ million of new 6-month bills (being offered $\$ 200$ million at a time in the four weekly auctions starting March 22). Moreover, with the Federal funds rate tending to rise over the period, and with no further Federal Reserve cut in the discount rate, market participants began to ask whether the System might be moving toward a somewhat tighter money market stance in view of large short-term capital outflows from the $U . S$. and resultant uneasiness in foreign exchange markets and in light of the recently more rapid growth of the monetary aggregates. This tended to encourage the modest rise in short-term rates and was also a factor in the recent hesitation in capital markets and the partial reversal of long-term rate declines.
(5) The table on the next page summarizes seasonally adjusted annual rates of change in major financial aggregates for selected periods.

|  | $-5-$ <br> Third Quarter (Sept. over $\qquad$ June) | Fourth Quarter (Dec. over $\qquad$ | First Quarter (Mar. over Dec.) | Last 6 months (Mar. over Sept.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Reserves | 19.1 | 6.6 | 11.0 | 8.9 |
| Nonborrowed Reserves | 24.4 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (Currency plus denand deposits 1/) | 6.1 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| $M_{2}\left(M_{1}\right.$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 11.0 | 9.2 | 17.4 | 13.5 |
| $M_{3}$ ( $M_{2}$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 10.3 | 9.7 | $18.23 /$ | 13.24/ |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (Bank credit proxy adj.) | 17.2 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 9.6 |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 13.9 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 9.8 |
| Short-term market paper <br> (actual \$ change in billions) |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | \$ 8.5 | \$ 4.3 | \$ 1.9 | \$ 6.2 |
| Bank-related commercial paper N.S.A. | $-3.0$ | - 2.3 | 0.731 | -1.54/ |
| Nonbank commercial paper | - 1.2 | 1.5 | $-0.5 \frac{3}{}$ | 1.041 |
| 1/ Other than interbank and U.S. Government. <br> $\underline{2} /$ Based on month-end figures. Includes loans sold to affiliates and branches. <br> 3/ February 1971 over December 1970. <br> 4/ February 1971 over September 1970. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| N. S.A. Not seasonally adjusted. |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: All items are based on averages of daily figures, except for data on total loans and investments of commercial banks, commercial paper and thrift institutions--which are either end-of-month or last Wednesday of month figures. |  |  |  |  |

## Prospective developments

(6) The table on the next page shows three alternative monthly paths for key monetary aggregates through the second quarter. Money market conditions now estimated to be consistent with these paths are noted below, using the annual rates of growth in $M_{1}$ as an index of the collection of aggregates.

|  | Federal funds rate | Member Bank Borrowings | Net <br> Reserves | $M_{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alternative A | 3-3/4 | 250-350 | +50 to -150 | 9\% |
| Alternative B | 4--4-3/4 | 400-500 | -150 to -300 | 7\% |
| Alternative $C$ | $4-3 / 4--5-1 / 2$ | 500-600 | -250 to -400 | 6\% |

(7) The money market specifications for alternative A include a Federal funds rate around $3-3 / 4$ per cent, the most recent Desk operating target. The Federal funds rates assumed to be consistent with the various monetary aggregate paths are all somewhat higher than specified at the time of the last FOMC meeting for given second quarter growth rates in $M_{1}$ - This is partly because demand for $M_{1}$ in March was stronger than anticipated under prevailing money market conditions. The funds rates have been moved up more for alternatives $B$ and $C$, since these alternatives involve a slowing in the $M_{1}$ growth rate over the second quarter from the recent pace and since there is one month less than there was at the time of the last meeting to affect public demand for cash balances in the second quarter.

(8) Under all three alternatives, growth rates in $M_{2}$ are expected to slow from the exceptionally rapid first quarter pace. Growth in time and savings deposits other than large CD's has slowed somewhat in recent weeks. It is expected to slow further as a result of spreading downward adjustment by banks in rates offered on time deposits and as the public's shift from market to deposit assets tends to lose force. Growth in the bank credit proxy in the second quarter may also be slower than in the first. With banks already quite liquid and loan demand expected to be modest, large CD's are expected to grow relatively little over the quarter, although banks may seek longer-term CD's more actively if expectations of rising interest rates become prevalent. Liabilities to foreign branches are assumed to decline more slowly-apart from an abrupt adjustment related to financing of the recently announced offshore Treasury issue--as the cost of holding the relatively small amount of such liabilities remaining becomes less burdensome. After the new Treasury certificate goes on the books, about half of the banks' remaining Euro-dollar base would be in the form of high-yielding Ex-Im Bank and Treasury securities.
(9) Assuming a Federal funds rate trading around 3-3/4 per cent, growth in $M_{1}$ in April-mat around 10 per cent-is expected to be little changed from the March pace. In large part this growth rate reflects the high level of demand deposits already reached by the end of March; if there were no change from that level during April, M1 would average 8 per cent higher than in March. Even at the higher funds rates specified under alternatives $B$ and $C$, the slowing in the growth rate
in April is likely to be modest, with more of an effect later in the quarter. Weekly paths for the various monetary aggregates are shown in the table on the next page.
(10) With money market conditions as specified for alternative $A$, the 3 -month bill rate is likely to be in a $3-1 / 4--3-3 / 4$ per cent range between now and the next meeting of the Committee. Reinvestment demand from the $\$ 4-1 / 4$ billion maturing April tax bill, temporary purchases from the proceeds of a large though diminishing volume of capital market financing, temporary investment of State and local tax receipts, and potentially large demands from foreign monetary authorities may exert downward pressure on bill rates. However, higher Federal funds rates--such as contemplated under alternatives $B$ and $C$--would likely raise bill rates significantly--with the 3 -month bill perhaps up to ranges of 3-3/4--4-1/2 per cent and 4-1/2--5-1/4 per cent, respectively-as dealers attempt to get out from under sizable bill positions.
(11) The Treasury is expected to announce its mid-May refunding on April 28. Nearly $\$ 6$ billion of publicly held securities mature. It is too early to tell whether an advance refunding will be undertaken and/or whether some new cash will be raised in conjunction with the refunding. The possibilities of an advance refunding will depend in part on whether or not money market conditions tighten significantly between now and then. The Treasury may, however, offer a coupon issue maturing in more than seven years as a part of the mid-May financing.
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Alternative Weekly Paths of Key Monetary Aggregates (Seasonally adjusted, in billions of dollars)

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A1t. A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 1971 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 24p | 219.3 | 219.3 | 219.3 | 438.5 | 438.5 | 438.5 |
|  | 31 e | 220.5 | 220.5 | 220.5 | 440.4 | 440.4 | 440.4 |
| April | 7 | 220.6 | 220.6 | 220.6 | 441.0 | 441.0 | 441.0 |
|  | 14 | 221.6 | 221.5 | 221.5 | 442.6 | 442.5 | 442.5 |
|  | 21 | 219.7 | 219.5 | 219.4 | 441.4 | 441.2 | 441.1 |
|  | 28 | 221.3 | 221.0 | 220.8 | 443.6 | 443.3 | 443.0 |
| May | 5 | 221.3 | 220.8 | 220.6 | 444.6 | 443.9 | 443.6 |
|  |  | Adjust | Credit | roxy |  | 1 Reserv |  |
|  |  | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 1971 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 24p | 338.9 | 338.9 | 338.9 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
|  | 31 e | 340.2 | 340.2 | 340.2 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| April | 7 | 342.4 | 342.4 | 342.4 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 30.6 |
|  | 14 | 343.4 | 343.4 | 343.3 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 30.6 |
|  | 21 | 343.9 | 343.8 | 343.7 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
|  | 28 | 344.0 | 343.7 | 343.6 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 30.9 |
| May | 5 | 345.0 | 344.5 | 343.3 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 31.2 |

p--Preliminary.
e--Estimated from partial data.
(12) Long-term markets are likely to remain sensitive to money market conditions as indicators of Federal Reserve policy. Thus, attainment of the conditions specified in alternative A would be likely to reinfore other trends in capital markets now expected to contribute to some further decline in long-term rates, as noted in the Greenbook. On the other hand, if money market conditions are made firmer, as specified under alternatives $B$ and $C$, shifts in market expectations about the course of short-term rates and monetary policy might tend to offset the underlying trends. A rise in long-term rates would seem likely if the Federal funds rate were to trend convincingly above 4 per cent, with the rise in long rates largest if money market conditions were to tighten as much as specified under alternative $C$.

Possible directive language
(13) Alternative $A$. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to retain the form of the present directive, involving a primary instruction concerned with money market conditions and long-term interest rates and a proviso clause relating to the aggregates.
"To implement this policy, System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining prevailing money market conditions while accommodating any downward movements in long-term rates; provided that money market conditions shall be modified if it appears that the monetary and credit aggregates are deviating significantly from the growth paths expected, TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FORTHCOMING TREASURY FINANCING."

With respect to the proposed reference to the forthcoming Treasury financing (in this and the other alternatives) the Treasury's announcement is expected on April 28, as indicated in paragraph (11) above. If the Committee adopts this alternative, it may wish to consider the money market conditions noted for alternative A in paragraph (6) as a description of "prevailing" conditions, and for purposes of the proviso clause, to adopt the aggregate growth paths discussed earlier in connection with alternative A as the "expected" paths. The Committee could also specify a slower growth path for purposes of the proviso, the effect of which would be to
activate the proviso sooner if the staff projections prove to be correct. Or, if the Committee so desires, it could use a directive with a structure similar to alternative A but with the specifications for money market conditions and aggregates given above in connection with alternative $B$ or $C$. In such a case, the language preceding the proviso clause might be modified to call for "attaining firmer money market conditions;".
(14) Alternative B. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides (a) to formulate its primary instruction in terms of desired growth rates for the aggregates, and (b) to adopt as targets the growth rates (including a 7 per cent second-quarter rise in $M_{1}$ ) discussed earlier in connection with alternative $B$, which would be somewhat more moderate than the rates experienced recently,
"To implement this policy, THE COMMITTEE SEEKS TO PROMOTE SOMEWHAT MORE MODERATE GROWTH IN MONETARY AND CREDIT AGGREGATES OVER THE MONTHS AHEAD, WHILE CONTINUING TO MEET SOME PART OF RESERVE NEEDS THROUGH PURCHASES Of COUPON ISSUES IN THE INTEREST OF PROMOTING ACCOMMODATIVE CONDITIONS IN LONG-TERM CREDIT MARKETS. System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining prevaitiag BANK RESERVES AND money market conditions CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OBJECTIVES, TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FORTHCOMING TREASURY FINANCING white-aeeomelating-any-dewamaxd-meve-

evaditions-shati-be-medifict-if-it-appears-that-6he menetary-and-eredit-aggregates-aze-deviating-sigaifi-eantły-fxem-the-gzewth-paths-expeeted."

Accommodation of declines in long rates is not listed as a specific Committee objective under this (and the following) alternative because of the likelihood that such rates would rise if the money market is firmed to the degree that would appear to be necessary to achieve the aggregate growth rates specified. However, a reference is suggested to purchases of coupon issues "in the interest of promoting accommodacive conditions in long-term credit markets" on the assumption that even if the Committee adopts this alternative it will want to index a concern with conditions in capital markets.
(15) Alternative C. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to adopt as targets the growth rates for the aggregates (including a 6 per cent second quarter rise in $M_{1}$ ) discussed earlier in connection with alternative $C$.
"To implement this policy, THE COMMITTEE SEEKS ro promote moderate growth in monetary and credit aggregates OVER THE MONTHS AhEAD, While CONTINUING TO meet some part of reserve needs through purchases of coupon Issues in THE INTEREST OF PROMOTING ACCOMMODATIVE CONDITIONS IN LONG-TERM CREDIT MARKETS, System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining patevaiting BANK RESERVES AND money market conditions CONSISTENT WITH

# THOSE OBJECTIVES, TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FORTHCOMING TREASURY FINANCING whize-aceemmedatigg-any-dewnward   that-もhe-menetazy-and-eredit-aggiegates-aze-deviatiag  

 This language differs from alternative $B$ only in the use of the term "moderate" to describe the lower target growth rates for the aggregates. That term is suggested because the second-quarter growth rates specified are within the range the Committee recently has considered moderate in an absolute sense.
## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## INTEREST BEARING SOURCES OF BANK FUNDS



## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES





AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES
RETROSPECTIVE CHANGES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(Annual rates in per cent)

| Period | Reserve Aggregates |  | Monetary Variables |  |  |  |  |  | Addenda |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 <br> Nonborrowed Reserves | Member Bank Deposits |  | Money Supply |  |  | Time Deposits Adjusted | Thrift Instit Deposits | 10 <br> Nonbank Commercial Paper |
|  | Total Reserves |  |  | Adjusted Credit Proxy | $5$ <br> Total | $6$ <br> Currency | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 7 & \text { Private } \\ \text { Demand } \\ & \text { Deposits } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Annually |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | $+7.8$ | $+6.0$ | $+9.0$ | n a. | $+7.8$ | + 7.4 | + 7.9 | +11.1 | $+6.3$ | n.a. |
| 1969 | - 1.6 | - 3.0 | - 4.0 | n.a. | + 3.1 | $+6.0$ | + 2.4 | - 5.0 | $+3.4$ | n.a. |
| 1970 |  | +9.5 |  | + 8.3 | +5.4 | +6.3 | + 5.1 | +18.4 | + 7.8 | +7.3 |
| Semi-annually |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ist Half 1969 | + 0.7 | - 3.7 | - 3.5 | n.a. | $+5.1$ | $+6.5$ | + 4.7 | - 3.5 | $+5.3$ |  |
| 2nd Half 1969 | - 3.9 | - 2.4 | - 4.6 | - 1.2 | $+1.2$ | + 5.4 | +0.1 | - 6.6 | +1.6 | +28.3 |
| 1st Half 1970 | - 0.2 | +1.9 | $+3.3$ | + 3.5 | $+5.9$ | + 7.8 | $+5.3$ | + 7.8 | $+4.7$ | +12.8 |
| 2nd Half 1970 | +13.0 | +17.1 | +20.0 | +12.9 | $+4.8$ | $+4.6$ | + 4.7 | +27.9 | +10.6 | +1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd Qtr. 1969 | - 9.3 | - 4.8 | - 9.4 | - 4.3 | $+0.8$ | $+4.5$ | - ${ }^{-7}$ | -12.7 | + 1.8 | $+31.6$ |
| 4th Qtr. 1969 | + 1.4 | - 0.1 | +0.1 | $+2.0$ | + 1.6 | $+6.2$ | $+0.3$ | - 0.4 | + 1.4 | +23.2 |
| Ist Qtr. 1970 | - 2.9 | - 0.4 | $+0.6$ | $+0.5$ | $+5.9$ | $+6.1$ | $+5.3$ | + 1.4 | $+2.5$ | $+17.8$ |
| 2nd Qtr. 1970 | $+2.6$ | $+4.1$ | $+6.0$ | $+6.5$ | $+5.8$ | + 9.4 | + 5.3 | +14.1 | + 7.0 | +7.5 |
| 3rd Qtr. 1970 | +19.1 | $+24.4$ | +24.1 | +17.2 | $+6.1$ | + 3.3 | + 6.7 | +32.2 | +9.3 | -16.2 |
| 4th Qtr. 1970 | $+6.6$ | + 9.4 | +15.1 | +8.3 | $+3.4$ | + 5.8 | $+2.7$ | +21.8 | +11.5 | $+20.4$ |
| $\frac{\text { Mobthly }}{\text { ata }}$ | $+6.3$ | +12.1 | -- | + 0.8 | $+0.6$ | + 2.6 | + 0.8 | + 3.7 | + 1.3 | +27.4 |
|  | $+3.1$ | $+72$ | - 4.2 | - 3.5 | $+9.4$ | + 5.2 | $+9.9$ | - 8.0 | - 2.5 | $+12.6$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { 1970: } & \text { Jan. } \\ \text { Feb. } \end{array}$ | +12.0 | +15.6 | - 8.8 | - 5.5 | - 4.1 | +5.2 | -6.8 | + 1.2 | + 3.1 | +26.2 |
| March | - | + 7.5 | +14.0 | $+10.7$ | $+12.3$ | + 7.8 | +12.9 | +11.2 | $+6.7$ | +13.8 |
| April | +21.3 | +25.4 | +16.8 | +13.7 | + 9.9 | +10.3 | $+10.5$ | +19.7 | +8.1 | +34.4 |
| May | -13.9 | -19.0 | - 4.5 | - 1.2 | $+5.2$ | +15.3 | +3.0 | +10.9 | $+5.3$ | $+18.9$ |
| June | $+0.5$ | $+6.2$ | $+5.8$ | $+7.0$ | $+2.3$ | $+2.5$ | $+2.2$ | +11.4 | $+7.3$ | -30.0 |
| July | $+6.0$ | -16.1 | $+22.7$ | +18.1 | + 5.7 | $+7.5$ | $+4.4$ | +35.6 | +11.9 | -87.5 |
| Aug. | +23.3 | +48.8 | +29.2 | +23.2 | + 6.8 | $+2.5$ | +8.9 | +28.8 | +5.9 | -7.2 |
| Sept. | +27.3 | $+40.1$ | +19.0 | $+9.7$ | $+5.7$ | -- | $+6.6$ | +29.8 | +10.0 | +49.6 |
| Oct. | - 1.9 | -- | +10.1 | $+1.1$ | $+1.1$ | $+7.5$ | - 0.7 | +20.3 | $+10.6$ | +32.4 |
| Nov. | +3.6 | $+4.4$ | +13.1 | $+7.0$ | + 2.8 | $+4.9$ | $+2.2$ | +15.1 | +9.4 | -28.7 |
| Dec. | +18.4 | +22.8 | +21.4 | +16.5 | $+6.2$ | $+4.9$ | + 6.6 | +28.8 | +14.2 | +58.1 |
| 1971: Jan. Feb. | +12.2 +11.4 | +8.8 +15.1 | +16.1 +19.3 | +10.5 +12.9 | +1.1 +14.0 | +7.4 +9.8 | -1.4 +16.0 | +25.5 +28.6 | $\begin{aligned} & +24.9 \\ & +18.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.0 \\ -10.9 \end{array}$ |

 on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related comercial paper are included beginning October 1 , 1970 .

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED


NOTES: Aggregate reserve series have been adjusted to eliminate changes in percentage reserve requirements against deposits, but reserve requirements on Euro-dollar borrowings are included beginning october 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are inciuded beginning Oetober 1 , 1970. Adjusted credit proxy includes mainly total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, bank-related contuercial paper, and Eurodollar borrowings of U.S. banks. Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks. Monthly data are daily averages except for nonbank cormercial paper figures which are for last day of month.

Table 4
MARGINAL RESERVE MEASURES
(Dollar amounts in millions, based on period averages of daily figures)

| Period | ```Free reserves``` | Encess reserves | Member Banks Borrowing s |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Reserve C |  | Other | Country |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8 N.Y. | Outside N.Y. |  |  |
| Monthly (reserves weeks <br> ending in):      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969--July | -1,045 | 266 | 1,311 | 89 | 250 | 364 | 608 |
| August | - 997 | 214 | 1,211 | 81 | 253 | 256 | 621 |
| September | - 744 | 282 | 1,026 | 83 | 236 | 222 | 485 |
| October | - 995 | 195 | 1,190 | 106 | 327 | 293 | 464 |
| November | - 975 | 238 | 1,213 | 120 | 387 | 250 | 456 |
| December | - 849 | 278 | 1,127 | 268 | 310 | 220 | 329 |
| 1970--January | - 759 | 169 | 928 | 148 | 287 | 232 | 261 |
| February | - 916 | 210 | 1,126 | 106 | 317 | 289 | 414 |
| March | - 751 | 129 | 880 | 90 | 225 | 287 | 278 |
| April | - 687 | 178 | 865 | 227 | 331 | 119 | 188 |
| May | - 765 | 159 | 924 | 165 | 241 | 228 | 290 |
| June | - 736 | 171 | 907 | 140 | 289 | 217 | 261 |
| July | -1,134 | 183 | 1,317 | 218 | 460 | 348 | 291 |
| August | - 706 | 175 | 881 | 143 | 278 | 273 | 187 |
| September | - 374 | 235 | 609 | 101 | 115 | 274 | 119 |
| October | - 274 | 193 | 467 | 12 | 40 | 313 | 102 |
| November | - 199 | 210 | 409 | 42 | 17 | 294 | 57 |
| December | - 84 | 264 | 348 | 36 | 16 | 265 | 30 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1971--J a n u a r y \\ \text { February } \end{gathered}$ | -140 $-\quad 71$ | 238 | 378 | 45 | 36 | 262 | 35 |
| March p | 71 $-\quad 118$ | 264 194 | 335 | 29 | 30 | 248 | 29 |
|  | - 118 | 194 | 312 | 41 | 17 | 238 | 16 |
| 1970--Sept. $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | - 482 | 178 | 660 | 79 | 181 | 221 | 179 |
|  | - 348 | 415 | 763 | 160 | 143 | 343 | 117 |
|  | - 144 | 356 | 500 | 89 | 93 | 224 | 94 |
|  | - 507 | -47 | 460 | 75 | 77 | 258 | 50 |
|  | - 389 | 272 | 661 | 103 | 79 | 325 | 154 |
| Oct. $\begin{array}{rr}7 \\ & 14 \\ & 21 \\ & 28\end{array}$ | - 46 | 352 | 398 | -- | 4 | 304 | 90 |
|  | - 409 | 41 | 450 | 71 | <6 | 312 | 71 |
|  | - 397 | 189 | 586 | 16 | 97 | 342 | 131 |
|  | - 242 | 191 | 433 | 11 | 13 | 292 | 117 |
| Nov. $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 105 | 318 | 423 | 11 | 15 | 311 | 86 |
|  | - 163 | 282 | 445 | 69 | 29 | 282 | 65 |
|  | - 166 | 164 | 330 | -- | 1 | 295 | 34 |
|  | - 360 | 76 | 436 | 86 | 22 | 287 | 41 |
| Dec. $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 16 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 30\end{array}$ | - 38 | 417 | 455 | 86 | 22 | 300 | 47 |
|  | - 154 | 136 | 290 | -- | -- | 263 | 27 |
|  | - 279 | 120 | 399 | 55 | 48 | 268 | 28 |
|  | - 114 | 211 | 325 | 39 | 11 | 250 | 25 |
|  | 164 | 434 | 270 | -- | -- | 245 | 25 |
| 1971--Jan $\begin{array}{rr}6 \\ & 13 \\ & 20 \\ & 27\end{array}$ | 138 | 545 | 407 | 71 | 60 | 250 | 26 |
|  | - 245 | 32 | 277 | -- | -- | 249 | 28 |
|  | - 380 | 92 | 472 | 82 | 63 | 284 | 43 |
|  | - 72 | 282 | 354 | 26 | 20 | 266 | 42 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 24\end{array}$ | - 46 | 237 | 283 | -- | -- | 253 | 30 |
|  | - 42 | 205 | 247 | -- | -- | 229 | 18 |
|  | - 264 | 297 | 561 | 114 | 121 | 280 | 46 |
|  | 67 | 317 | 250 | -- | - | 228 | 22 |
| $\begin{array}{lc}\text { Mar. } & 3 \\ & 10 \\ & 17 \mathrm{P} \\ & 24 \mathrm{p} \\ & 31 \mathrm{P}\end{array}$ | - 88 |  | 258 | -- | 1 | 241 | 16 |
|  | - 339 | 82 | 421 | 108 | 51 | 249 | 13 |
|  | - 56 | 234 | 290 | 46 |  | 231 | 13 |
|  | - 270 | 63 | 333 | 52 | 15 | 252 | 14 |
|  | 163 | 420 | 257 | -- | 16 | 219 | 22 |

$\overline{P-P r e l i m i n a r y .}$

SOURCE OF FEDERAL RESERVE GREDIT
Retrospective Changes
(Dollar amounts in millions of dollars, based on weekly averages of daily figures)


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

Table 6
MAJOR SOURCES AND USES OF RESERVES
(Dollar amounts in millions, based on weekly averages of daily figures)


[^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]:    1/ For retrospective details, see Table 5.
    리 Includes $\$ 400$ miliion in special drawing account.
    $\bar{p}$ - Preliminary.

