

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**



**COVERING OPERATIONS FOR
THE YEAR**

1956

DIGEST OF PRINCIPAL FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY ACTIONS, 1956

Period	Action	Purpose of action
January	Reduced System holdings of U. S. Government securities by over \$1.4 billion through sales in the market, redemption of maturing bills, and termination of repurchase agreements. Member bank borrowings increased to weekly averages of \$900 million in late January.	To offset seasonal return flow of currency and reduction in reserve needs and restore degree of restraint prevailing before December action to moderate restraint temporarily.
February and March	Bought small amounts of Government securities at times. Member bank borrowings declined somewhat in February but increased substantially in March as result of sharp increase in required reserves.	To meet changing reserve needs and avoid an increasing degree of credit restraint in view of growing tone of uncertainty as to economic prospects.
April and May	Discount rates raised from 2½ per cent to 2¾ per cent at 10 Reserve Banks and to 3 per cent at 2 Banks around middle of April; System holdings of U. S. Government securities reduced by \$350 million. Member bank borrowings at Reserve Banks rose to over \$1 billion.	To increase restraint on credit expansion, in view of sharp increase in bank credit in March and indications of broad increase in spending, growing demands for credit, and upward pressures on prices and costs.
Late May-early August	Increased System holdings of U. S. Government securities around end of May and end of June and maintained holdings at higher level than in previous period.	To meet currency needs around holidays, to cover added demands for reserves around tax payment and midyear settlement periods, and to avoid increasing the degree of restraint in view of uncertainties in economic situation.
August-November	Discount rates raised late in August to 3 per cent at the 10 Reserve Banks with rates of 2¾ per cent. System holdings of U. S. Government securities increased by nearly \$1 billion; member bank borrowings at Reserve Banks rose to average of \$900 million in August and averaged between \$700 and \$800 million in other months.	Discount rates increased in conformity with rise in market rates resulting from vigorous credit demands. Policies designed to increase and maintain restraint on undue credit expansion while covering seasonal and other temporary variations in reserve needs, including effects of frequent Treasury financing operations.
December	System holdings of U. S. Government securities and bankers' acceptances increased by over \$550 million, including substantial repurchase agreements with dealers. Member bank borrowings declined to weekly averages of around \$600 million, except in last week of year, and at times were less than excess reserves.	To supply reserve funds in recognition of additional pressures in money, credit, and capital markets resulting from seasonal factors and international conditions, at a time when lower liquidity ratios of banks were themselves exerting restraint on bank lending.

RECORD OF POLICY ACTIONS

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

At the beginning of the year 1956, the policy directive of the Federal Open Market Committee, issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as Agent selected by the Committee to execute transactions for the System open market account, was the one that had been approved at the meeting on December 13, 1955, reading as follows:

To make such purchases, sales, or exchanges (including replacement of maturing securities, and allowing maturities to run off without replacement) for the System open market account in the open market, or in the case of maturing securities, by direct exchange with the Treasury, as may be necessary in the light of current and prospective economic conditions and the general credit situation of the country, with a view (a) to relating the supply of funds in the market to the needs of commerce and business, (b) to restraining inflationary developments in the interest of sustainable economic growth, and (c) to the practical administration of the account; provided that the aggregate amount of securities held in the System account (including commitments for the purchase or sale of securities for the account) at the close of this date, other than special short-term certificates of indebtedness purchased from time to time for the temporary accommodation of the Treasury, shall not be increased or decreased by more than \$1 billion;

To purchase direct from the Treasury for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (with discretion, in cases where it seems desirable, to issue participations to one or more Federal Reserve Banks) such amounts of special short-term certificates of indebtedness as may be necessary from time to time for the temporary accommodation of the Treasury; provided that the total amount of such certificates held at any one time by the Federal Reserve Banks shall not exceed in the aggregate \$500 million;

To sell direct to the Treasury from the System account for gold certificates such amounts of Treasury securities maturing within one year as may be necessary from time to time for the accommodation of the Treasury; provided that the total amount of such securities so sold shall not exceed in the aggregate \$500 million face amount, and such sales shall be made as nearly as may be practicable at the prices currently quoted in the open market.

The policy actions listed on the following pages were taken by the votes indicated at the nineteen meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee held during 1956.

January 10, 1956

Authority to effect transactions in System account.

The Federal Open Market Committee renewed without change the directive that was in effect at the beginning of 1956, set forth above, which called for a policy of restraint on credit expansion.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Chairman, Balderston, Earhart, Fulton, Irons, Leach, Mills, Robertson, Shepardson, Szymczak, and Treiber. Votes against this action: none.

This action continued the policy of restraint on credit expansion in the same terms that had been used in each directive issued by the Committee since August 1955; that is, transactions in the System open market account were to be with a view, among other things, "to restraining inflationary developments in the interest of sustainable economic growth." During the first four months of 1955, the directive had been in terms of "fostering growth and stability in the economy by maintaining conditions in the money market that would encourage recovery and avoid the development of unsustainable expansion;" and from May to August of 1955, the directive had likewise been in terms of fostering growth and stability, although the instruction to "encourage recovery" had been deleted in May. Restraints on credit expansion had been exercised by making it necessary for member banks to borrow to obtain additional reserves needed and by raising discount rates, and these restraints had become increasingly restrictive as banks reduced their liquidity in order to expand loans.

In reviewing the domestic situation at the beginning of 1956, the Committee found that economic activity was still advancing with industrial output and industrial prices penetrating new high ground, and with many industries operating near existing capacities. Aggregate domestic demands were continuing to expand and pressing upward on prices. Data for other industrial countries similarly showed further advances in activity with manpower and productive facilities being utilized intensively and with prices tending to advance. At the same time, the Committee noted signs of slowing in the rate of expansion in key domestic areas such as automobile production and residential building, and it also took note of an apparent leveling off in consumer demand and of views expressed by

some observers that a downturn in activity might occur during 1956. These factors were weighed against the indications that plant and equipment expenditures by business would establish new records during the year and that, if credit were too readily available at this stage, there could be an upward spiraling of prices based on increasing costs and shortages of some materials. The Committee reached the conclusion that the over-all situation was still inflationary in character, at least on the industrial side, and that a continuation of restraint on credit expansion was required. Until the economic outlook and the demand for credit had become clearer, however, and in view of the increased severity of restraints on banks, the Committee did not feel that the general level of restraint should be increased beyond that which had existed in the autumn of 1955.

In considering the implementation of this general policy of restraint, the Committee observed that the usual year-end strains in the money market had been moderated by certain unusual factors as well as by System operations that had permitted some easing of member bank reserve positions in the last two weeks of 1955. The Committee believed it desirable to absorb some of the reserves that had been supplied at that period and thus to move toward recapturing the degree of restraint that had existed in November and early December.

January 24, 1956

Authority to effect transactions in System account.

The Committee modified its directive to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at this meeting by adding to clause (b) an instruction that transactions for the System account, in addition "to restraining inflationary developments in the interest of sustainable economic growth," should take "into account any deflationary tendencies in the economy."

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Chairman, Sproul, Vice Chairman, Balderston, Earhart, Fulton, Irons, Leach, Mills, Robertson, Shepardson, Szymczak, and Vardaman. Votes against this action: none.

The decision at this meeting to continue the directive calling basically for restraint on inflationary developments was made in

the light of the evidences that the current year had begun with activity and employment sharply above a year ago and, in many countries, close to capacity. It was recognized that further increases in over-all output in the United States could be achieved only slowly and that in such circumstances relatively small increases in demand might bring heavy upward pressure on prices. At the same time the Committee noted the currently reduced levels of farm prices and uncertainties in the housing and automobile markets; and it gave consideration to the view that the domestic economy after a year and a half of expansion might be nearing a cyclical peak and that a reaction might be in prospect before long. It observed likewise that some seasonal contraction in the volume of credit was then taking place and, although a rise during February and March might be anticipated, some of the rise would be to meet seasonal needs.

The net of the Committee's review was that there had been a slight—perhaps almost imperceptible—change in the state of the economy in recent weeks, which might make some relaxation of restraint appropriate in the near future. It concluded that the situation at the moment did not call for a policy directive which gave sole emphasis to restraining inflationary forces. This did not mean that a reversal of the existing policy was called for, but a shift in emphasis seemed desirable as a means of indicating the intent to make credit available to permit the economy to work, to produce, and to consume at near-capacity levels. Thus, for the purpose of emphasizing flexibility, the Committee added the instruction to take into account any deflationary tendencies in the economy while carrying out operations directed toward restraining inflationary developments.

February 15, 1956

Authority to effect transactions in System account.

The Committee renewed its directive to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with no change in the wording approved at the meeting on January 24, 1956.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Chairman, Sproul, Vice Chairman, Balderston, Fulton, Irons, Leach, Mills, Robertson, Shepardson, Szymczak, Vardaman, and Powell. Votes against this action: none.

In its review of the economic situation at this time the Committee observed some continued diversity in tendencies with necessary realignment taking place in a number of important activities. However, industries generally were operating at very advanced levels and, even where this was not the case, evidence was not available to indicate an economic downturn. Some easing in the labor market had appeared, particularly in automobile manufacturing centers where reductions in both employment and working hours had been greater than had been previously expected. Markets for consumer durable goods were showing a mixed picture, but over-all retail trade continued at high levels. The rise in industrial prices persisted.

The leveling off in economic activity noted at this time had been reflected in the credit situation with bank credit and the money supply having shown about the customary seasonal declines, compared with less than the usual seasonal reductions in early 1955. However, this did not indicate a general slackening in the demand for credit. Business plans for capital expenditures were still impressively strong. Member bank borrowing had increased somewhat in late January and member bank reserve positions had been relatively tight. On balance, the Committee concluded that the signs of economic strength continued to outweigh signs of weakness and that a relaxation of pressure on bank reserves was not indicated, although no increase in restraint appeared to be called for at the moment.

March 6, 1956

This was the first meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee after the new members elected by the Federal Reserve Banks for the year beginning March 1, 1956 assumed their duties.

1. Authority to effect transactions in System account.

The Committee again renewed its directive to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the same form that had been adopted at the meeting on January 24, 1956 calling for transactions in the System open market account to be with a view, among other things, "to restraining inflationary developments in the interest of sustainable economic growth while taking into account any deflationary tendencies in the economy."