ANALYSIS OF MONETARY POLICY
AS SHOWN BY THE TREASURY BILL RATE,
FEBRUARY 1953 - FEBRUARY 1954

by

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

The year 1953 was ushered in with brisk business activity. Business confidence was high and the outlook bright.

In January, Dwight Eisenhower was sworn in as the first Republican president since Hoover vacated the White House twenty years earlier in 1933. Business was convinced that the new administration would be cognizant of its problems and would avail itself of all the resources at its disposal in order to prove that the faith displayed by its supporters was not misplaced.

The stock market reacted favorably to the new administration and visions of lower taxes hence higher earnings contributed to the optimism.

From January 1953 to mid June of the same year, business did in fact witness a period of favorable activity.

Many corporations reported higher first quarter earnings than those of a year earlier. Business eagerly sought funds to execute their plans of action. The outlook for the energetic enterpreneur gifted with ambition and foresight was good. The horizon appeared unlimited.

In response to a view it held (and one which many businessmen and economists alike shared)[1] that interest rates should be allowed to move freely, that is that rates should have more flexibility; a thirty year

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[1]This is the thought expressed by Charles Cortex Abbott in his book, The Federal Debt; Structure and Import a study for the Twentieth Century Fund and published by that organization in New York in 1953.

3¼% was issued in the spring of 1953.[2]

The bond was designed to present desirable characteristics sought by the investor, namely a sufficiently high rate of interest and a long term maturity.

By September of 1953, it was becoming clear that the economy was not behaving as well as it had been earlier, and by December the situation was of grave concern to the nation as a whole.

February 1954 saw unemployment in excess of 3.6 million and large concentrations of unemployed workers in such industrial cities as Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Total employment in February 1953 stood at 60,924,000. By February 1954 it had fallen to 60,051,000 despite a growth in the total civilian labor force during this period from 62,712,000 to 63,725,000.

The volume of unfilled orders declined from $76,122 million in February 1953 to $54,500 million in February 1954.[3]

However, not all indexes moved in a downward direction. The Standard and Poor index for all stocks shows a monthly average for all stocks in February 1953 of 196. By February 1954 the average was 300. The New York State Savings deposits to the credit of depositors increased from $13,421 million in February 1953 to $14,500 million in February 1954.

This is the background of events which took place during the period covered by this study.

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[2]Announced in a U. S. Treasury Department Information Service release on April 8, 1953, but the bonds were dated May 1, 1953 and matured on June 15, 1983; callable on or after June 15, 1978.

[3]These statistics may be found either in the tables which appear in the appendix or in the Survey of Current Business, a U. S. Department of Commerce publication.

CHAPTER II

The Problem

As noted in the preceding chapter, the economy apparently passed from a period of soundness in February of 1953 to one of less vigor in February 1954.

In the months that intervened changes were taking place in the economy which were helping to shape the situation which prevailed in February of 1954. This paper is concerned with evaluating the policy of the monetary authorities during this period.[1]

The vehicle employed in attempting to answer this question is the yield on new issues of Treasury bills from the first week in February 1953 to the final week of February 1954.

The reasons for using this rate are (1), the short term interest rate is sensitive to conditions in the money markets (2), the Federal Reserve through exercise of its open market powers can influence the bill rate. Implicit in reason number two (2) is the assumption that the Federal Reserve either through action or inaction may influence the magnitude and direction of the bill rate.

In support of this assumption, the rates which the Treasury was able to maintain during World War II are offerred as evidence.[2] These rates were due in no small part to the fact that the Federal Reserve through its

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[1]By monetary authorities is meant the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

[2]This refers to the 3/8 of 1% yield on Treasury bills; 7/8 of 1% yield on certificates of indebtedness; and 2½% yield on long term bonds. See Committee on Public Debt Policy - Our National Debt - Its History and Meaning Today, New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company Incorporated 1949 pp. 84

open market operations made reserves available to the commercial banking system and hence contributed to the maintenance of the rate pattern on Treasury obligations.[3]

In addition to the Treasury bill rate, numerous other indexes of business activity are included in this study.

The reason for their appearance here is the belief that all indexes which are generally considered to be relevant in discussions of business fluctuations should be included. In this study, each of the indexes studied shall be permitted to display its ability to explain the rapid and radical changes which occurred in the economy in the thirteen month period February 1953 to February 1954.[4]

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[3]See Abbott op. cit. for a discussion of the Federal Reserve's role in financing World War II

[4]The terms rapid and radical may appear unwarranted, but what term would better describe a situation in which unemployment grew by 2,509,000 in five months - October 1953 to February 1954 and in which steel production fell from a Federal Reserve Board index of 150 in March 1953 to 114 in February 1954 - a 24% decline.

CHAPTER III

Purpose of this Study

Now that the reasons for the presence of indexes included herein have been given, it is appropriate that the general purpose(s) of this study should likewise be stated.

As revealed by the title this is an analysis of monetary policy over a period of time. The 91 day Treasury bill has been used to indicate this policy. The purely economic reasons for its appearance have already been given. Another reason for its appearance is that through it can be shown the rapidity with which the monetary authorities acted to stabilize the economy. In this respect, the Treasury bill rate reflects directly the action (or failure to take action) of the monetary authorities.[1]

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate monetary policy from February 1953 to February 1954 with respect to the objective facts concerning the economy as revealed by the several indexes employed as indicators of business activity.

The level and direction (trend) of the bill rate shall be accepted as prima facie evidence that at the time in question the policy of the monetary authorities is shown by bill rate changes. For the purpose at hand, it is possible to go even further and declare that at any period of time in question covered by this study, the 91 day Treasury bill rate was a result of the government's monetary policy as adhered to at that time.

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[1]Here again the assumption is made that the Federal Reserve through its open market operations can influence the rate on Treasury obligations see; Abbott op. cit., Marriner S. Eccles, Beckoning Frontiers, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1951.

The presence of a high bill rate shall be taken as ipso facto manifestation of a tight money policy. Presence of a low bill rate on the other hand shall be construed as ipso facto manifestation of an easy money policy.

Within this frame of reference, an attempt shall be made to ascertain whether or not an easy or tight money policy was justified or even required under the existing conditions as indicated by the other indicators of economic activity alluded to above.

In short, the degree to which the bill rate was kept in alignment with the needs of the economy shall be investigated.

Such an evaluation is pertinent to an understanding of the economy, and has often been pointed out by Federal Reserve officials, stabilizing of the economy and the general welfare are some of its obligations.

In a letter written to the late Senator Wagner, ex board of governors chairman Marriner Eccles wrote,

> "_____Governments acts and policies need to be coordinated so that their influence upon the economy may help to sustain and stabilize it at a high expanding level of prosperity.[2]

Perhaps even more important is the fact that the citizens of the nation are entitled to pass judgement on those entrusted with their welfare. In such an event they are obliged to be guided by objectivity and appropriate investigatory equipment. Equipped with such requisities they are all eligible to sit as judges, On the basis of the findings as revealed in the following chapter such an attempt shall be made to judge monetary policy from February 1953 to February 1954.

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[2] Marriner S. Eccles, Beckoning Frontiers, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1951, p. 354

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

Although there were occasional week to week movements from February 7 to June 6, 1953 the Treasury bill yield moved upward. From June 6 to July 11 the trend was reversed and the 2.416% high fell to 2.007%. July 18 brought an upturn in the rate which lasted till August 1st. From August 8 to September 12 another reversal took place and the yield fell from 2.136% to 1.953%.

The trend of the bill yield was downward from September 19 to October 31 after which the trend was upward until it hit its highest point since September 19 on December 26. For the week ending on that date the yield was 1.704%. After reaching this high, the rate fell continually until January 30 1954 when it advanced .02 units after which it alternatively fell rose and then fell again to the February 27 level of .986.

In all the bill yield had quite an active period. It had a high value of 2.416% on June 6, 1953 and fell to a low of .893% on February 13, 1954 . In the course of eight months (June 6, 1953 - February 13, 1954), the yield on Treasury bills had fluctuated 270.55%.[1]

A study published by the National Bureau of Economic Research is concerned with statistical indexes of cyclical behavior. One indicator used in this study is stock prices. It was found that this indicator was 100%

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[1]This is in relative terms, that is that per cent 2.416% is of .893%. For a complete discussion of monetary policy and the Treasury bill market see; Alhadeff, D. A. - "Monetary Policy and the Treasury Bill Market," American Economic Review XIII June 1952 pp. 326-346.

accurate in predicting, that is forecasting peaks and troughs in the business cycle.[2]

Chart I of the appendix compares the movement of stock prices, both in the aggregate and each class individually, from week to week during the period February 7, 1953 to February 27, 1954 with the movement in the yield on new issues of Treasury bills for the same period.[3]

Weekly movements in stock prices were not in the same direction as the yield on the Treasury bill (new issue) from the period February 7 through August 15, 1953. The period covered by the weeks ending August 15 to September 19, 1953 was characterized by movement in the same general direction for all of the stock indexes and the bill yield - downward. After September 19 however, the stock indicators and the bill yield followed their separate paths.

In passing, it may be noted that the high stock prices after September 19 reflected in some part random factors such as the expected end of excess profits taxes; and reduced yield on alternative investments.

Taken as a group, the stock indexes moved in the same direction although several instances can be shown in which there is divergence in

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[2]Moore, Geoffrey H. - "Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revivals and Recessions", Occasional Paper #31, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1950 pp. 34-35.

[3]The tables from which the graph has been chartered are also included in the index. Table I contains the data on 91 day Treasury bills (entitled 3 months taxable Treasury bills). Table II contains the stock price data based on the Standard and Poor weekly stock index.

their movements.[4]

Chart II of the appendix records the movement of the following indexes; weekly insured unemployment (index I); business failures (index II); electric kilowatt output (index III); revenue freight loaded (index IV); prime commercial paper (index V); and the index with whose weekly movements they are to be compared (index VI).

From February 7, 1953 to June 6 of the same year, a period in which the Treasury bill moved to its highest point (2.416%) during the period under survey, the trend of the unemployment index[5] was downward. For the week ending February 7, 1953, it stood at 1,149,000, and by June 6, 1953 it had fallen to 917,000.

After June 6th, the Treasury bill yield moved downward for the following three weeks while the insured unemployment figure continued to decrease until it reached a low of 852,000 then it moved up again. In succeeding weeks it vascilated up and down until it hit a low of 801,000 for the week ending September 26, 1953.

From September 26 on the trend of the weekly insured unemployment line (index I) can best be described as following an upward trend. That is to say that its general direction was up. Such a description holds for each week's movement for this index except for the week ending November 14, 1953 to the week ending November 21, 1953. In the course of this week this index

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[4]Witness the movement in the index from October 24, 1953 to October 31, 1953. Index I moved upward; index II downward; index III remained at the same level and index IV also moved down. Only indexes II and IV moved in the same direction.

[5]This is not the total unemployment statistics, but the weekly insured unemployment. The total weekly unemployment figure is only carried on a monthly basis in the Survey of Current Business and the Federal Reserve Bulletin, since the Department of Commerce figures are based on monthly samples.

moved down from a level of 1,180,000 to 1,142,000.[6]

Index II contains the data relevant to weekly business failures in the United States, industrial and commercial.[7]

The movement of this index may best be described as chaotic. Its movement fails to follow any apparent pattern. Alternately, it rises and falls, moves up and then reverses itself or vica versa. It is indeed a movement without pattern over any range. For a number of weeks, it may rise, but invariably it falls; or it may fall first and then rise.[8]

At any rate the index ends at a higher level than that at which it began. On February 7, 1953 it was 159 failures for the week ending on that date. By February 27, 1954 it was 204 a difference of 45.

We are now prepared to observe index III, electric kilowatt output and to discover how it behaved during this period.[9]

Here again is an index with great variety in its weekly movements. Many examples can be cited where its movement is in the same direction as the Treasury bill yield and many can also be cited in which they move in opposite directions.[10] There appears to be no relationship between the two movements.

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[6]This information is also contained in table III of the appendix. The data on the chart has been taken from this table. The same is true for each table referred to in connection with an index in this study.

[7]This information also appears in table IV of the appendix.

[8]Longest sustained movement in one direction was for the five week period upward trend from January 16, 1954 to February 13, 1954.

[9]Information also contained in table V of the appendix.

[10]They move together from the weeks ending February 28, 1953 to March 21, 1953, and apart from the weeks ending June 6, 1953 to June 27, 1953. A look at the chart will furnish other examples.

When the period under surveillance ends, the weekly electric output of Kilowatt hours of the electric light and power industry is at 8,396 million kilowatt hours, whereas it was at 8.129 million kilowatt hours at the beginning of this period.[11]

The next index which is scrutinized as to its movements from week to week during this period, is the index for revenue freight loaded weekly from the weeks ending February 7, 1953 to February 27, 1954. On chart II it appears as index IV and is labeled revenue freight loaded.[12]

Here we find an index whose week to week movements does not closely follow that of the Treasury bill yield, but which nevertheless over considerable stretches of time in the period with which we are concerned moves in the same direction. For instance let us look at the movement of the two indexes from February 7, 1953 to June 6, 1953. Both indexes were moving towards higher levels during this period, but it is apparent from the chart that from the week ending February 21 to that ending February 28, 1953 as well as the weeks ending March 28, 1953 to April 4, 1953 and the weeks ending April 18 to May 16, 1953 that the week to week directions of the movement vary not infrequently.

After June 6th however, the Treasury bill yield moves downward whereas the revenue freight loaded index moves to a new high in the week ending September 19, 1953.[13]

After reaching its September 19 level high, the revenue freight loaded index fell till October 10 after which it turned up to a level close to its September 19 high on October 17.

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[11]A difference of 267 million kilowatt hours.

[12]This information also appears in Table VI of the appendix.

[13]One should note however, the downturns in the week ending June 27, 1953 to July 4, 1953 period and also in the week ending September 5, 1953 to September 12, 1953.

After October 17 the revenue freight index moved downward until it reached an ebb position on January 2, 1954. After this it moved up from its January 2 low of 477,805 to 624,229 carloads, after which it fluctuated over a small range (from a low of 617,226 carloads on January 23 to a high of 628,190 carloads on January 20. However, it fell noticeably from 618,623 carloads in the week ending February 20, 1954 to 595,031 in the week ending February 27, our final week of surveillance.

Revenue freight had fallen considerably from its February 7, 1953 level of 690,744 carloads to 595,031 carloads by the time the week ending February 27, 1954 had passed.[f]

The rate on prime commercial paper (index V) displays a great deal of rigidity in its week to week movements as compared with any of the others studied thus far.[14]

Its movement closely parallels that of the Treasury bill yield. Due to its rigidity it remains constant over long stretches while the bill yield fluctuates in either direction from week to week. For instance, look at the period from June 6, 1953 to September 26, 1953 when the prime commercial paper rate remained stable at 2.75% while the bill yield fluctuated from week to week but moved in a downward direction while so doing.

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[f]One should be careful in interpreting this data because of the presence of seasonal factors. The data used was chosen because it represented the best available week to week data on carloadings. The Federal Reserve Board publishes monthly adjusted data. A comparison of the two would show unadjusted index values for the months February 1953 to January 1954 of 11,122,127,132,133,128,134,137,135,124,108,108,107, For adjusted data the index is 130,132,129,130,128,123,130,126,126,122,117,120,117. Comparison of the adjusted monthly index with table VIII, monthly average of Treasury bill yields fails to give a good fit.

If the first week of February 1953 is compared to the first week of February 1954, the decline is revenue freight is not as dramatic as when the first week in February 1953 is compared with the fourth week. The same is true if the fourth week in February 1953 is compared to the fourth week in February 1954.

[14]Information also appears in table VII of the appendix.

In general, the trend of the commercial paper rate coincides with the bill yield. It moves upward from February 7 to June 6, as does the bill yield. From June 6 to September 26 it appears to be temporarily frozen. After September 26, however, it moves in a downward direction also.

Differences in the commercial paper rate movement and the bill yield movement appear only in the weekly movements of the two for the weeks ending March 7 to March 14, 1953; May 9 to May 16, 1953; October 31 to November 7, 1953.

The movement of these two interest rates thus reveal only a minor degree of divergence.

Unlike the previous charts; chart III and those which follow it (charts IV and V) are measurements of monthly rather than weekly movements of the indexes employed. With the exception of the Treasury bill yield with which they are compared, these indexes have been taken from sources which only publish them on a monthly basis.[15]

Chart III depicts the movement of the Federal Reserve Board total industrial production index and the total manufacturing index (which coinsides in movement with the industrial production index, but whose values are to be found on scale III).

From February 1953 to May 1953 the industrial production index and the bill yield movements were of the same direction and relative movements were of the same approximate magnitude.[16] From May to June, the month in which the bill yield reaches its peak, the movements are in the opposite directions. with the bill yield going up and the industrial production index

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[15]For the bill yield data is available on a weekly and monthly basis. Therefore, tables of both appear in the appendix and the values have been taken directly from this table.

[16]In plotting these charts, the range over which the fluctuate is put on the scale against which they are plotted. The scale therefore (except for minor variations which facilitate plotting), give proportionate movements within the range of movements. That is to say, for each index each unit of measurement represents approximately (very close) 1/10 of the movement within the range. This manner of plotting enables one to plot data not utilizing the same values on one chart and at the same time giving relative movements which are quickly noticeable.

moving down. The movement for the following month for both indexes is in opposite directions. But from July to September the two move together in the same direction and in the same approximate ratio. From September to October, both move downward but the bill yield falls at a faster rate. From October to December the movements again are in opposite directions. The index of industrial production falls rather sharply whereas the bill yield moves up in two successive steps. From December to February 1954 the two again move together and downward. This time the bill yield falls faster.

The exact description which describes the industrial production movement would describe the manufacturing index.[17]

Chart IV of the appendix, explores the movement of New York State Savings bank desposits to credit of depositors (index II), unemployment (index I) and the Treasury bill yield.

From February to May 1953 the unemployment index (I) moves in a downward direction while the bill yield is moving towards higher levels. By June when the bill yield reaches its maximum position, the unemployment number increases. Then it follows the bill yield pattern and takes monthly dips from June 1953 to October 1953 where it reaches its lowest position. From October 1953 to February 1954, the unemployment total skyrockets from 1,162,000 to 3,671,000. In four months, it increases by more than 100%.[18]

The New York State savings banks deposit to credit of depositors moved along a consistent path from February 1953 to February 1954. Every month it was higher than the preceding and obviously its movements did not reflect

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[17]Information also contained in Tables VII and IX of the appendix.

[18]Information also contained in table X of the appendix.

any movements in the bill yield or vica versa.[19]

Chart V is a comparison of the Treasury bill yield (index II) movement, with inventory data for manufacturing and trade seasonally adjusted (index I) and unfilled orders for manufacturing businesses (index III), seasonally unadjusted.[20]

The general trend of the inventory data[21] is upward.

From February to March 1953, inventory (as a % of sales) moved downward. From April 1953 to February 1954 it was a constant upward movement except for the May to June 1953 movement and the August to September movement. The February 1954 level is slightly below the January 1954 level also.

In all, inventory as a percent of sales ranged from a low of 157.4% in April 1953 to 174.2% in January 1954.

Unfilled orders (index III) displays as persistent a movement downward as the savings deposits did upward in chart IV. At no time did the value of unfilled orders fail to decline from the preceding months level. It fell continuously from February 1953 when it stood at $76,122,000,000 to $54,500,000,000 in February 1954. From July 1953 to February 1954, the slope of unfilled orders line was fairly constant. One should also notice the steep slope bill yield line downward from August 1953 to October and again from December 1953 to February 1954. If a straight line is drawn between the two points July 1953 and February on the bill yield line, it can be shown that the slope of this downward line is greater than the

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[19] Information also contained in table XI of the appendix.

[20] The information appears in table XII of the index. Unfilled orders are not adjusted at all in the Survey of Current Business from which this data was taken. Therefore, the best available data had to be utilized.

[21] Plotted as a % of sales monthly to give the data more relevance than the mere aggregate totals. For those interested in the aggregates above; they are in table XII of the appendix.

slope of the unfilled orders line for the same period of time.

In the following chapter, the meaning of these movements shall be interpreted and the monetary policy analyzed in terms of the bill yield movements.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In evaluating the policy of the monetary authorities at this time, it is proper to neglect the relative movement of the Treasury bill yield and the rate on prime commercial paper. The reasons are (1), they both reflect the price of short term obligations, and (2), to count it would be in effect "counting the same trick twice."

A comparison of the Treasury bill yield movement with the other indexes reveals that of all the indexes in charts I to V inclusive, the one with which it most closely moves is the total industrial production index.[1]

While it is not the purpose of this paper to construct a new business cycle theory, it is necessary to evaluate the findings in the light of the most illuminating information available.

Because of the assumptions which were made earlier in this paper and owing to the fact that the Federal Reserve was aware of this index's movements,[2] one is entitled to conclude that this was the policy of the Federal Reserve. Of course one does not know how much weight the Federal Reserve assigned to this indicator, but a glance at chart III reveals at once the similarity in movement.[3]

The problem is now one of evaluating how well this index reflected business conditions. An appraisal of the monetary policy must hinge on

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[1]This index covers the identical range and its movement coincides with the total manufacturing index.

[2]This is the Federal Reserve industrial production index.

[3]In the previous chapter the divergence in movement at various points was referred to there is, therefore, no need to elaborate on this at the present time.

the degree to which the index performs this function.

Field says of production statistics, "_____production statistics are ordinarily a by-product of internal business controls which have been instituted primarily to ascertain whether maximum production is being obtained from facilities, men and materials within the organization. Internally they point to effectiveness or lack of effectiveness in different units of the organization. They are not developed as indexes of general business conditions or to forecast such conditions."

"In any given business organization, the current and future business prospects are judged on a much broader basis than production statistics. Order backlogs, incoming orders, and market opportunities which will produce a continuing flow of such orders receive much attention."[4]

In the Moore study[5] 70% of the general production indexes were formed to be useful as indicators. But one should bear in mind that these indexes listed by Moore are indicators not of general business activity, but as indicators of troughs and peaks in business cycles. Such information is hardly useful in the present study due to the fact that at the present time (end of February 1954) we do not know where we are in the cycle. Unemployment is up, above the previous month's level and it is impossible to tell whether the figure for March will be higher or not. The same can be said of steel production and all other indexes.

Before proceeding to analyze Federal Reserve policy, it is necessary to evaluate Field's statement.

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[4]Kenneth Field in Prochnow, Herbert V. _____ Determining the Business Outlook, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1954.

[5]Moore, Geoffrey H. op. cit. pp. 34.

For this purpose table XIII was constructed. The column which is most noteworthy is the third,[6] which gives the total amount of orders available for production.

The data reveals that the two indexes (industrial production and total orders available for production) do not move in the same direction for several months during the time with which we are concerned. From March to July 1953, the movement of the two indexes is different in direction for each month. This is acceptable as evidence that (at least for the period February 1953 to February 1954) industrial production is a matter of internal business control.[7]

From this it can be concluded that industrial production is not affected by business conditions alone.

In the light of such evidence, it is reasonable to conclude that for our period for a number of months (March to July 1953), industrial production did not reflect the total volume of orders available. Therefore, because of its similarity in movement, the Treasury bill yield can also be said not to have moved to stabilize business conditions.[8]

If the bill yield corresponded to an indicator which failed to reflect economic conditions. Then the question is what did? As mentioned before, this is not an analysis of business cycles per se. However, any suggestions which may shed light on the subject will be welcomed by economists.

Note the constant upward movement of the savings index in chart

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[6]See appendix, section A.

[7]We cannot say it is proof because factors such as capacity, supply of materials, labor situation and the like may influence the situation.

[8]This view rests on the assumption that no extraneous factors prevented industrial production from moving along with the total volume of orders available for production.

IV,[9] and the equally persistent trend downward which the new orders index displays in chart V. The upward trend of inventory as a percent of sales also warrants attention.

Perhaps the economic conditions which came into being between February 1953 and February 1954 can be explained in terms of money flows.[10] If so then savings and stock prices, both of which moved up during this period may be classified as inactive "batteries" which did not contribute to the economic health of the community by buying goods and creating orders. The result was to take money from active "batteries" which resulted in the growth of inventories, decrease in the total volume of orders available for production and the resultant unemployment.[11]

As a hypotheses this would have to undergo objective tests which are not the proper scope of this paper.

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[9]This only refers to New York State and thus may have no relevance for the nation as a whole.

[10]See Copeland, Morris Albert - A Study of Money Flows in the United State, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1952.

[11]The terminology "batteries" is borrowed from Copeland.

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CHAPTER VI

APPENDIX

The appendix is divided into sections, A and B.

Section A contains tables I to XIII which are used for purposes of analysis in this study.

Section B contains tables XIV to XX. These tables contain data which have been collected but because they duplicate movements of other indexes or fail to be affected to any sizable degree by the changing economic conditions which took place during the time under study, and therefore do not qualify as indicators of economic conditions then prevailing, they have not been used.[1]

Charts I-V are also part of appendix A.

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[1]For instance see table XVII and observe its movements. From February 1953 to February 1954 the percentages ranged over a mere 3.1 range and in February 1954 it was found that .1% difference (above for investments as % of loans and investment and below for loans as % of loans and investments) existed between it and the February 1953 level.

TABLE I

Rates on 3 Months Taxable Treasury Bills*

Week Ending	Rate on New Issues	Week Ending	Rate on New Issues
February 7, 1953	2.031	September 19, 1953	1.957
February 14, 1953	1.993	September 26, 1953	1.634
February 21, 1953	1.976	October 3, 1953	1.583
February 28, 1953	2.070	October 10, 1953	1.397
March 7, 1953	2.164	October 17, 1953	1.438
March 14, 1953	2.098	October 24, 1953	1.372
March 21, 1953	2.029	October 31, 1953	1.220
March 28, 1953	2.036	November 7, 1953	1.306
April 4, 1953	2.029	November 14, 1953	1.482
April 11, 1953	2.073	November 21, 1953	1.433
April 18, 1953	2.219	November 28, 1953	1.488
April 25, 1953	2.320	December 5, 1953	1.589
May 2, 1953	2.243	December 12, 1953	1.603
May 9, 1953	2.352	December 19, 1953	1.682
May 16, 1953	2.271	December 26, 1953	1.704
May 23, 1953	2.092	January 2, 1954	1.48
May 30, 1953	2.084	January 9, 1954	1.30
June 6, 1953	2.416	January 16, 1954	1.28
June 13, 1953	2.324	January 23, 1954	1.12
June 20, 1953	2.229	January 30, 1954	1.01
June 27, 1953	1.954	February 6, 1954	1.031
July 4, 1953	2.107	February 13, 1954	.893
July 11, 1953	2.007	February 20, 1954	1.024
July 18, 1953	2.106	February 27, 1954	.986
July 25, 1953	2.126		
August 1, 1953	2.157		
August 8, 1953	2.136		
August 15, 1953	2.116		
August 22, 1953	2.101		
August 29, 1953	2.001		
September 5, 1953	1.961		
September 12, 1953	1.953		

*Source Federal Reserve Bulletin

TABLE II

Standard and Poor's Weekly Stock Index By Type

February 1953 - February 1954*

(1935 - 1939 = 100)

Week Ending	Total	Industrials	Rails	Public Utilities
February 7, 1953	199	216	185	125
February 14, 1953	194	210	179	124
February 21, 1953	194	209	178	124
February 28, 1953	197	213	183	124
March 7, 1953	196	212	182	125
March 14, 1953	198	215	185	125
March 21, 1953	199	216	186	125
March 28, 1953	199	215	185	125
April 4, 1953	193	209	178	123
April 11, 1953	191	206	174	122
April 18, 1953	191	206	178	122
April 25, 1953	187	202	169	121
May 2, 1953	188	204	171	120
May 9, 1953	190	206	173	121
May 16, 1953	189	204	171	120
May 23, 1953	191	206	179	121
May 30, 1953	189	204	175	121
June 6, 1953	185	200	170	119
June 13, 1953	180	194	166	116
June 20, 1953	182	197	169	117
June 27, 1953	184	199	172	117
July 4, 1953	185	200	175	118
July 11, 1953	187	202	177	120
July 18, 1953	185	199	173	119
July 25, 1953	185	199	173	120
August 1, 1953	186	200	171	120
August 8, 1953	189	204	175	121
August 15, 1953	190	205	174	122
August 22, 1953	187	202	168	121
August 29, 1953	183	197	164	121
September 5, 1953	181	195	159	120
September 12, 1953	181	195	159	121
September 19, 1953	177	190	154	118
September 26, 1953	178	191	155	119
October 3, 1953	179	192	154	120
October 10, 1953	181	194	154	121
October 17, 1953	182	195	155	122
October 24, 1953	185	200	160	123
October 31, 1953	186	200	157	122
November 7, 1953	188	203	158	123
November 14, 1953	187	202	160	123

Standard and Poor's Weekly Stock Index By Type

February 1953 - February 1954 (Continued)*

(1935 - 1939 = 100)

Week Ending	Total	Industrials	Rails	Public Utilities
November 21, 1953	187	201	158	124
November 28, 1953	188	203	158	125
December 5, 1953	192	208	161	126
December 12, 1953	191	206	158	126
December 19, 1953	192	207	158	125
December 26, 1953	190	205	155	125
January 2, 1954	190	205	153	125
January 9, 1954	193	209	157	126
January 16, 1954	193	208	157	126
January 23, 1954	197	214	161	128
January 30, 1954	199	217	163	128
February 6, 1954	200	217	165	128
February 13, 1954	201	218	167	129
February 20, 1954	199	216	167	129
February 27, 1954	199	216	165	129

*Source Federal Reserve Bulletin

TABLE III

Weekly Insured Unemployment In The United State

February 1953 - February 1954*

(In Thousands)

Week Ending	Total	Week Ending	Total
February 7, 1953	1,149	October 3, 1953	810
February 14, 1953	1,191	October 10, 1953	834
February 21, 1953	1,194	October 17, 1953	893
February 28, 1953	1,163	October 24, 1953	930
March 7, 1953	1,155	October 31, 1953	958
March 14, 1953	1,120	November 7, 1953	1,026
March 21, 1953	1,089	November 14, 1953	1,180
March 28, 1953	1,056	November 21, 1953	1,142
April 4, 1953	1,053	November 28, 1953	1,365
April 11, 1953	1,052	December 5, 1953	1,468
April 18, 1953	1,037	December 12, 1953	1,510
April 25, 1953	1,015	December 19, 1953	1,520
May 2, 1953	981	December 26, 1953	1,711
May 9, 1953	953	January 2, 1954	1,961
May 16, 1953	940	January 9, 1954	2,109
May 23, 1953	933	January 16, 1954	2,220
May 30, 1953	927	January 23, 1954	2,275
June 6, 1953	917	January 30, 1954	2,307
June 13, 1953	886	February 6, 1954	2,307
June 20, 1953	862[a]	February 13, 1954	2,370
June 27, 1953	852[a]	February 20, 1954	2,359
July 4, 1953	857	February 27, 1954	2,409
July 11, 1953	905		
July 18, 1953	941		
July 25, 1953	915		
August 1, 1953	895		
August 8, 1953	911		
August 15, 1953	873		
August 22, 1953	853		
August 29, 1953	844		
September 5, 1953	815		
September 12, 1953	861		
September 19, 1953	844		
September 26, 1953	801		

*Survey of Current Business Weekly Supplement

a. United States Department of Labor Bureau of Research and Statistics Division of Employment New York

TABLE IV

Weekly Business Failures In The United States

Industrial and Commercial*

February 1953 - February 1954

Week Ending	Number	Week Ending	Number
February 7, 1953	159	October 3, 1953	189
February 14, 1953	200	October 10, 1953	186
February 21, 1953	176	October 17, 1953	169
February 28, 1953	178	October 24, 1953	185
March 7, 1953	180	October 31, 1953	218
March 14, 1953	165	November 7, 1953	207
March 21, 1953	160	November 14, 1953	155
March 28, 1953	188	November 21, 1953	223
April 4, 1953	171	November 28, 1953	173
April 11, 1953	140	December 5, 1953	202
April 18, 1953	165	December 12, 1953	216
April 25, 1953	159	December 19, 1953	210
May 2, 1953	169	December 26, 1953	162
May 9, 1953	165	January 2, 1954	150
May 16, 1953	198	January 9, 1954	202
May 23, 1953	156	January 16, 1954	200
May 30, 1953	168	January 23, 1954	208
June 6, 1953	217	January 30, 1954	233
June 13, 1953	167	February 6, 1954	238
June 20, 1953	167	February 13, 1954	277
June 27, 1953	195	February 20, 1954	215
July 4, 1953	169	February 27, 1954	204
July 11, 1953	139		
July 18, 1953	148		
July 25, 1953	184		
August 1, 1953	182		
August 8, 1953	195		
August 15, 1953	150		
August 22, 1953	122		
August 29, 1953	122		
September 5, 1953	178		
September 12, 1953	131		
September 19, 1953	182		
September 26, 1953	152		

*Survey of Current Business Weekly Supplement

TABLE V

Weekly Electric Output of Kilowatthours of the Electric Light and Power Industry*

(Millions of Kilowatthours)

Week Ending	Output	Week Ending	Output
February 7, 1953	8.129	September 5, 1953	8,694
February 14, 1953	8,147	September 12, 1953	7,963
February 21, 1953	8,196	September 19, 1953	8,395
February 28, 1953	8,070	September 26, 1953	8,354
March 7, 1953	8,173	October 3, 1953	8,414
March 14, 1953	8,138	October 10, 1953	8,307
March 21, 1953	8,078	October 17, 1953	8,265
March 28, 1953	8,075	October 24, 1953	8,306
April 4, 1953	8,091	October 31, 1953	8,362
April 11, 1953	8,001	November 7, 1953	8,398
April 18, 1953	8,113	November 14, 1953	8,457
April 25, 1953	8,016	November 21, 1953	8,416
May 2, 1953	7,939	November 28, 1953	8,138
May 9, 1953	7,897	December 5, 1953	8,582
May 16, 1953	7,959	December 12, 1953	8,661
May 23, 1953	8,012	December 19, 1953	8,896
May 30, 1953	7,956	December 26, 1953	8,174
June 6, 1953	8,096	January 2, 1954	8,198
June 13, 1953	8,245	January 9, 1954	8,825
June 20, 1953	8,329	January 16, 1954	9,014
June 27, 1953	8,446	January 23, 1954	8,976
July 4, 1953	7,915	January 30, 1954	8,855
July 11, 1953	8,096	February 6, 1954	8,674
July 18, 1953	8,209	Febtuary 13, 1954	8,684
July 25, 1953	8,460	February 20, 1954	8,551
August 1, 1953	8,152	February 27, 1954	8,396
August 8, 1953	8,464		
August 15, 1953	8,514		
August 22, 1953	8,432		
August 29, 1953	8,540		

*Source - Edison Electric Institute New York, New York

TABLE VI

Revenue Freight Loaded Weekly From Week Ending February 7, 1953 to Week Ending February 27, 1954 by Cars/

Week Ending	Total	Week Ending	Total
February 7, 1953	690,744	October 3, 1953	812,554
February 14, 1953	681,750	October 10, 1953	804,070
February 21, 1953	689,553	October 17, 1953	822,539
February 28, 1953	668,654	October 24, 1953	804,413
March 7, 1953	688,016	October 31, 1953	780,863
March 14, 1953	700,108	November 7, 1953	747,868
March 21, 1953	701,142	November 14, 1953	727,058
March 28, 1953	715,337	November 21, 1953	727,732
April 4, 1953	704,517	November 28, 1953	596,230
April 11, 1953	721,139	December 5, 1953	662,035
April 18, 1953	751,628	December 12, 1953	651,951
April 25, 1953	779,804	December 19, 1953	618,432
May 2, 1953	781,499	December 26, 1953	480,978
May 9, 1953	765,411	January 2, 1954	477,805
May 16, 1953	779,805	January 9, 1954	624,229
May 23, 1953	769,618	January 16, 1954	619,871
May 30, 1953	786,755	January 23, 1954	617,226
June 6, 1953	775,489	January 30, 1954	628,190
June 13, 1953	797,425	February 6, 1954	624,385
June 20, 1953	812,578	February 13, 1954	623,706
June 27, 1953	818,450	February 20, 1954	618,623
July 4, 1953	670,232	February 27, 1954	595,031
July 11, 1953	721,454		
July 18, 1953	791,414		
July 25, 1953	780,705		
August 1, 1953	793,754		
August 8, 1953	785,349		
August 15, 1953	807,387		
August 22, 1953	817,431		
August 29, 1953	818,461		
September 5, 1953	799,079		
September 12, 1953	710,554		
September 19, 1953	823,884		
September 26, 1953	819,709		

/Association of American Railroads Car Service Division Washington D. C. (weekly releases)

TABLE VII

Rates on Prime Commercial Paper 4 to 6 Months*

Week Ending	Rate	Week Ending	Rate
February 7, 1953	2.31	September 5, 1953	2.75
February 14, 1953	2.31	September 12, 1953	2.75
February 21, 1953	2.31	September 19, 1953	2.75
February 28, 1953	2.31	September 26, 1953	2.75
March 7, 1953	2.31	October 3, 1953	2.69
March 14, 1953	2.38	October 10, 1953	2.69
March 21, 1953	2.38	October 17, 1953	2.50
March 28, 1953	2.38	October 24, 1953	2.50
April 4, 1953	2.38	October 31, 1953	2.50
April 11, 1953	2.38	November 7, 1953	2.38
April 18, 1953	2.38	November 14, 1953	2.38
April 25, 1953	2.50	November 21, 1953	2.25
May 2, 1953	2.55	November 28, 1953	2.25
May 9, 1953	2.63	December 5, 1953	2.25
May 16, 1953	2.69	December 12, 1953	2.25
May 23, 1953	2.69	December 19, 1953	2.25
May 30, 1953	2.69	December 26, 1953	2.25
June 6, 1953	2.75	January 2, 1954	2.25
June 13, 1953	2.75	January 9, 1954	2.25
June 20, 1953	2.75	January 16, 1954	2.13
June 27, 1953	2.75	January 23, 1954	2.13
July 4, 1953	2.75	January 30, 1954	2.00
July 11, 1953	2.75	February 6, 1954	2.00
July 18, 1953	2.75	February 13, 1954	2.00
July 25, 1953	2.75	February 20, 1954	2.00
August 1, 1953	2.75	February 27, 1954	2.00
August 8, 1953	2.75		
August 15, 1953	2.75		
August 22, 1953	2.75		
August 29, 1953	2.75		

*Source - Federal Reserve Bulletin

TABLE VIII

Monthly Average of Rate on New Issues Three Month*

Treasury Bills February 1953 - February 1954/

Month	Yield
February 1953	2.018
March 1953	2.082
April 1953	2.177
May 1953	2.200
June 1953	2.231
July 1953	2.101
August 1953	2.088
September 1953	1.876
October 1953	1.402
November 1953	1.427
December 1953	1.630
January 1954	1.214
February 1954	.984

/Federal Reserve Bulletin March 1954 pp. 279

*Same as Market Rate on new issues

TABLE IX

Physical Volume of Industrial Production in Average

Production Per Working Day on a Monthly Basis/

seasonally adjusted

Month	Total Industrial Production	Manufacturing Durable	Manufacturing Non Durable	Total Manufacturing
February 1953	134	155	118	136
March 1953	135	155	119	137
April 1953	136	155	121	138
May 1953	137	156	123	139
June 1953	136	154	121	138
July 1953	137	157	121	139
August 1953	136	157	119	138
September 1953	133	152	117	135
October 1953	132	151	117	134
November 1953	129	146	115	131
December 1953	126	142	112	127
January 1954	125	141	113	127
February 1954	124	139	113	126

/Source - Federal Reserve Bulletin April 1954 pp. 389

Note: Durable goods industries include; primary metals; metal fabricating; clay, glass and leather products; furniture and miscellaneous manufactures.

TABLE X

Monthly Unemployment in the United States

February 1953 - February 1954

(in thousands)*

Month	Total	Month	Total
February 1953	1,788	September 1953	1,246
March 1953	1,674	October 1953	1,162
April 1953	1,532	November 1953	1,482
May 1953	1,306	December 1953	1,850
June 1953	1,562	January 1954	3,097a
July 1953	1,548	February 1954	3,671a
August 1953	1,240		

*Source - Survey of Current Business February 1954 Vol. 34 #2 pp. 5-10
a. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington - Federal Reserve Bulletin March 1954 pp. 302

TABLE XI

New York State Savings Banks Deposit to Credit of Depositors

(Millions of dollars)*

Month	Total	Month	Total
February 1953	13,421	September 1953	14,014
March 1953	13,550	October 1953	14,056
April 1953	13,626	November 1953	14,141
May 1953	13,702	December 1953	14,341
June 1953	13,841	January 1954	14,442
July 1953	13,881	February 1954	14,500
August 1953	13,920		

*Source - Survey of Current Business April 1954 Vol. 34 #4 pp. 5-16

TABLE XII

Total Inventories, Sales and Unfilled Orders February 1953

February 1954*

(millions of dollars)

Week Ending	Total Inventory[1]	Total Sales[1]	Inventory as % of sales	Unfilled Orders[2]
February 7, 1953	77,603	48,533	159.9	76,122
February 14, 1953	77,603	48,533	159.9	76,122
February 21, 1953	77,603	48,533	159.9	76,122
February 28, 1953	77,603	48,533	159.9	76,122
March 7, 1953	78,266	49,671	157.6	75,713
March 14, 1953	78,266	49,671	157.6	75,713
March 21, 1953	78,266	49,671	157.6	75,713
March 28, 1953	78,266	49,671	157.6	75,713
April 4, 1953	78,996	50,186	157.4	74,896
April 11, 1953	78,996	50,186	157.4	74,896
April 18, 1953	78,996	50,186	157.4	74,896
April 25, 1953	78,996	50,186	157.4	74,896
May 2, 1953	79,678	49,395	161.3	73,992
May 9, 1953	79,678	49,395	161.3	73,992
May 16, 1953	79,678	49,395	161.3	73,992
May 23, 1953	79,678	49,395	161.3	73,992
May 30, 1953	79,678	49,395	161.3	73,992
June 6, 1953	80,167	50,003	160.32	73,588
June 13,,1953	80,167	50,003	160.32	73,588
June 20, 1953	80,167	50,003	160.32	73,588
June 27, 1953	80,167	50,003	160.32	73,588
July 4, 1953	81,116	50,398	161.0	72,720
July 11, 1953	81,116	50,398	161.0	72,720
July 18, 1953	81,116	50,398	161.0	72,720
July 25, 1953	81,116	50,398	161.0	72,720
August 1, 1953	81,586	48,138	169.5	70,116
August 8, 1953	81,586	48,138	169.5	70,116
August 15, 1953	81,586	48,138	169.5	70,116
August 22, 1953	81,586	48,138	169.5	70,116
August 29, 1953	81,586	48,138	169.5	70,116
September 5, 1953	82,000	48,652	168.5	67,188
September 12, 1953	82,000	48,652	168.5	67,188
September 19, 1953	82,000	48,652	168.5	67,188
September 26, 1953	82,000	48,652	168.5	67,188
October 3, 1953	81,805	48,284	169.4	63,626
October 10, 1953	81,805	48,284	169.4	63,626
October 17, 1953	81,805	48,284	169.4	63,626
October 24, 1953	81,805	48,284	169.4	63,626
October 31, 1953	81,805	48,284	169.4	63,626

TABLE XII

Total Inventories, Sales and Unfilled Orders February 1953 - February 1954 (continued)

(millions of dollars)

Week Ending	Total Inventory[1]	Total Sales[1]	Inventory as % of sales	Unfilled Orders[2]
November 7, 1953	81,276	47,518	171.0	60,789
November 14, 1953	81,276	47,518	171.0	60,789
November 21, 1953	81,276	47,518	171.0	60,789
November 28, 1953	81,276	47,518	171.0	60,789
December 5, 1953	81,070	47,255	171.6	58,308
December 12, 1953	81,070	47,255	171.6	58,308
December 19, 1953	81,070	47,255	171.6	58,308
December 26, 1953	81,070	47,255	171.6	58,308
January 2, 1954	80,741	46,342	174.2	56,128b
January 9, 1954	80,741	46,342	174.2	56,128b
January 16, 1954	80,741	46,342	174.2	56,128b
January 23, 1954	80,741	46,342	174.2	56,128b
January 30, 1954	80,741	46,342	174.2	56,128b
February 6, 1954	80,340b	46,709b	172%b	54,500b
February 13, 1954	80,340b	46,709b	172%b	54,500b
February 20, 1954	80,340b	46,709b	172%b	54,500b
February 27, 1954	80,340b	46,709b	172%b	54,500b

*United States Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business Vol. 34 #3 March 1954 pp. s-3, s-4

1. End of month totals for manufacturing and trade seasonally adjusted

2. End of month totals for manufacturing, unadjusted

b. United States Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business Vol. 34 #4 April 1954 pp. s 3-4

TABLE XIII

Total New Orders, Unfilled Orders and Orders Available

for Production: February 1953 - February 1954*

(millions of dollars)

Month	New Orders	Unfilled Orders End of Month	Total Available for Production/
February 1953	24,009	76,122	100,131 1
March 1953	26,349	75,713	102,471
April 1953	25,479	74,896	101,192
May 1953	24,564	73,992	99,460
June 1953	25,654	73,588	99,646
July 1953	23,832	72,720	97,420
August 1953	22,672	70,116	95,392
September 1953	23,235	67,188	93,351
October 1953	23,282	63,626	90,470
November 1953	20,955	60,789	84,581
December 1953	21,448	58,308	82,237
January 1954	20,842	56,128	79,150
February 1954	21,383	54,500	77,511

*Unadjusted Totals: Source: Survey of Current Business, April 1953 pp. s-4

/Computed by adding the totals of the new orders column for that month and the unfilled orders column for the preceding month

1. Computed by adding the figure from the new orders column for February and the unfilled orders figure for January. All other totals in this column can be obtained from using data in table . February figure was obtained by using unfilled orders for January 25 contained in the March 1954 Survey of Current Business pp. s-4.

APPENDIX B

TABLE XIV

Weekly Department Store Sales in the United States

February 1953 - February 1954*

(1947 - 1949 = 100)

Week Ending	Sales	Week Ending	Sales
February 7, 1953	88	October 3, 1953	112
February 14, 1953	92	October 10, 1953	120
February 21, 1953	85	October 17, 1953	118
February 28, 1953	93	October 24, 1953	113
March 7, 1953	96	October 31, 1953	122
March 14, 1953	100	November 7, 1953	121
March 21, 1953	109	November 14, 1953	133
March 28, 1953	112	November 21, 1953	131
April 4, 1953	118	November 28, 1953	133
April 11, 1953	97	December 5, 1953	190
April 18, 1953	105	December 12, 1953	216
April 25, 1953	104	December 19, 1953	234
May 2, 1953	114	December 26, 1953	163
May 9, 1953	127	January 2, 1954	82
May 16, 1953	105	January 9, 1954	94
May 23, 1953	112	January 16, 1954	85
May 30, 1953	97	January 23, 1954	86
June 6, 1953	118	January 30, 1954	86
June 13, 1953	112	February 6, 1954	86
June 20, 1953	111	February 13, 1954	91
June 27, 1953	94	February 20, 1954	86
July 4, 1953	79	February 27, 1954	90
July 11, 1953	92		
July 18, 1953	84		
July 25, 1953	83		
August 1, 1953	86		
August 8, 1953	92		
August 15, 1953	95		
August 22, 1953	100		
August 29, 1953	100		
September 5, 1953	100		
September 12, 1953	102		
September 19, 1953	120		
September 26, 1953	114		

*Survey of Current Business - weekly supplement (seasonally unadjusted)

TABLE XV

Ratio of Employment in Manufacturing to Total Civilian

Labor Force February 1953 - February 1954*

(in thousands)

Week Ending	Total Civilian Labor Force	Employment in Manufacturing	% in Manufacturing
February 7, 1953	62,712	17,031	27.1
February 14, 1953	62,712	17,031	27.1
February 21, 1953	62,712	17,031	27.1
February 28, 1953	62,712	17,031	27.1
March 7, 1953	63,134	17,135	27.1
March 14, 1953	63,134	17,135	27.1
March 21, 1953	63,134	17,135	27.1
March 28, 1953	63,134	17,135	27.1
April 4, 1953	62,810	17,077	27.2
April 11, 1953	62,810	17,077	27.2
April 18, 1953	62,810	17,077	27.2
April 25, 1953	62,810	17,077	27.2
May 2, 1953	62,964	17,040	27.1
May 9, 1953	62,964	17,040	27.1
May 16, 1953	62,964	17,040	27.1
May 23, 1953	62,964	17,040	27.1
May 30, 1953	62,964	17,040	27.1
June 6, 1953	64,734	17,162	26.5
June 13, 1953	64,734	17,162	26.5
June 20, 1953	64,734	17,162	26.5
June 27, 1953	64,734	17,162	26.5
July 4, 1953	64,668	17,069	26.4
July 11, 1953	64,668	17,069	26.4
July 18, 1953	64,668	17,069	26.4
July 25, 1953	64,668	17,069	26.4
August 1, 1953	64,648	17,258	26.7
August 8, 1953	64,648	17,258	26.7
August 15, 1953	64,648	17,258	26.7
August 22, 1953	64,648	17,258	26.7
September 5, 1953	63,552	17,221	27.1
September 12, 1953	63,552	17,221	27.1
September 19, 1953	63,552	17,221	27.1
September 26, 1953	63,552	17,221	27.1

TABLE XV

Ratio of Employment in Manufacturing to Total Civilian

Labor Force February 1953 - February 1954* (Continued)

(in thousands)

Week Ending	Total Civilian Labor Force	Employment in Manufacturing	% in Manufacturing
October 3, 1953	63,404	17,017	26.8
October 10, 1953	63,404	17,017	26.8
October 17, 1953	63,404	17,017	26.8
October 24, 1953	63,404	17,017	26.8
October 31, 1953	63,404	17,017	26.8
November 7, 1953	63,353	16,708	26.4
November 14, 1953	63,353	16,708	26.4
November 21, 1953	63,353	16,708	26.4
November 28, 1953	63,353	16,708	26.4
December 5, 1953	62,614	16,440	26.3
December 12, 1953	62,614	16,440	26.3
December 19, 1953	62,614	16,440	26.3
December 26, 1953	62,614	16,440	26.3
January 2, 1954	62,137a	16,113a	25.9
January 9, 1954	62,137a	16,113a	25.9
January 16, 1954	62,137a	16,113a	25.9
January 23, 1954	62,137a	16,113a	25.9
January 30, 1954	62,137a	16,113a	25.9
February 6, 1954	63,491a	16,027b	25.2
February 13, 1954	63,491a	16,027b	25.2
February 20, 1954	63,491a	16,027b	25.2
February 27, 1954	63,491a	16,027b	25.2

*Source - Monthly Labor Review - United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note - Data in source is given on a monthly basis, but has been used here as if it were an average for each week in the month.

a. Source - Survey of Current Business March 1954 p. s-10 & 11 (old sample) data are preliminary

b. Source - Federal Reserve Bulletin March 1954 pp. 302. This data is also preliminary.

TABLE XVI

Ratio of Nonagricultural Employment to Total Civilian Labor

Force February 1953 - February 1954*

(in thousands)

Week Ending	Total Civilian Labor Force	Nonagricultural Employment	% Non-Agricultural
February 7, 1953	62,712	55,558	88.6
February 14, 1953	62,712	55,558	88.6
February 21, 1953	62,712	55,558	88.6
February 28, 1953	62,712	55,558	88.6
March 7, 1953	63,134	55,740	88.3
March 14, 1953	63,134	55,740	88.3
March 21, 1953	63,134	55,740	88.3
March 28, 1953	63,134	55,740	88.3
April 4, 1953	62,810	55,158	87.8
April 11, 1953	62,810	55,158	87.8
April 18, 1953	62,810	55,158	87.8
April 25, 1953	62,810	55,158	87.8
May 2, 1953	62,964	55,268	87.8
May 9, 1953	62,964	55,268	87.8
May 16, 1953	62,964	55,268	87.8
May 23, 1953	62,964	55,268	87.8
May 30, 1953	62,964	55,268	87.8
June 6, 1953	64,734	55,246	85.3
June 13, 1953	64,734	55,246	85.3
June 20, 1953	64,734	55,246	85.3
June 27, 1953	64,734	55,246	85.3
July 4, 1953	64,668	55,492	85.8
July 11, 1953	64,668	55,492	85.8
July 18, 1953	64,668	55,492	85.8
July 25, 1953	64,668	55,492	85.8
August 1, 1953	64,648	56,134	86.8
August 8, 1953	64,648	56,134	86.8
August 15, 1953	64,648	56,134	86.8
August 22, 1953	64,648	56,134	86.8
September 5, 1953	63,552	55,044	86.6
September 12, 1953	63,552	55,044	86.6
September 19, 1953	63,552	55,044	86.6
September 26, 1953	63,552	55,044	86.6

TABLE XVI

Ratio of Nonagricultural Employment to Total Civilian Labor Force February 1953 - February 1954* (Continued)

(in thousands)

Week Ending	Total Civilian Labor Force	Nonagricultural Employment	% Non-Agricultural
October 3, 1953	63,404	55,083	86.9
October 10, 1953	63,404	55,083	86.9
October 17, 1953	63,404	55,083	86.9
October 24, 1953	63,404	55,083	86.9
October 31, 1953	63,404	55,083	86.9
November 7, 1953	63,353	55,274	87.2
November 14, 1953	63,353	55,274	87.2
November 21, 1953	63,353	55,274	87.2
November 28, 1953	63,353	55,274	87.2
December 5, 1953	62,614	55,326	88.4
December 12, 1953	62,614	55,326	88.4
December 19, 1953	62,614	55,326	88.4
December 26, 1953	62,614	55,326	88.4
January 2, 1954	62,137a	54,433a	87.6
January 9, 1954	62,137a	54,433a	87.6
January 16, 1954	62,137a	54,433a	87.6
January 23, 1954	62,137a	54,433a	87.6
January 30, 1954	62,137a	54,433a	87.6
February 6, 1954	63,491a	54,480a	85.8
February 13, 1954	63,491a	54,480a	85.8
February 20, 1954	63,491a	54,480a	85.8
February 27, 1954	63,491a	54,480a	85.8

*Source - Monthly Labor Review; United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note - Data Available on Monthly basis only. Figures have been used as an average for each week within the respective months.

a. Source - Survey of Current Business March 1954 pp. s-10 Figures based on old sample

TABLE XVII

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 000,000 omitted*

(for leading cities, including New York)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investments	% of Loans and Investments
February 7, 1953	77,958	38,600	49.5	39,358	50.5
February 14, 1953	77,878	38,685	49.7	39,193	50.3
February 21, 1953	78,014	38,892	49.9	39,122	50.1
February 28, 1953	77,711	38,775	49.9	38.936	50.1
March 7, 1953	77,534	38,770	50.0	38,764	50.0
March 14, 1953	77,844	38,973	50.0	38,781	50.0
March 21, 1953	78,010	39,441	50.6	38,569	49.4
March 28, 1953	77,808	39,588	50.9	38,220	49.1
April 4, 1953	76,827	39,647	51.6	37,180	48.4
April 11, 1953	76,882	39,508	51.4	37,374	48.6
April 18, 1953	76,925	39,594	51.5	37,331	48.5
April 25, 1953	76,412	39,377	51.5	37,035	48.5
May 2, 1953	76,301	39,437	51.7	36,864	48.3
May 9, 1953	76,238	39,508	51.8	36,730	48.2
May 16, 1953	75,809	39,263	51.8	36,546	48.2
May 23, 1953	76,017	39,685	52.2	36,332	47.8
May 30, 1953	75,879	39,541	52.1	36,338	47.9
June 6, 1953	75,981	39,439	51.9	36,542	48.1
June 13, 1953	76,466	39,666	51.9	36,800	48.1
June 20, 1953	76,640	39,654	51.7	36,986	48.3
June 27, 1953	76,065	39,443	51.9	36,622	48.1
July 4, 1953	76,545	39,649	51.8	36,896	48.2
July 11, 1953	76,067	39,366	51.8	36,701	50.9
July 18, 1953	80,048	39,368	49.1	40,780	50.5
July 25, 1953	79,992	39,623	49.5	40,369	50.5
August 1, 1953	79,606	39,381	49.5	40,225	50.2
August 8, 1953	79,870	39,811	49.8	40,059	49.9
August 15, 1953	79,814	39,963	50.1	39,851	49.9
August 22, 1953	79,349	39,734	50.1	39,615	49.9
August 29, 1953	79,301	39,687	50.0	39,614	50.0
September 5, 1953	79,385	40,067	50.5	39,318	49.5
September 12, 1953	79,138	40,099	50.7	39,039	49.3
September 19, 1953	79,482	40,261	50.7	39,221	49.3
September 26, 1953	79,916	39,942	50.0	38,974	50.0

TABLE XVII

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 000,000 omitted* (continued)

(for leading cities, including New York)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investments	% of Loans and Investments
October 3, 1953	78,901	39,705	50.3	39,196	49.7
October 10, 1953	79,115	40,174	50.8	38,941	49.2
October 17, 1953	78,902	40,037	50.7	38,865	49.3
October 24, 1953	70,072	39,929	50.5	39.143	49.5
October 31, 1953	79,538	40,294	50.7	39,244	49.3
November 7, 1953	79,413	40,224	50.7	39,189	49.3
November 14, 1953	80,494	40,650	50.5	39,844	49.5
November 21, 1953	80,540	40,511	50.3	40,029	49.7
November 28, 1953	80,371	40,210	50.0	40,161	50.0
December 5, 1953	80,522	40,268	50.0	40,254	50.0
December 12, 1953	80,386	40,311	50.1	40,075	49.9
December 19, 1953	81,058	40,560	50.0	40,498	50.0
December 26, 1953	80,896	40,707	50.3	40,189	49.7
January 2, 1954	81,302	41,020	50.5	40,282	49.5
January 9, 1954	80,819	40,446	50.0	40,373	50.0
January 16, 1954	80,376	40,030	49.8	40,346	50.2
January 23, 1954	79,838	39,320	49.2	40,518	50.8
January 30, 1954	80,070	39,239	49.0	40,831	51.0
February 6, 1954	80,660	39,963	49.5	40,697	50.5
February 13, 1954	79,868	39,785	49.8	40,083	50.2
February 20, 1954	79,872	39,796	49.8	40,076	50.2
February 27, 1954	79,744	39,457	49.5	40,287	50.5

*Source Federal Reserve Bulletin

Note - Dates do not correspond exactly to those in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The dates employed have been chosen so as to make the data comparable to other data collected for which the dates given above are valid.

TABLE XVIII

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 000,000 omitted*

(for leading cities outside New York City)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investments	% of Loans and Investments
February 7, 1953	56,990	26,596	46.7	30,394	53.3
February 14, 1953	56,973	26,724	46.9	30,249	53.1
February 21, 1953	56,929	26,734	47.0	30,195	53.0
February 28, 1953	56,686	26,639	47.0	30,047	53.0
March 7, 1953	56,614	26,704	47.16	29,910	52.8
March 14, 1953	56,805	26,920	47.4	29,885	52.6
March 21, 1953	56,797	27,136	47.8	29,661	52.2
March 28, 1953	56,648	27,224	48.1	29,424	51.9
April 4, 1953	55,722	27,157	48.7	28,565	51.3
April 11, 1953	55,985	27,186	48.6	28,799	51.4
April 18, 1953	56,063	27,176	48.5	28,887	51.5
April 25, 1953	55,765	27,039	48.5	28,726	51.5
May 2, 1953	55,688	27,105	48.7	28,583	51.3
May 9, 1953	55,734	27,163	48.7	28,571	51.3
May 16, 1953	55,579	27,178	48.9	28,401	51.1
May 23, 1953	55,447	27,190	49.0	28,257	51.0
May 30, 1953	55,364	27,140	49.0	28,224	51.0
June 6, 1953	55,409	27,085	48.9	28,324	51.1
June 13, 1953	55,514	27,139	48.9	28,374	51.1
June 20, 1953	55,718	27,231	48.9	28,487	51.1
June 27, 1953	55,453	27,214	49.1	28,239	50.9
July 4, 1953	55,639	27,321	49.1	28,318	50.9
July 11, 1953	55,576	27,292	49.1	28,284	50.9
July 18, 1953	58,022	27,260	47.0	30,762	53.0
July 25, 1953	57,993	27,504	47.4	30,489	52.6
August 1, 1953	57,812	27,427	47.4	30,445	52.6
August 8, 1953	58,001	27,595	47.6	30,406	52.4
August 15, 1953	58,129	27,783	47.8	30,346	52.2
August 22, 1953	57,959	27,672	47.8	30,287	52.2
August 29, 1953	57,895	27,641	47.7	30,254	52.3
September 5, 1953	57,777	27,758	48.0	30,019	52.0
September 13, 1953	57,671	27,766	48.1	29,905	51.9
September 19, 1953	57,847	27,793	48.0	30,654	52.0
September 26, 1953	57,445	27,670	48.2	29,775	51.8

TABLE XVIII

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 (continued) 000,000 omitted*

(for leading cities outside New York City)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investments	% of Loans and Investments
October 3, 1953	57,342	27,541	48.0	29,801	52.0
October 10, 1953	57,388	27,736	48.3	29,652	51.7
October 17, 1953	57,526	27,734	48.2	29,792	51.8
October 24, 1953	57,406	27,605	48.1	29,801	51.9
October 31, 1953	57,645	27,768	48.2	29,887	51.9
November 7, 1953	57,914	27,984	48.3	29,930	51.7
November 14, 1953	58,358	27,936	47.9	30,422	52.1
November 21, 1953	58,526	27,920	47.7	30,606	52.3
November 28, 1953	58,482	27,890	47.7	30,592	53.2
December 5, 1953	58,557	27,887	47.6	30,670	52.4
December 12, 1953	58,446	27,925	47.8	30,521	52.2
December 19, 1953	58,647	27,843	47.5	30,804	52.5
December 26, 1953	58,886	28,250	48.0	30,627	52.0
January 2, 1954	58,718	28,106	47.9	30,612	52.1
January 9, 1954	58,808	27,696	47.1	30,830	52.9
January 16, 1954	58,709	27,799	47.4	30,410	52.6
January 23, 1954	58,487	27,558	47.1	30,929	52.9
January 30, 1954	58,386	27,454	47.0	30,032	53.0
February 6, 1954	58,512	27,729	47.4	30,783	52.6
February 13, 1954	58,245	27,760	47.7	30,484	52.3
February 20, 1954	58,163	27,600	47.5	30,503	52.5
February 27, 1954	58,118	27,623	47.5	30,495	52.5

*Source - Federal Reserve Bulletin

Note - Dates do not correspond exactly to those in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The dates employed have been chosen so as to make the data comparable to other data collected for which the dates given are valid.

TABLE XIX

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 000,000 omitted*

(for New York City)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investments	% of Loans and Investments
February 7, 1953	20,968	12,004	57.2	8,964	42.8
February 14, 1953	20,905	11,961	57.2	8,944	42.8
February 21, 1953	21,085	12,158	57.7	8,927	42.3
February 28, 1953	21,025	12,136	57.7	8,889	42.3
March 7, 1953	20,920	12,066	57.7	8,854	42.3
March 14, 1953	21,039	12,053	57.3	8,986	42.7
March 21, 1953	21,213	12,305	58.0	8,908	42.0
March 28, 1953	21,160	12,364	58.4	8,796	41.6
April 4, 1953	21,105	12,490	59.2	8,615	40.8
April 11, 1953	20,897	12,322	59.0	8,515	41.0
April 18, 1953	20,862	12,418	59.5	8,444	40.5
April 25, 1953	20,647	12,338	59.8	8,309	40.2
May 2, 1953	20,613	12,332	59.8	8,281	40.2
May 9, 1953	20,504	12,345	60.2	8,159	39.8
May 16, 1953	20,230	12,085	59.7	8,145	40.3
May 23, 1953	20,570	12,495	60.7	8,074	39.3
May 30, 1953	20,515	12,401	60.4	8,114	39.6
June 6, 1953	20,572	12,354	60.1	8,218	39.9
June 13, 1953	20,952	12,527	59.8	8,425	40.2
June 20, 1953	20,922	12,423	59.4	8,499	40.6
June 27, 1953	20,612	12,229	59.3	8,383	40.7
July 4, 1953	20,906	12,328	59.0	8,578	41.0
July 11, 1953	20,491	12,074	58.9	8,417	41.1
July 18, 1953	22,026	12,008	54.5	10,018	45.5
August 1, 1953	21,999	11,954	55.1	9,750	45.0
August 8, 1953	21,734	12,216	55.0	9,653	44.1
August 15, 1953	21,869	12,180	55.9	9,505	43.8
August 22, 1953	21,685	12,062	56.1	9,328	43.6
August 29, 1953	21,390	12,046	56.4	9,360	43.7
September 5, 1953	21,406	12,309	56.3	9,299	43.3
September 12, 1953	21,608	12,333	57.5	9,134	42.5
September 19, 1953	21,467	12,468	57.6	9,167	42.4
September 26, 1953	21,635	12,277	57.2	9,199	42.8

TABLE XIX

Loan and Investment Statistics of Weekly Reporting Banks

February 1953 - February 1954 (continued) 000,000 omitted*

(for New York City)

Week Ending	Total Loans and Investments	Loans	% of Loans and Investments	Investment	% of Loans and Investments
October 3, 1953	21,559	12,164	56.4	9,395	43.6
October 10, 1953	21,727	12,438	57.2	9,289	42.8
October 17, 1953	21,376	12,303	57.6	9,073	42.4
October 24, 1953	21,666	12,324	56.9	9,342	43.1
October 31, 1953	21,883	12,526	57.2	9,357	42.8
November 7, 1953	21,499	12,240	56.9	9,259	43.1
November 14, 1953	22,136	12,714	57.4	9,422	42.6
November 21, 1953	22,014	12,591	57.2	9,423	42.8
November 28, 1953	21,889	12,320	56.3	9,569	43.7
December 5, 1953	21,965	12,381	56.4	9,584	43.6
December 12, 1953	21,940	12,386	56.5	9,553	43.5
December 19, 1953	22,411	12,712	56.7	9,694	43.3
December 26, 1953	22,010	12,448	56.6	9,562	43.4
January 2, 1954	22,584	12,914	57.2	9,670	42.8
January 9, 1954	22,011	12,477	56.7	9,534	43.3
January 16, 1954	21,667	12,231	56.4	9,436	43.6
January 23, 1954	21,351	11,762	55.1	9,589	44.9
January 30, 1954	21,684	11,785	54.3	9,899	45.7
February 6, 1954	22,148	12,234	55.2	9,914	44.8
February 13, 1954	21,623	12,025	55.6	9,589	44.4
February 20, 1954	21,709	12,136	55.9	9,573	44.1
February 27, 1954	21,627	11,834	54.7	9,792	45.3

*Source - Federal Reserve Bulletin

Note - Dates do not correspond exactly to those in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The dates employed have been chosen so as to make the data comparable to other data collected for which the dates given above are valid.

TABLE XX

Monthly Department Store Sales Seasonally Adjusted

By Month; February 1953 - February 1954/

(Index numbers 1947 - 1949 average = 100)

February 1953	112	September 1953	107
March 1953	115	October 1953	110
April 1953	110	November 1953	113
May 1953	117	December 1953	112
June 1953	115	January 1954	107
July 1953	113	February 1954	109
August 1953	112		

/Source - Survey of Current Business April 1954 Vol. 40 #4 pp. 199

Chart I

Weekly Movements of Selected Business Indexes
February 7, 1952 - February 17, 1954 †

I	II	III	IV	V
2.350	200	220	170	130.0
2.200	197	217	186	128.5
2.050	194	214	182	127.0
1.900	191	211	198	125.5
1.750	188	208	174	124.0
1.600	185	205	170	122.5
1.450	182	202	166	121.0
1.300	179	199	162	119.5
1.150	176	196	158	118.0
1.000	173	193	154	116.5
0.850	170	190	150	115.0

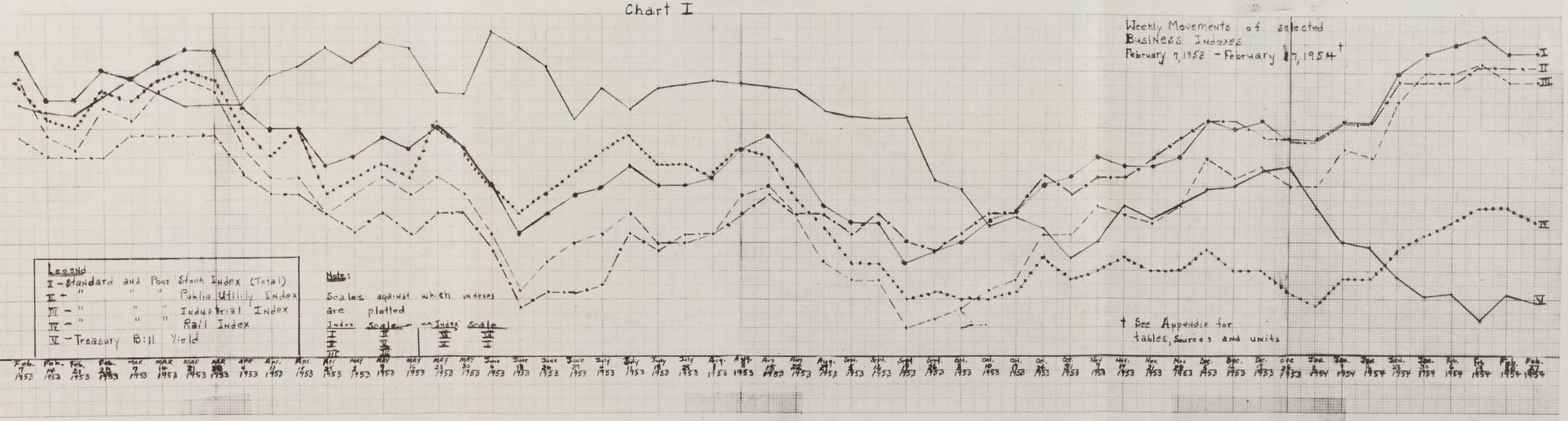

Chart II

Weekly Movements of Selected Business Indexes
February 7, 1953 - February 17, 1954 †

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
2.350	2.800	270	820,000	2,310	9,000
2.200	2.720	255	785,000	2,160	8,870
2.050	2.640	240	750,000	2,010	8,740
1.900	2.560	225	715,000	1,860	8,610
1.750	2.480	210	680,000	1,710	8,480
1.600	2.400	195	645,000	1,560	8,350
1.450	2.320	180	610,000	1,410	8,220
1.300	2.240	165	575,000	1,260	8,090
1.150	2.160	150	540,000	1,110	7,960
1.000	2.080	135	505,000	950	7,830
0.850	2.000	120	470,000	800	7,700

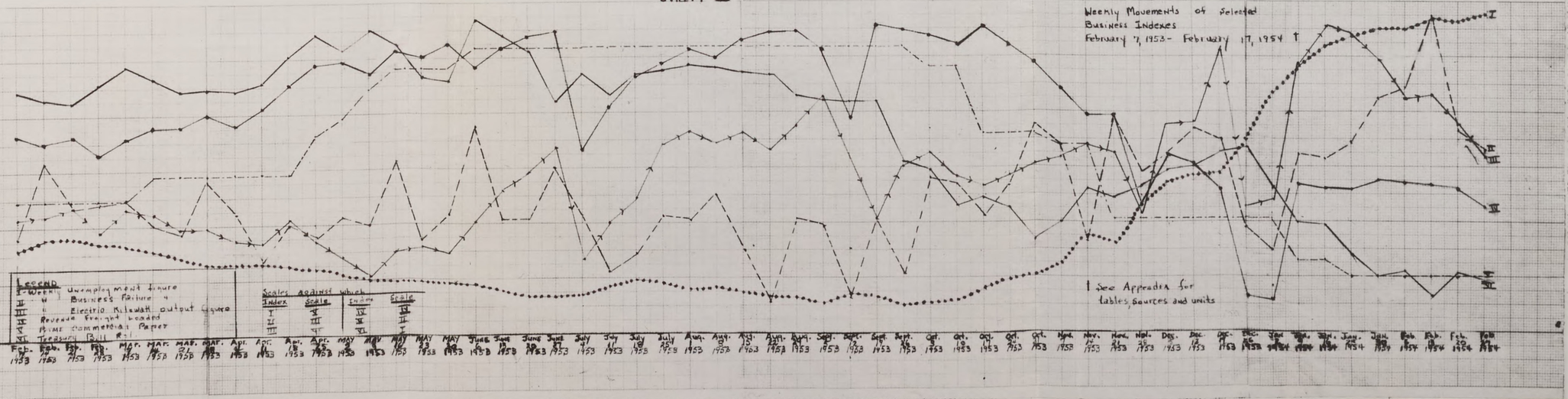

Chart III

Monthly Movements of Selected Business Indexes †

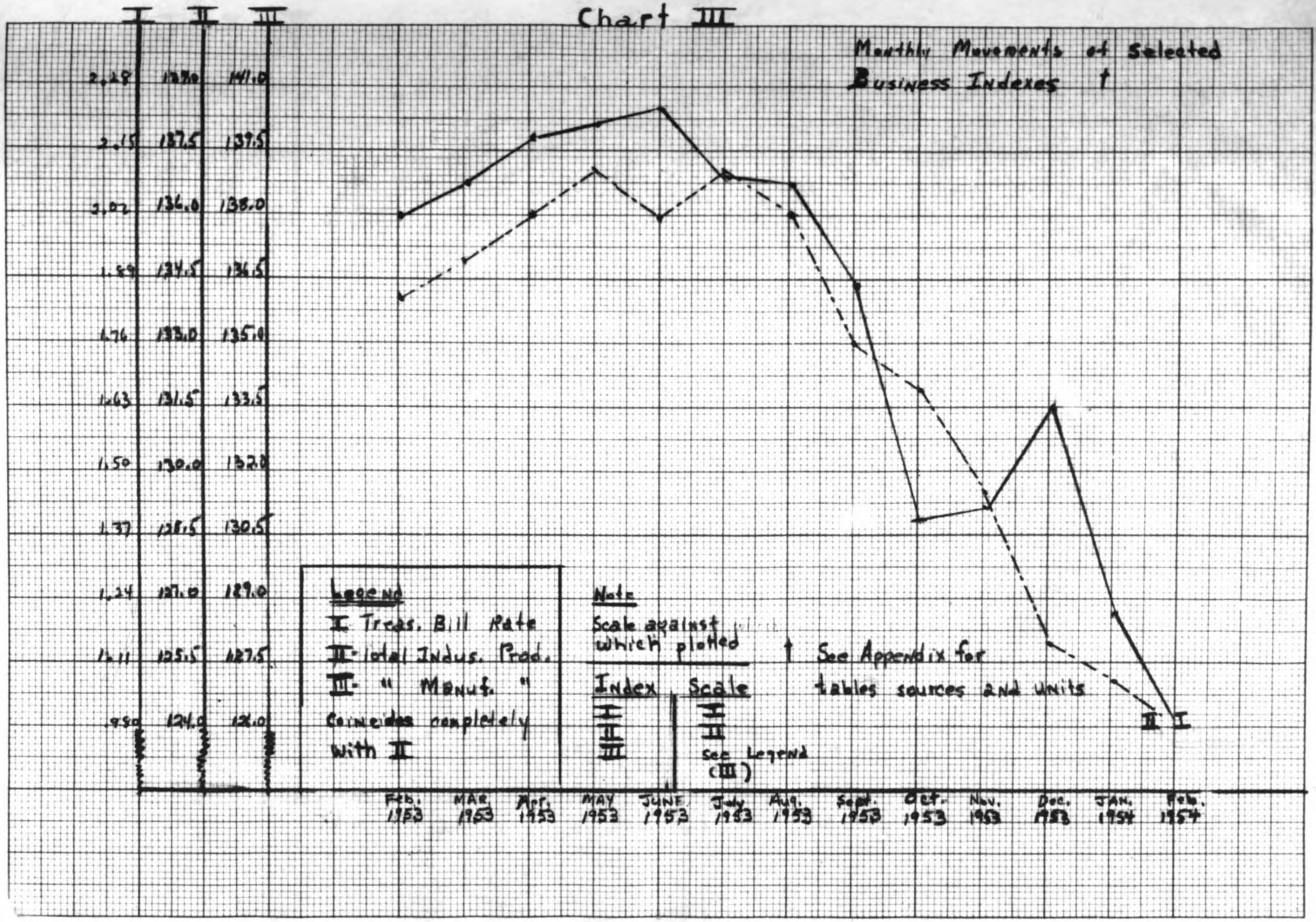

Chart IV

Monthly Movements of Selected Business Indexes †

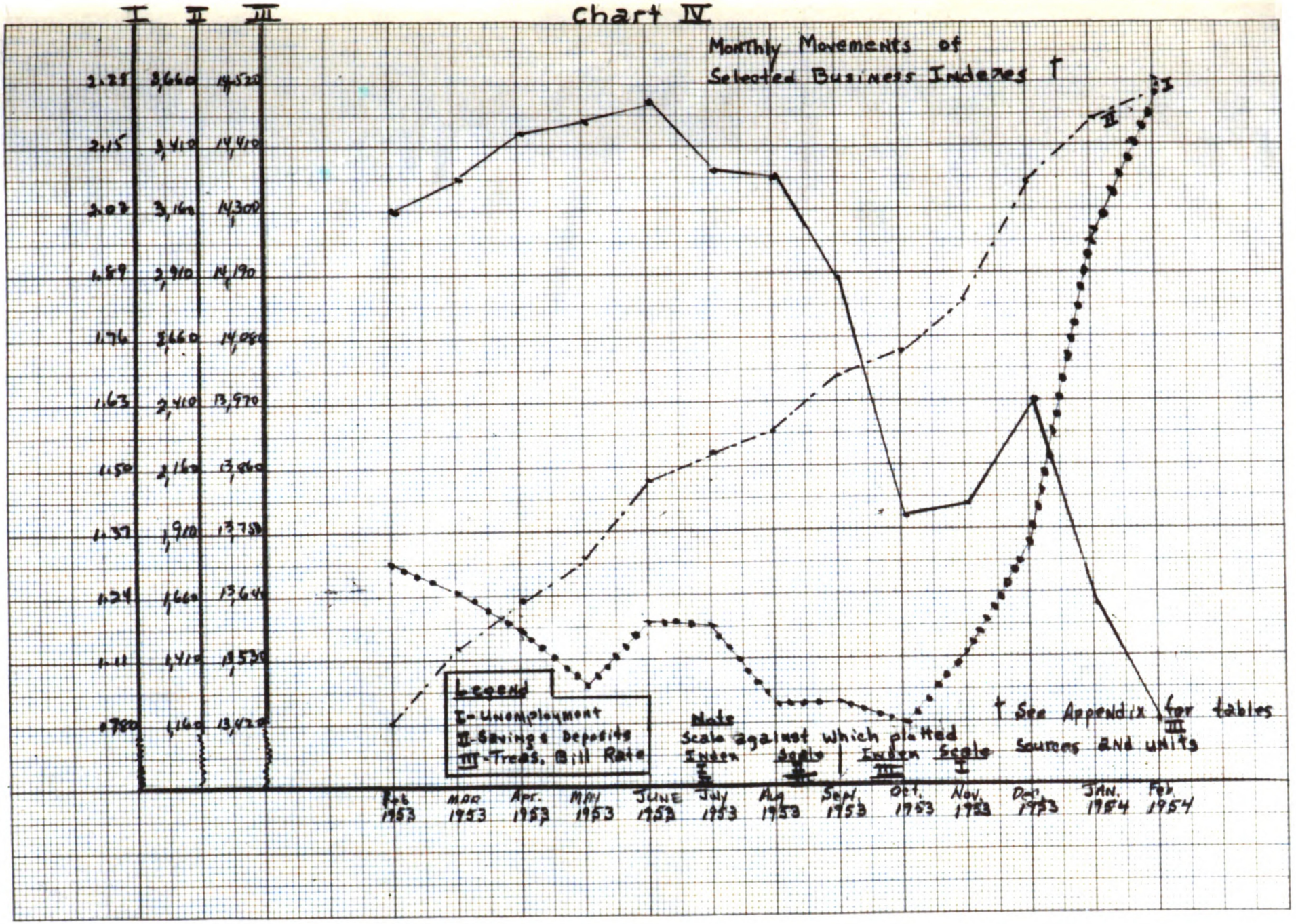

Chart V

Monthly Movements of Selected Business Indexes †