

judgment as to whether economic conditions are—or soon will be—too buoyant or too slack. *Fourth*, this policy will work best if the Congress will keep the budget deficit or surplus from being very large, and from changing very rapidly.

There is the end of my opening statement, Senator Proxmire. I have an appendix at the end of the prepared statement that might be useful—

Chairman PROXMIRE. Without objection it will be printed in the record in full.

Mr. CHRIST. Thank you very much.
(Appendix follows:)

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 1.—DECLINES IN THE U.S. MONEY STOCK (DEMAND DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) DURING DEPRESSIONS AND RECESSIONS SINCE 1921

Month during which the money stock reached its peak	Percentage decline on the money stock during recession	Number of months before the money stock regained its previous peak level
March 1920.....	15.0	53
December 1922.....	2.0	10
September 1925.....	3.0	26
October 1929.....	33.0	79
March 1937.....	6.0	20
January 1948.....	2.0	27
July 1953.....	.2	9
July 1957.....	1.0	9
July 1959.....	3.0	27

Source: M. Friedman and A. Schwartz, "A Monetary History of the United States," pp. 709-15, and Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 1964, pp. 682-90.

TABLE 2.—RATE OF CHANGE OF THE U.S. MONEY STOCK (DEMAND DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATES FOR CALENDAR YEARS AND QUARTERS, 1953-68

Year	Rate for calendar year	Rate for calendar quarter			
		1	2	3	4
1953.....	¹ 1.1	¹ 1.9	¹ 1.6	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.6
1954.....	2.7	¹ 1.2	2.2	3.1	4.2
1955.....	2.2	4.0	2.4	¹ 1.8	1.6
1956.....	¹ 1.3	¹ 1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1
1957.....	¹ —7	1.0	1.0	¹ —3	¹ —2.6
1958.....	3.8	¹ 1.8	5.6	3.2	4.6
1959.....	1.6	4.0	2.5	¹ —3	¹ —3.9
1960.....	¹ —6	¹ —2.8	¹ —2.3	2.9	1.0
1961.....	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	4.2
1962.....	1.4	¹ 1.7	1.5	¹ —1.1	4.4
1963.....	3.8	3.8	4.3	2.9	4.0
1964.....	4.1	2.9	3.9	¹ 6.2	3.3
1965.....	4.7	2.5	3.5	5.7	¹ 6.8
1966.....	2.2	5.8	3.3	¹ —2	¹ —2
1967.....	¹ 6.3	¹ 6.3	¹ 7.2	¹ 6.8	5.1
1968.....		4.2			

¹ Denotes a rate of change outside the range from 2 percent to 6 percent a year.

Source: Federal Reserve data for monthly averages of daily figures. Each rate is calculated from the difference between the last month of the period (year or quarter) and the last month of the preceding period.