

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
Fiscal Agent of the United States

[Circular No. 4865]
March 24, 1960

OFFERING OF TWO SERIES OF TREASURY BILLS

**\$1,100,000,000 of 91-Day Bills, Additional Amount, Series Dated Dec. 31, 1959, Due June 30, 1960
(To Be Issued March 31, 1960)**

\$400,000,000 of 182-Day Bills, Dated March 31, 1960, Due September 29, 1960

*To All Incorporated Banks and Trust Companies, and Others
Concerned, in the Second Federal Reserve District:*

Following is the text of a notice issued by the Treasury Department, released for publication in morning newspapers, Thursday, March 24, 1960:

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing March 31, 1960, in the amount of \$1,500,665,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued March 31, 1960, in the amount of \$1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated December 31, 1959, and to mature June 30, 1960, originally issued in the amount of \$499,925,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for \$400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated March 31, 1960, and to mature September 29, 1960.

The bills of both series will be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided, and at maturity their face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, March 28, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection

thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for \$200,000 or less for the additional bills dated December 31, 1959, (91 days remaining until maturity date on June 30, 1960) and noncompetitive tenders for \$100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on March 31, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing March 31, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454(b) and 1221(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

This Bank will receive tenders for both series up to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, March 28, 1960, at the Securities Department of its Head Office and at its Buffalo Branch. Tender forms for the respective series are enclosed. Please use the appropriate forms to submit tenders and return them in an envelope marked "Tender for Treasury Bills." Tenders may be submitted by telegraph, subject to written confirmation; they may not be submitted by telephone. *Payment for the Treasury bills cannot be made by credit through the Treasury Tax and Loan Account. Settlement must be made in cash or other immediately available funds or in maturing Treasury bills.*

Results of the last offering of Treasury bills (91-day bills to be issued March 24, 1960, representing an additional amount of bills dated December 24, 1959, and maturing June 23, 1960; and 182-day bills dated March 24, 1960, maturing September 22, 1960) are shown on the reverse side of this circular.

ALFRED HAYES,
President.

RESULTS OF LAST OFFERING OF TREASURY BILLS (TWO SERIES ISSUED MARCH 24, 1960)

Range of Accepted Competitive Bids

<i>91-Day Treasury Bills</i> <i>Maturing June 23, 1960</i>			<i>182-Day Treasury Bills</i> <i>Maturing September 22, 1960</i>		
	<u>Price</u>	<u>Approx. equiv. annual rate</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Approx. equiv. annual rate</u>
High	99.241	3.003%		98.418	3.129%
Low	99.220	3.086%		98.352	3.260%
Average	99.233	3.033% ¹		98.395	3.176% ¹

¹ Average rate on a coupon issue equivalent yield basis is 3.10% for the 91-day bills and 3.27% for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted on the basis of bank discount, with their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed on the basis of interest on the investment, with the number of days remaining in a semiannual interest payment period related to the actual number of days in the period, and with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

(65 percent of the amount of 91-day bills
bid for at the low price was accepted.)

(7 percent of the amount of 182-day bills
bid for at the low price was accepted.)

Total Tenders Applied for and Accepted (By Federal Reserve Districts)

<u>District</u>	<i>91-Day Treasury Bills</i> <i>Maturing June 23, 1960</i>		<i>182-Day Treasury Bills</i> <i>Maturing September 22, 1960</i>	
	<u>Applied for</u>	<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Applied for</u>	<u>Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 42,013,000	\$ 37,384,000	\$ 5,720,000	\$ 5,720,000
New York	1,366,580,000	712,637,000	549,152,000	259,688,000
Philadelphia	30,526,000	15,526,000	8,549,000	3,549,000
Cleveland	38,535,000	38,335,000	9,533,000	9,333,000
Richmond	19,206,000	19,006,000	8,089,000	7,989,000
Atlanta	27,805,000	25,905,000	5,565,000	5,165,000
Chicago	225,702,000	151,397,000	75,980,000	52,980,000
St. Louis	23,373,000	21,873,000	6,326,000	6,226,000
Minneapolis	10,875,000	10,875,000	2,351,000	2,351,000
Kansas City	37,944,000	37,869,000	8,281,000	8,281,000
Dallas	24,970,000	22,895,000	5,254,000	4,504,000
San Francisco	106,461,000	106,461,000	34,289,000	34,289,000
Total	\$1,953,990,000	\$1,200,163,000 ^a	\$719,089,000	\$400,075,000 ^b

^a Includes \$304,205,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.233.

^b Includes \$63,553,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.395.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 45, N.Y.

RECTOR 2-5700

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March 25, 1960

DECEPTIVE COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

To all Banks in the
Second Federal Reserve District:

We have been requested by the United States Secret Service to alert all banks in our District that counterfeit Federal Reserve notes of the 1950 series in the \$100 denomination are appearing in this and other Federal Reserve Districts. Your tellers and customers should be warned to be on the alert for the appearance of similar counterfeits.

The United States Secret Service has supplied the following description of these counterfeits:

\$100 Denomination

<u>Series</u>	<u>Check Letter</u>	<u>Face Plate</u>	<u>Back Plate</u>
1950	K	21	110
1950	L	21	110

The serial number varies.

These are fair counterfeits and they are on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The notes are printed on one sheet of paper approximately the same thickness as genuine paper. A few red and blue lines may appear on the counterfeits to simulate the genuine fibers. The signatures and titles are fairly well executed. The serial numbers and Treasury seal are printed in a bright green. The serial numbers conform in shape to those on genuine currency, but the lines forming the numerals are too broad. The backs of the notes are printed in a green that is duller than the genuine note.

All counterfeit currency received from any source should be marked for identification and forwarded to the nearest office of the United States Secret Service, rather than to Washington, D. C. In this District, the Secret Service has offices in Room 801, Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.; in the United States Court House, Buffalo 1, N. Y.; in the Post Office Building, Syracuse, N. Y.; and in the Post Office Building, Federal Square, Newark 2, N. J.

Additional copies of this letter will be furnished upon request.

ALFRED HAYES,
President.