U.S. Treasury Dept.

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Dr. Small's studies which led to discovery of the drugs were made possible by an allocation of $50,000 a year made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the National Research Council.

The Council organized a special Committee on Drug Addiction under the chairmanship of Dr. Wm Charles White, ~~for many years active in the research undertakings of the Council.~~ The special committee has worked in close cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service in its endeavor to find and develop non-habit forming substitutes for morphine and its derivities.

Dr. Small who is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., was ~~introduced~~ presented to the Secretary by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U.S.Public Health Service. Attending the formal presentation ~~of the~~ ceremony were: Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Walter H. Treadway, chief, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service; Dr. ~~William Charles~~ White, ~~chairman, committee on drug addiction,~~ National Research Council; Stuart Fuller, Assistant Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, State Department; ~~and~~ John F. Mothershead, in charge of patent ~~xxxxx,~~ litigation in the Department of Justice.; and Alfred L. Tennyson, chief counsel, Bureau of Narcotics.

For Immediate Release
Tuesday, Dec 1, 1936

Press Service
No. 9-0

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., today received from Dr. Lyndon F. Small, consultant of the U.S.Public Health Service, an assignment to the United States Government of the patent rights upon three narcotic drugs ~~that are in the category of~~ morphine derivatives, control of which may have an important bearing upon the problem of narcotic drug addiction.

Dr. Small obtained ~~an invention~~ patents covering these drugs after they were developed in the course of experimental investigations ~~covering~~ during the past seven years, seeking to find certain substitutes for morphine. These particular drugs are ethers of morphine and its dihydrogenated derivative, dihydromorphine.

The names of the drugs are: 1 - Morphine alcoholic ethyl ether; 2 - Dihydromorphine alcoholic methyl ether; 3 - Dihydromorphine alcoholic methyl ether.

These drugs, Dr. Small believes, ~~are~~ may be superior ~~in certain respects~~ for some medical uses to morphine and it is possible that they may replace morphine, or its previously known derivatives, in pharmaceutical preparations and in medical ~~applications~~ practice.

Clinical studies to establish definitely the extent of the possible value to mankind of these drugs, as well as the elements of danger they may have if wrongfully used, are being continued under the direction of Dr. Small. Whatever the outcome of these scientific investigations, the possession by the Government of the absolute rights over the three drugs will be greatly in the public interest.

The Council organized a special Committee on Drug Addiction under the chairmanship of Dr. William Charles White. The special committee has worked in close cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service in its endeavor to find and develop non-habit forming substitutes for morphine and its derivatives.

Dr. Small who is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., was presented to the Secretary by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service. Attending the formal presentation ceremony were: Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Walter H. Treadway, chief, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service; Dr. White, National Research Council; Stuart Fuller, Assistant Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, State Department; John F. Mothershead, in charge of patent litigation in the Department of Justice; and Alfred L. Tennyson, chief counsel, Bureau of Narcotics.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 1, 1936

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No. 9-0

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Dr. Small's studies which led to discovery of the drugs were made possible by an allocation of $50,000 a year made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the National Research Council.

District No. 12 - Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota , Iowa, Nebraska; St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles Mazey (transferred from Indianapolis).

District No. 13 - Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona; Denver, Colorado; Howland K. Goddard.

District No. 14 - California, Nevada, Hawaii; San Francisco, California; Thomas B. Foster.

District No. 15 - Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska; Seattle, Washington; William R. Jarrell.

All cities to which agents in charge are now assigned will continue to have such representation, under the new organization plan.

Agents in charge in each district will report to the supervising agent of the district.

With the exception of Mr. Andrews in District No. 7, each acting supervising agent has been an agent in charge. Mr. Andrews has been in charge of a sub-district.

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20 Copies

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 1, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-1

Frank J. Wilson, Acting Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, announces that effective today fifteen supervisory districts have been established for United States Secret Service operations.

The districts, and the area, location of headquarters and the acting supervising agent of each are as follows:

District No. 1 - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts; Connecticut and Rhode Island; Boston; Harry L. Barker.

District No. 2 - New York, Puerto Rico; New York City; William H. Houghton.

District No. 3 - Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; William A. Landvoigt.

District No. 4 - New Jersey, Delaware; Newark, New Jersey; James J. Maloney (transferred from Buffalo, New York.)

District No. 5 - Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina; Baltimore, Maryland; Harry Cooper (transferred from Omaha).

District No. 6 - South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; John Marsh (transferred from Memphis).

District No. 7 - Kentucky, Tennessee; Louisville, Ky. Alonzo A. Andrews (transferred from Nashville).

District No. 8 - Ohio, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; George F. Boos.

District No. 9 - Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; Thomas J. Callaghan.

District No. 10 - Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Forrest V. Sorrels (transferred from Dallas).

District No. 11 - Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas; Kansas City, Missouri; William H. Davenport.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/1/36

Press Service
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District No. 7 - Kentucky, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky ~~Detroit, Michigan, George~~ Alonzo A. Andrews (transferred from Nashville).

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District No. 14 - California, Nevada, Hawaii; San Francisco, California; Thomas B. Foster

District No. 15 - Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska; Seattle, Washington; William R. Jarrell.

All cities to which agents in charge are now assigned will continue to have such representation, under the new organization plan.

Agents in charge in each district will report to the supervising agent of the district.

Offices of Acting Supervising Agents will be at present Secret Service locations in each of the headquarters cities.

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With the exception of Mr. Andrews in District No. 7, each acting supervising agent has been an agent in charge. Mr. Andrews has been in charge of a sub-district.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/1/36

Press Service
No.

~~Effective today~~

Frank J. Wilson, acting assistant Chief of the Secret Service, announces that effective today fifteen supervisory districts have been established for United States Secret Service operations.

The districts, ~~the~~ area ~~included in each~~, ~~the~~ location of headquarters and ~~the name of~~ the acting supervising agent of each are as follows:

Distict No. 1- Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; Boston; Harry L. Barker.

District No. 2- New York, Puerto Rico; New York City; William H. Houghton.

District No. 3- Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; William A. Landvoigt.

District No. 4- New Jersey, Delaware; Newark, N. J. ; James J. Maloney (transferred from Buffalo, N. Y.)

All cities to which agents in charge are now assigned will continue to have such representation, under the new organization plan. ~~In the cases listed above, where [illegible] the office of acting supervising agent has been filled by the transfer of an agent in charge from another locality, the position of agent in charge will be filled by a new designation at an early date.~~

Agents in charge in each district will report to the supervising agent of the district.

Offices of Acting Supervising Agents will be at present Secret Service locations in each of the headquarters cities.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 1, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-1

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District No. 11 - Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas; Kansas City, Missouri; William H. Davenport.

District No. 12 - Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota , Iowa, Nebraska; St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles Mazey (transferred from Indianapolis).

District No. 13 - Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona; Denver, Colorado; Rowland K. Goddard.

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For Immediate Release
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1936

No 9-2

Morrison Shafroth, of Denver, recently appointed by the President ~~Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau~~ to be Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, today took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

Arthur H. Kent , of Chicago, also was sworn into office as Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department. Mr. Kent previously has served as Acting Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Secretary Morgenthau gave Mr. Shafroth and Mr. Kent their commissions in the presence of an assembled group of their associates in the legal division of the Department .

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, December 1, 1936.

Press Service
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Morrison Shafroth, of Denver, recently appointed by the President to be Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, today took the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

Arthur H. Kent, of Chicago, also was sworn into office as Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department. Mr. Kent previously has served as Acting Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Secretary Morgenthau gave Mr. Shafroth and Mr. Kent their commissions in the presence of an assembled group of their associates in the legal division of the Department.

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Sunday morning release
Dec. 6, 1936.

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No 9-3

The material in the accompanying release on "Statistics on Distilled Spirits and Rectified Spirits and Wines" deals only with products of domestic ~~beverage~~ distilleries.

The inclusion of tax paid products of industrial alcohol plants and of imported spirits indicates that a total of 110,186,311 taxable gallons of spirits were released for consumption as tax paid during the fiscal year 1936. This represents an increase of 33.5 per cent over the fiscal year 1935.

In summarized form this comparison is as follows:

(Taxable Gallons)

	Fiscal Year 1935	Fiscal Year 1936	Percent Increase
Domestic tax-paid withdrawals:			
Produced at distilleries	58,083,021	76,330,524	31.4%
Produced at Industrial alcohol plants	16,990,972	24,052,532	41.6%
Total domestic	75,073,993	100,383,056	33.7%
Imports for consumption	7,470,339	9,803,255	31.2%
Total domestic and imported	82,544,332	110,186,311	33.5%

During the first four months of the current fiscal year the increase in consumption of tax paid liquor has continued, at a slightly decelerated rate. A combination of the statistics from domestic ~~beverage~~ distilleries with those from industrial alcohol plants and imports indicates that in the period from July 1 to October 31, inclusive, there have been 43,179,656 taxable gallons of spirits released for consumption, an increase of 27.8 per cent ~~in the individual plants released for consumption~~, over that for the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, as shown in the following summarized statement:

(Taxable Gallons)

	July-Oct. 1935	July-Oct. 1936	Percent Increase
Domestic tax-paid withdrawals:			
Produced at distilleries	23,618,434	27,722,500	17.4%
Produced at Industrial alcohol plants	7,825,799	10,620,054	35.7%
Total domestic	31,444,233	38,342,554	21.9%
Imports for consumption	2,353,756	4,837,102 1/	105.5%
Total domestic and imported	33,797,989	43,179,656	27.8%

~~1/ Includes October figure which has not been released.~~

should accompany the subscription. In the case of Treasury Notes of Series C-1937 tendered in payment, coupons dated February 15, 1937, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from August 15, 1936, to December 15, 1936, ($9.94565 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotte and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.

4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or in Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, which will be accepted at par, and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1-1/4 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES C-1941

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1941

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1936
Department Circular No. 573

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 7, 1936.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for 1-1/4 percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury Notes of Series C-1941, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 and of Series C-1937 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year. They will mature December 15, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury

application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted. Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, with coupon dated February 15, 1937, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and accrued interest on the maturing notes from August 15, 1936, to December 15, 1936, ($9.94565 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes. Payment through surrender of Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 or of Series C-1937 should be made when the subscription is tendered.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with

as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1949-53

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1953

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1949

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1936
Department Circular No. 572

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 7, 1936.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1949-53. The amount of the offering is $700,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method

full. Payment for any bonds or notes allotted must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936.

In order to provide an equitable allotment and distribution of the bonds offered for cash among all classes of subscribers, all banking institutions and others concerned are again urged to cooperate in the manner outlined in the letter of May 27, 1936, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of each Federal Reserve bank, and made public at that time.

The amount of Treasury notes of Series B-1936 maturing on December 15, 1936, is $357,921,200, and of Series C-1937 maturing February 15, 1937, is $428,730,700, any of which may now be exchanged for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes now offered. Treasury bills to the amount of $400,377,000, and interest on the public debt to the amount of about $138,000,000 are payable on December 15, 1936.

The texts of the official circulars follow:

The Treasury bonds and the Treasury notes will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These provisions are specifically set forth in the official circulars issued today.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

With respect to cash subscriptions for the bonds, applications from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company; and cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for. With respect to exchange subscriptions, either for the Treasury bonds or for the Treasury notes, such subscriptions should be accompanied by a like face amount of either 2-3/4 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, both of which will be accepted at par, and with respect to the notes of Series C-1937 accrued interest will be paid to December 15, 1936.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice. All subscriptions will be received subject to allotment and subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars. Subject to such reservations, exchange subscriptions will be allotted in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 7, 1936.
12-5-36

Press Service
No.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is today offering for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve banks, $700,000,000, or thereabouts, of 13-17 year 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, and at the same time is offering an additional amount of the new Treasury bonds and an issue of 5 year 1-1/4 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1941, both on an exchange basis, par for par, and in payment of which only 2-3/4 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, may be tendered.

The Treasury bonds of 1949-53 now offered for cash, and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing December 15, 1936, and February 15, 1937, will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949.

The Treasury notes of Series C-1941, now offered only in exchange for Treasury notes maturing December 15, 1936, and February 15, 1937, will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/4 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 7, 1936.
12/5/36

Press Service
No. 9 - 4

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is today offering for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve banks, $700,000,000, or thereabouts, of 13-17 year 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, and at the same time is offering an additional amount of the new Treasury bonds and an issue of 5 year 1-1/4 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1941, both on an exchange basis, par for par, and in payment of which only 2-3/4 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, may be tendered.

The Treasury bonds of 1949-53 now offered for cash, and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing December 15, 1936, and February 15, 1937, will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949.

The Treasury notes of Series C-1941, now offered only in exchange for Treasury notes maturing December 15, 1936, and February 15, 1937, will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/4 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.

The Treasury bonds and the Treasury notes will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These provisions are specifically set forth in the official circulars issued today.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

With respect to cash subscriptions for the bonds, applications from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company; and cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for. With respect to exchange subscriptions, either for the Treasury bonds or for the Treasury notes, such subscriptions should be accompanied by a like face amount of either 2-3/4 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, both of which will be accepted at par, and with respect to the notes of Series C-1937 accrued interest will be paid to December 15, 1936.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice. All subscriptions will be received subject to allotment and subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars. Subject to such reservations, exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full. Payment for any bonds or notes

allotted must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936.

In order to provide an equitable allotment and distribution of the bonds offered for cash among all classes of subscribers, all banking institutions and others concerned are again urged to cooperate in the manner outlined in the letter of May 27, 1936, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of each Federal Reserve bank, and made public at that time.

The amount of Treasury notes of Series B-1936 maturing on December 15, 1936, is $357,921,200, and of Series C-1937 maturing February 15, 1937, is $428,730,700, any of which may now be exchanged for the Treasury Bonds or the Treasury notes now offered. Treasury bills to the amount of $400,377,000, and interest on the public debt to the amount of about $138,000,000 are payable on December 15, 1936.

The texts of the official circulars follow:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1949-53

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1953

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1949.

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1936
Department Circular No. 572

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 7, 1936.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1949-53. The amount of the offering is $700,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method

as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall,

upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted. Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, with coupon dated February 15, 1937, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and accrued interest on the maturing notes from August 15, 1936, to December 15, 1936, ($9.94565 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes. Payment through surrender of Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 or of Series C-1937 should be made when the subscription is tendered.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1-1/4 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES C-1941

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1941

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1936
Department Circular No. 573

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 7, 1936.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for 1-1/4 percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury Notes of Series C-1941, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1936 and of Series C-1937 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year. They will mature December 15, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the

Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.

4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1936, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or in Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, which will be accepted at par, and

should accompany the subscription. In the case of Treasury Notes of Series C-1937 tendered in payment, coupons dated February 15, 1937, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from August 15, 1936, to December 15, 1936, ($9.94565 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1936

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Returns to All Creditors:	Per Cent Dividends Paid Unsecured Claimants:
First National Bank, Conrad, Iowa 1/ *	3-28-34	$ 24,063.00	100.	47.8272
Twelfth Street Nat'l Bk., St.Louis, Mo. *	1-19-33	1,256,948.00	103.33	106.01
Ross County Nat'l Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio	7-14-32	1,367,458.00	99.41	99.485
First National Bank, Hatton, N. Dak. 1/	9-19-33	17,565.00	97.88	45.53492
National Bank of Goldsboro, N. Car.	12-30-30	258,847.00	69.70	44.44
First National Bank, Columbia City, Ind.	3-31-27	858,739.00	75.50	71.145
National Bank of Emmetsburg, Iowa	3-15-29	480,512.00	68.42	65.425
First National Bank, Motley, Minnesota	12-16-32	58,009.00	56.17	31.
Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Pierre, S. Dak.	2-11-25	722,647.00	66.63	51.333
First Nat'l Bank, Lumberton, Miss.	2-9-33	291,251.00	71.16	44.17
First National Bank, Bardwell, Ky.	3-4-32	210,701.00	74.72	64.
First National Bank, Burnham, Pa. 2/	1-10-34	133,112.00	73.63	59.75
First National Bank, Chardon, Ohio 1/	12-22-31	43,201.00	86.02	86.018
First National Bank, Jayton, Texas	6-8-32	100,869.00	54.63	20.63
First National Bank, Highland, Kans.	4-26-32	143,201.00	104.68	107.95
First Nat'l Bank, Clearfield, Iowa 2/	9-5-33	83,849.00	61.28	37.27

* October closing dates.
1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.
2/ Formerly in Conservatorship.

The First National Bank of Clearfield, Iowa, in receivership September 5, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $83,849, which represented 61.28 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 37.27 per cent of their claims.

Dividend payments during November, 1936, by all receivers of insolvent national banks to the creditors of all active receiverships aggregated $2,620,923.

Dividend payments to the creditors of all active receiverships since the banking holiday of March, 1933, aggregated $751,667,976.

The First National Bank of Lumberton, Mississippi, in receivership February 9, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $291,251, which represented 71.16 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.17 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Bardwell, Kentucky, in receivership March 4, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $210,701, which represented 74.72 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 64 per cent of their claims.

The First National of Burnham, Pennsylvania, in receivership January 10, 1934; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $133,112, which represented 73.63 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 59.75 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Chardon, Ohio, in receivership December 22, 1931, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $43,201, which represented 86.02 per cent of total liabilities.

The First National Bank of Jayton, Texas, in receivership June 8, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $100,869 which represented 54.63 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 20.63 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Highland, Kansas, in receivership April 26, 1932; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal and a portion of the interest, amounting to an additional dividend of 7.95 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $143,201.

The First National Bank of Hatton, North Dakota, in receivership September 19, 1933, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $17,565, which represented 97.88 per cent of total liabilities.

The National Bank of Goldsboro, North Carolina, in receivership December 30, 1930; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $258,847, which represented 69.70 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.44 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Columbia City, Indiana, in receivership March 31, 1927; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $858,739, which represented 75.50 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 71.145 per cent of their claims.

The National Bank of Emmetsburg, Iowa, in receivership March 15, 1929; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $480,512, which represented 68.42 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 65.425 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Motley, Minnesota, in receivership December 16, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $58,009, which represented 56.17 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 31 per cent of their claims.

The National Bank of Commerce, Pierre, South Dakota, in receivership February 11, 1925; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $722,647, which represented 66.63 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 51.333 per cent of their claims.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service

The [redacted], Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 16 receiverships during November, 1936, making a total of 530 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the so-called banking holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 530 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $155,646,040, or an average return of 76.53 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 62.42 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Conrad, Iowa, in receivership March 28, 1934, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. The creditor bank, from dividends and other sources, received 100 per cent together with interest in full. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $24,063, and the stockholders received $4,717, together with the assets remaining uncollected.

The Twelfth Street National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, in receivership January 19, 1933; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 6.01 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $1,256,948, and the stockholders received $12,872, together with the assets remaining uncollected.

The Ross County National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio, in receivership July 14, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $1,367,458, which represented 99.41 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 99.485 per cent of their claims.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, December 10, 1936.
12-7-36.

Press Service
No. 9-5

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The Ross County National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio, in receivership July 14, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $1,367,458, which represented 99.41 per cent of total liabilities.

Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 99.485 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Hatton, North Dakota, in receivership September 19, 1933, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $17,565, which represented 97.88 per cent of total liabilities.

The National Bank of Goldsboro, North Carolina, in receivership December 30, 1930; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $258,847, which represented 69.70 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.44 per cent of their claims.

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The First National Bank of Lumberton, Mississippi, in receivership February 9, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $291,251, which represented 71.16 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.17 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Bardwell, Kentucky, in receivership March 4, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $210,701, which represented 74.72 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 64 per cent of their claims.

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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1936

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Returns to All Creditors:	Per Cent Dividends Paid Unsecured Claimants:
First National Bank, Conrad, Iowa 1/ *	3-28-34	$ 24,063.00	100.	47.8272
Twelfth Street Nat'l Bk., St.Louis, Mo. *	1-19-33	1,256,948.00	103.33	106.01
Ross County Nat'l Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio	7-14-32	1,367,458.00	99.41	99.485
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First National Bank, Columbia City, Ind.	3-31-27	858,739.00	75.50	71.145
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First National Bank, Bardwell, Ky.	3-4-32	210,701.00	74.72	64.
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First National Bank, Jayton, Texas	6-8-32	100,869.00	54.63	20.63
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First Nat'l Bank, Clearfield, Iowa 2/	9-5-33	83,849.00	61.28	37.27

* October closing dates.

1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.

2/ Formerly in Conservatorship.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS

December 7, 1936.

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933) as amended

Week ended December 4, 1936:		
Philadelphia	1,453,767.37	fine ounces
San Francisco	157,063.57	" "
Denver	20,988.53	" "
Total for week ended December 4, 1936	1,631,819.47	" "
Total receipts through December 4, 1936	115,840,611.47	" "

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934)

Week ended December 4, 1936:		
Philadelphia	- - - - - -	
New York	1,190.00	fine ounces
San Francisco	470.00	" "
Denver	97.00	" "
New Orleans	- - - - - -	
Seattle	- - - - - -	
Total for week ended December 4, 1936	1,757.00	" "
Total receipts through December 4, 1936	112,991,230.27	" "

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:

Week ended December 4, 1936:	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	$ 22,713.92	$ 91,143.99	$ 142.10
New York	8,970,200.00	135,900.00	179,600.00
San Francisco	1,120,331.06	18,620.48	2,060,127.82
Denver	22,933.93	12,154.61	575,840.94
New Orleans	347.02	16,537.85	- - - - - -
Seattle	- - - - - -	8,258.01	422,398.51
Total for week ended December 4, 1936	$10,136,525.93	$282,614.94	$3,238,109.37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 8, 1936.
12/7/36

Press Service
9-6

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53 closed at the close of business Monday, December 7, 1936, for the receipt of cash subscriptions.

The subscription books for the bond offering and also for the offering of 1-1/4 percent Treasury Notes of Series C-1941 will close at the close of business Wednesday, December 9, for the receipt of exchange subscriptions, in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, may be tendered.

Cash subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight Monday, December 7, and exchange subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, December 9, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

Announcement of the amount of cash subscriptions and the basis of allotment will probably be made on Friday, December 11.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 8, 1936.
12/7/36

Press Service
No. 9 - 6

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 8, 1936.
12/7/36

Press Service
9-7

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 9, 1936, which were offered on December 4, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 7, 1936.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $237,912,000 was applied for, of which $100,039,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

97-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING MARCH 16, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $106,205,000, of which $50,012,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from par to 99.984, the latter being equivalent to a rate of about 0.059 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.989 and the average rate is about 0.041 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING SEPTEMBER 8, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $131,707,000, of which $50,027,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.940, equivalent to a rate of about 0.079 percent per annum, to 99.925, equivalent to a rate of about 0.099 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.930 and the average rate is about 0.092 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 8, 1936.
12/7/36

Press Service
No. 9 - 7

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Immediate Release
Tuesday - Dec. 8 - 1936 -

December 8, 1936

Press Service 9-8

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, announces a dividend of 25% to the creditors of the District National Bank. The first disbursement will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, December 9, at the headquarters of the bank, 1406 G Street, Northwest, Washington. This will be the second dividend declared by the bank, the first dividend of 50%, amounting to nearly $2,000,000.00, having been distributed to creditors and depositors in September 1933. Receiver Justus Wardell announced that the amount involved in this distribution will exceed $1,000,000.00 and will affect some 10,000 depositors located principally in Washington but many located in other sections of the country. A period of ten days will be necessary to distribute this money but it is hoped that the entire amount will be in the hands of the creditors several days before Christmas. All depositors will be notified by postal card and are asked not to present themselves for their portion of the distribution until such cards are in their hands.

Comptroller J. F. T. O'Connor also announces a dividend distribution of 10% in connection with the Northeast Savings Bank, which distribution will be made at the old bank located at 800 H Street, Northeast, Washington. This distribution will be in the neighborhood of $200,000.00 and will affect some eight thousand (8,000) depositors. This will be the fourth dividend and is in addition to approximately ~~and will add to the sum of~~ $903,000 ~~odd dollars~~ heretofore paid. Receiver Wardell announces that this distribution will also be initiated tomorrow, December 9, at the location heretofore mentioned and will cover a period of about ten days, planned to be completed well before Christmas ~~quite in advance of Christmas~~. All depositors in this institution are requested not to call for their portion of the dividend until notices are received by them fixing the time when they ~~would~~ will be expected at the bank. This is important to save confusion in connection with both distributions and to facilitate the payment to the thousands of creditors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 8, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-8

J.F.T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, announces a dividend of 25% to the creditors of the District National Bank. The first disbursement will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, December 9th, at the headquarters of the bank, 1406 G Street, Northwest, Washington. This will be the second dividend declared by the bank, the first dividend of 50%, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, having been distributed to creditors and depositors in September, 1933. Receiver Justus Wardell announced that the amount involved in this distribution will exceed $1,000,000 and will affect some 10,000 depositors located principally in Washington but many located in other sections of the country. A period of ten days will be necessary to distribute this money, but it is hoped that the entire amount will be in the hands of the creditors several days before Christmas. All depositors will be notified by postal card and are asked not to present themselves for their portion of the distribution until such cards are in their hands.

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SALES OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS
FOR OCTOBER, 1936.

STATE	MATURITY VALUE
ILLINOIS	$ 2,863,875
NEW YORK	2,047,950
OHIO	1,702,950
PENNSYLVANIA	1,698,650
INDIANA	1,531,375
CALIFORNIA	1,364,125
MINNESOTA	1,347,850
WISCONSIN	1,180,450
IOWA	1,121,825
MISSOURI	976,375
MICHIGAN	899,775
TEXAS	876,975
KANSAS	677,450
WASHINGTON	605,475
NEBRASKA	542,325
MASSACHUSETTS	505,825
COLORADO	489,200
NEW JERSEY	487,525
GEORGIA	486,225
OKLAHOMA	439,600
MARYLAND	422,450
VIRGINIA	364,725
ARKANSAS	348,275
KENTUCKY	341,300
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	339,475
FLORIDA	286,250
OREGON	285,200
NORTH CAROLINA	278,450
ALABAMA	277,800
MONTANA	264,075
TENNESSEE	230,000
CONNECTICUT	205,225
SOUTH DAKOTA	203,850
MISSISSIPPI	186,500
NORTH DAKOTA	181,475
LOUISIANA	165,975
WEST VIRGINIA	155,350
SOUTH CAROLINA	153,775
MAINE	93,475
IDAHO	87,250
ARIZONA	82,700
NEVADA	69,725
NEW HAMPSHIRE	58,550
DELAWARE	52,550
WYOMING	51,500
UTAH	47,375
NEW MEXICO	36,275
RHODE ISLAND	34,375
VERMONT	18,625
TOTAL of the U.S.	$27,168,350
POSSESSIONS	53,950
GRAND TOTAL	$27,222,300

~~The Secretary stated that a feature of the sale of United States Savings Bonds is that~~ Approximately 54,000 individual purchases of these bonds have been made on the average each month. Although many of these are repeat orders from investors who are undertaking systematic savings through the regular purchase plan, buying a bond each week, each month, or at other regular intervals, more than 25,000 new purchasers have been ~~are~~ recorded ~~every~~ for each 30 days.

Savings Bonds may be purchased in the names of two--but not more than two -- individuals, and this coownership is proving ~~to be the most~~ popular, ~~of permissible registrations,~~ ~~such bonds being bought by~~ the case of husbands and wives, ~~different members of families, and others.~~ Men are buying in a somewhat larger ratio than women. Trust accounts and other fiduciaries are regular buyers. Banks have purchased to date approximately 6 percent of the total.

Savings Bonds are sold on a discount basis and increase, if not redeemed for 10 years, to a cash value 33-1/3 percent greater than their purchase price. They are sold in maturity denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Of these, the $25 unit--present price $18.75-- is now slightly the ~~more~~ most popular, accounting for approximately 27.6 percent of sales. The $100 unit-- present price $75.00--is second with 26.5 percent of sales. The $50.00 unit follows with 19.47 percent. The $1,000 unit is accredited with 16.4 percent.

The metropolitan cities of 100,000 population and over account for 46.71 percent of the sales. Rural communities, towns, and villages of 10,000 and less population account for 29.75 percent, while the lesser cities show 23.54 percent.

The State of Illinois has been almost constantly the leading state both in amount of sales and number of bonds bought. Attached is a tabulation of sales of United States Savings Bonds by states arranged ~~according to priority~~ in the order of the amounts sold during the month of October.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, ~~MORNING~~ Afternoon NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 11, 1936.
12/10/36.

Press Service
No. 9-9

The Secretary of the Treasury announced today that more than 700,000 investors throughout the country have purchased to date approximately $690,000,000, maturity value, of United States Savings Bonds.

The sale of Savings Bonds began on March 1, 1935; and ~~well in excess~~ an average of more than $1,000,000, maturity value, of these bonds have been bought each business day since that date.

Sales for the first few days of the present month indicate that December will ~~turn in one of the largest~~ obtain total sales ~~of these bonds of any month yet recorded.~~ substantially exceeding the average. These ~~heavy~~ increased December sales ~~the Secretary~~ are attributed in part to the purchase of Savings Bonds by recipients of dividends, wage increases, and bonuses ~~now being paid by a number of the larger industrials~~. ~~In fact,~~ the Treasury Department is also receiving orders for United States Savings Bonds to be distributed to lists of employees as Christmas bonuses. ~~Likewise, great numbers of individuals are buying United States~~ Savings Bonds are also being purchased for Christmas gifts, to an increased extent.

The permissible maximum of United States Savings Bonds which may be registered in the name of any one owner in any calendar year is $10,000, maturity value. The postmasters report that many present owners are purchasing additional bonds to bring their total purchases for this year to this maximum. Also many who are not owners of Savings Bonds are buying this legal maximum prior to December 31st, in order that they may have, by purchasing on or after January 1, 1937, the maximum permitted to be registered in the name of any one owner for the years 1936 and 37.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 11, 1936.
12-10-36.

Press Service
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The sale of Savings Bonds began on March 1, 1935; and an average of more than $1,000,000, maturity value, of these bonds have been bought each business day since that date.

Sales for the first ten days of the present month indicate that December will show total sales substantially exceeding the average. These increased December sales are attributed in part to the purchase of Savings Bonds by recipients of dividends, wage increases and bonuses. The Treasury Department is also receiving orders for United States Savings Bonds to be distributed to lists of employees as Christmas bonuses. Savings Bonds are also being purchased for Christmas gifts to an increased extent.

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Approximately 54,000 individual purchases of these bonds have been made on the average each month. Although many of these are repeat orders from investors who are undertaking systematic savings through the regular purchase plan, buying a bond each week, each month, or at other regular intervals, more than 25,000 new purchasers have been recorded for each 30 days.

Savings Bonds may be purchased in the names of two -- but not more than two -- individuals, and this co-ownership is proving popular, notably in the case of husbands and wives. Men are buying in a somewhat larger ratio than women. Trust accounts and other fiduciaries are regular buyers. Banks have purchased to date approximately 6 percent of the total.

Savings Bonds are sold on a discount basis and increase, if not redeemed for 10 years, to a cash value 33-1/3 percent greater than their purchase price. They are sold in maturity denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Of these, the $25 unit -- present price $18.75 -- is now slightly the most popular, accounting for approximately 27.6 percent of sales. The $100 unit -- present price $75.00 -- is second with 26.5 percent of sales. The $50. unit follows with 19.47 percent. The $1,000 unit is accredited with 16.4 percent.

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DELAWARE	52,550
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UTAH	47,375
NEW MEXICO	36,275
RHODE ISLAND	34,375
VERMONT	18,625
TOTAL	$27,168,350
POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES	53,950
GRAND TOTAL	$27,222,300

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 11, 1936.

Press Service
9-10

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced the subscription figures and the basis of allotment for the cash offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53.

Reports received from the Federal Reserve banks show that subscriptions for the cash offering, which was for $700,000,000, or thereabouts, aggregate $4,959,000,000. Subscriptions in amounts up to and including $1,000 were allotted in full and those in amounts over $1,000 were allotted 15 percent, but not less than $1,000 on any one subscription.

Preliminary reports of exchange subscriptions, in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series B-1936, maturing December 15, 1936, and of Series C-1937, maturing February 15, 1937, were tendered, indicate that practically all of the maturing notes have been exchanged. These notes were acceptable in payment for the new bonds, or for the 1-1/4 percent Treasury Notes of Series C-1941.

Further details as to subscriptions and allotments will be announced when final reports are received from the Federal Reserve banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 11, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-10

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

The summary in the statement setting forth the principal financing operations of the Treasury Department in the period December 1, 1933, to December 15, 1936, which was released for publication in morning newspapers of Monday, December 14, 1936, should be amended to read as follows:

SUMMARY

Gross debt on November 30, 1933				$23,534.1
Treasury bills issued (net)			$1,100.3	
Adjusted Service bonds issued (net)			462.8	
U. S. Savings bonds issued (net).			448.9	
New financing, as above		$24,199.0		
Less:				
1. Refinancing of debt outstanding Nov. 30, 1933. .	$12,018.1			
2. Refinancing of issues subsequent to Nov. 30, 1933	4,070.3			
		16,088.4	8,110.6	
Net increase in special certificates of indebtedness, special notes, matured debt and debt bearing no interest			575.5	
Net increase in debt				10,698.1
Gross debt on December 9, 1936, adjusted to reflect December 15, 1936 financing (including $400.4M Treasury bills maturing on that date)				34,232.2

This change is necessary in order to reflect the payment of $400,000,000 in Treasury bills maturing December 15, 1936.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

The attached statement, summarizing the principal financing operations of the Treasury Department in the period December 1, 1933, to December 15, 1936, is released for publication in morning newspapers of Monday, December 14, 1936.

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PRINCIPAL TREASURY FINANCING OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 15, 1936

(Excludes Treasury Bills and United States Savings Bonds)

(In Millions of Dollars)

DATE OF ISSUE	CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS			TREASURY NOTES			TREASURY BONDS			TOTAL AMOUNT
	RATE	TERM	AMOUNT	RATE	TERM	AMOUNT	RATE	TERM	AMOUNT	
December 1, 1933 Pending exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$54.6	$54.6
December 15, 1933	2-1/4%	1 yr.	$992.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	992.5
January 29, 1934	1-1/2%	7½ mo.	524.7	2-1/2%	13½ mo.	$528.1	-	-	-	1,052.8
February 19, 1934	-	-	-	2-1/2% 3%	22 mo. 3 yr.	418.3 428.7	-	-	-	847.0
March 15, 1934	-	-	-	3%	4 yr.	455.2	-	-	-	455.2
April 16, 1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-1/4%	12 yr.	1,062.0	1,062.0
June 15, 1934	-	-	-	2-1/8%	5 yr.	528.5	3%	14 yr.	824.5	1,353.0
September 15, 1934 (Bonds additional to April 16, 1934 issue)	-	-	-	1-1/2% 2-1/2%	2 yr. 4 yr.	514.1 596.4	3-1/4%	12 yr.	456.9	1,567.4
December 15, 1934 (2-1/8% notes additional to June 15, 1934 issue)	-	-	-	1-1/8% 2-1/8%	18 mo. 5 yr	686.6 765.2	3-1/8%	18 yr.	491.4	1,943.2
March 15, 1935	-	-	-	1-5/8%	5 yr.	513.9	2-7/8%	25 yr.	1,558.0	2,071.9
June 3, 1935 (Additional to June 15, 1934 issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	14 yr	98.7	98.7
June 15, 1935 (1-5/8% notes and bonds additional to March 15, 1935 issue)	-	-	-	1-5/8% 1-1/2%	5 yr. 5 yr	864.5 738.4	2-7/8%	25 yr.	746.4	2,349.3
July 1, 1935 (Bonds additional to June 15, 1934 issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	14 yr.	112.7	112.7
July 15, 1935	-	-	-	1-3/8%	4½ yr.	528.2	-	-		528.2
July 22, 1935 (Additional to March 15, 1935 issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-7/8%	25 yr.	102.0	102.0
August 5, 1935 (Additional to March 15, 1935 issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-7/8%	25 yr.	106.5	106.5
August 19, 1935 (Additional to March 15, 1935 issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-7/8%	25 yr.	98.2	98.2
September 16, 1935	-	-	-	1-1/2%	3½ yr.	941.6	2-3/4%	12 yr.	568.7	1,510.3
December 15, 1935 (Additional to September 16, 1935 issue) (bonds)	-	-	-	1-1/2%	5 yr.	737.2	2-3/4%	12 yr.	645.7	1,382.9
March 16, 1936	-	-	-	1-1/2%	5 yr.	676.7	2-3/4%	15 yr.	1,223.5	1,900.2
June 15, 1936	-	-	-	1-3/8%	5 yr.	503.9	2-3/4%	18 yr.	1,626.7	2,130.6
September 15, 1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-3/4%	23 yr.	981.8	981.8
December 15, 1936	-	-	-	1-1/4%	5 yr.	205.0	2-1/2%	17 yr.	1,295.0	1,500.0
TOTAL:			1,517.2			10,628.5			12,053.3	24,199.0

SUMMARY

Gross debt on November 30, 1933				$23,534.1
Treasury bills issued (net)			$1,500.7	
Adjusted Service bonds issued (net)			462.8	
U. S. Savings bonds issued (net)			448.9	
New financing, as above		$24,199.0		
Less:				
1. Refinancing of debt outstanding November 30, 1933	$12,018.1			
2. Refinancing of issues subsequent to November 30, 1933	4,070.3	16,088.4	8,110.6	
Net increase in special certificates of indebtedness, special notes, matured debt and debt bearing no interest			575.5	
Net increase in debt				11,098.5
Gross debt on December 9, 1936, adjusted to reflect December 15, 1936 financing				$34,632.6

Treasury Department
Washington

~~Press Service~~
~~No.~~

~~For Release in Morning Newspapers~~
~~Monday, Dec. 14, 1936~~
~~12/12/36~~

The attached statement, summarizing the principal financing operations of the Treasury Department in the period December 1, 1933, to December 15, 1936, ~~including an approximate summation of the issues of the latter date~~.

~~For~~ release for publication in morning newspapers of Sunday, Dec. 14, 1936

all lists

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS: December 14, 1936.

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933) as amended

Week ended December 11, 1936:			
Philadelphia	632,438.48	fine	ounces
San Francisco	949,945.79	"	"
Denver	10,807.80	"	"
Total for week ended December 11, 1936	1,593,192.07	"	"
Total receipts through December 11, 1936	117,433,803.54	"	"

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934)

Week ended December 11, 1936:			
Philadelphia	45.00	fine	ounces
New York	-	"	"
San Francisco	-	"	"
Denver	-	"	"
New Orleans	-	"	"
Seattle	-	"	"
Total for week ended December 11, 1936	45.00	"	"
Total receipts through December 11, 1936	112,991,275.27	"	"

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:

Week ended December 11, 1936:	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	$ 12,357.14	$104,938.80	$ 362.50
New York	22,702,400.00	161,900.00	91,500.00
San Francisco	224,103.82	27,949.26	2,155,020.05
Denver	33,969.28	12,597.27	654,714.64
New Orleans	239.57	32,104.83	- - - - - -
Seattle	- - - - - - -	6,016.20	204,608.32
Total for week ended December 11, 1936	$22,973,069.81	$345,506.36	$3,142,205.51

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 15, 1936.
12/14/36

Press Service
9-11

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 16, 1936, which were offered on December 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 14, 1936.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $254,676,000 was applied for, of which $100,230,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING MARCH 17, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $163,961,000, of which $50,225,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from par to 99.990, the latter being equivalent to a rate of about 0.040 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.990 and the average rate is about 0.038 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING SEPTEMBER 15, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $90,715,000, of which $50,005,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.962, equivalent to a rate of about 0.050 percent per annum, to 99.885, equivalent to a rate of about 0.152 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.911 and the average rate is about 0.117 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 15, 1936.
12-14-36.

Press Service
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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

December 14, 1936.

MR. FUSSELL
(Room 289 - Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There are attached two tabulations for immediate release showing perliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period from January 1 to November 28, 1936.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 55 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

M Henry

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to November 28, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd. Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	77,858,067	30,151,642	35,466,340	143,476,049
Per Cent of Quota				57.4%
FROM CANADA				
Buffalo	360,556	83,110	-	443,666
Connecticut	967,271	1,964,373	-	2,931,644
Dakota	9,562,973	2,805,104	-	12,368,077
Duluth & Superior	6,554,365	1,045,566	-	7,599,931
Indiana	178,330	-	-	178,330
Los Angeles	11,513,212	95,064	-	11,608,276
Maine & N. H.	53,986	5,072	-	59,058
Massachusetts	13,763,444	17,089,109	-	30,852,553
Michigan	91,484	24,548	-	116,032
New York	14,172,118	2,121,863	35,466,340	51,760,321
Philadelphia	11,010,176	3,308,004	-	14,318,180
Rhode Island	585,394	1,306,877	-	1,892,271
St. Lawrence	25,610	324	-	25,934
San Diego	274,995	-	-	274,995
San Francisco	656	-	-	656
Vermont	515,714	89,225	-	604,939
Washington	8,227,783	213,403	-	8,441,186

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to November 28, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Dairy Cows 700 Pounds Or More (Head)	Cream (Gal.)	White Or Irish Seed Potatoes (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,780	35,194	42,706,240 (a)
Per Cent of Quota	28.9%	2.3%	94.9%
FROM CANADA			
Alaska	-	17	-
Buffalo	1	-	106,500
Chicago	-	-	-
Dakota	16	108	92,650
Duluth & Superior	-	-	180
Florida	-	-	3,619,372
Maine & N. H.	1,052	26	3,322,310
Massachusetts	49	-	1,826,485
Michigan	1	13	300,510
Montana & Idaho	34	1	-
New York	-	-	28,486,308
St. Lawrence	780	7	580
Vermont	2,850	35,022	210,000
Virginia	-	-	4,655,345
Washington	997	-	86,000
Total from Canada	5,780	35,194	42,706,240

NOTE - Reports from the Collectors of Customs show that the quotas on cattle weighing less than 175 pounds each and on cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each and not specially provided for have been filled.

(a) - Includes 1,534,697 pounds of seed potatoes imported during December, 1935, at regular rate of duty.

(~~Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research~~, Bureau of Customs)

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For Immediate Release
Tuesday, December 15, 1936

Press Service
No. 9-12

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, for the period January 1 to November 28, 1936, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, December 15, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-12

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During the Period January 1 to November 28, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

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Washington	997	-	86,000
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During the Period January 1 to November 28, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd. Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	77,858,067	30,151,642	35,466,340	143,476,049
Per Cent of Quota				57.4%
FROM CANADA				
Buffalo	360,556	83,110	-	443,666
Connecticut	967,271	1,964,373	-	2,931,644
Dakota	9,562,973	2,805,104	-	12,368,077
Duluth & Superior	6,554,365	1,045,566	-	7,599,931
Indiana	178,330	-	-	178,330
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Vermont	515,714	89,225	-	604,939
Washington	8,227,783	213,403	-	8,441,186

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 15, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-13

The Treasury received today the sum of $231,315.50 from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of $67,000 and the semiannual payment of interest in the amount of $145,285.00 under the funding agreement of May 1, 1923, and $19,030.50 as the seventh semi-annual annuity due under the Moratorium Agreement of May 23, 1932. This payment represents the entire amount due from the Government of Finland and was paid in cash through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, December 16, 1935.

Press Service
No. ~~6-53~~

The Treasury received today the sum of $~~230,453.00~~ 231,315.50 from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of $65,000 and the semiannual payment of interest in the amount of $~~146,422.50~~ 145,285.00 under the funding agreement of May 1, 1923, and $19,030.50 as the ~~fifth~~ seventh semiannual annuity due under the Moratorium Agreement of May 23, 1932. This payment represents the entire amount due from the Government of Finland and was paid in cash through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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Tuesday, December 15, 1936.

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1-1/4 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES C-1941

Federal Reserve District	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (December Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (February Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)
Boston	$ 2,001,900	$ 4,828,800	$ 6,830,700
New York	76,135,600	79,047,800	155,183,400
Philadelphia	1,964,600	5,377,100	7,341,700
Cleveland	1,435,100	9,799,300	11,234,400
Richmond	1,803,600	1,542,100	3,345,700
Atlanta	286,700	153,300	440,000
Chicago	3,437,100	3,277,200	6,714,300
St. Louis	2,343,500	645,000	2,988,500
Minneapolis	2,318,400	4,572,900	6,891,300
Kansas City	690,900	949,100	1,640,000
Dallas	109,700	156,700	266,400
San Francisco	1,332,400	2,379,000	3,711,400
Treasury	135,400	72,000	207,400
TOTAL	$93,994,900	$112,800,300	$206,795,200

Total Cash allotment of Bonds	$ 751,436,750
Total Exchange allotment of Bonds	551,212,700
Total Bonds allotted	$1,302,649,450
Total Notes allotted	206,795,200
Total Bonds and Notes allotted	$1,509,444,650

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 16, 1936.
12/15/36

Press Service
9-14

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53 and 1-1/4 percent Treasury Notes of Series C-1941.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1949-53

Federal Reserve District	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	$ 447,164,800	$ 67,425,350
New York	2,421,950,900	363,988,700
Philadelphia	305,678,000	46,880,150
Cleveland	310,184,200	47,781,650
Richmond	151,279,100	23,313,450
Atlanta	141,498,250	21,869,850
Chicago	464,570,250	71,496,400
St. Louis	136,293,650	20,213,600
Minneapolis	65,113,150	10,157,050
Kansas City	99,478,300	15,901,700
Dallas	88,340,250	13,952,250
San Francisco	314,084,800	47,490,600
Treasury	6,032,350	966,000
TOTAL	$4,951,668,000	$751,436,750

Federal Reserve District	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (December Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (February Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in ful
Boston	$ 6,164,600	$ 6,069,800	$ 12,234,400
New York	142,784,000	187,837,700	330,621,700
Philadelphia	1,743,800	4,382,400	6,126,200
Cleveland	3,731,700	4,313,900	8,045,600
Richmond	25,989,600	6,014,500	32,004,100
Atlanta	1,381,900	3,131,500	4,513,400
Chicago	50,333,900	40,514,600	90,848,500
St. Louis	8,561,600	3,190,400	11,752,000
Minneapolis	1,246,200	2,776,700	4,022,900
Kansas City	3,669,300	9,505,000	13,174,300
Dallas	1,522,100	3,686,700	5,208,800
San Francisco	4,311,600	18,329,300	22,640,900
Treasury	3,770,900	6,249,000	10,019,900
TOTAL	$255,211,200	$296,001,500	$551,212,700

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 16, 1936.
12/15/36

Press Service
No. 9-14

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Philadelphia	305,678,000	46,880,150
Cleveland	310,184,200	47,781,650
Richmond	151,279,100	23,313,450
Atlanta	141,498,250	21,869,850
Chicago	464,570,250	71,496,400
St. Louis	136,293,650	20,213,600
Minneapolis	65,113,150	10,157,050
Kansas City	99,478,300	15,901,700
Dallas	88,340,250	13,952,250
San Francisco	314,084,800	47,490,600
Treasury	6,032,350	966,000
TOTAL	$ 4,951,668,000	$ 751,436,750

Federal Reserve District	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (December Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (February Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)
Boston	$ 6,164,600	$ 6,069,800	$ 12,234,400
New York	142,784,000	187,837,700	330,621,700
Philadelphia	1,743,800	4,382,400	6,126,200
Cleveland	3,731,700	4,313,900	8,045,600
Richmond	25,989,600	6,014,500	32,004,100
Atlanta	1,381,900	3,131,500	4,513,400
Chicago	50,333,900	40,514,600	90,848,500
St. Louis	8,561,600	3,190,400	11,752,000
Minneapolis	1,246,200	2,776,700	4,022,900
Kansas City	3,669,300	9,505,000	13,174,300
Dallas	1,522,100	3,686,700	5,208,800
San Francisco	4,311,600	18,329,300	22,640,900
Treasury	3,770,900	6,249,000	10,019,900
TOTAL	$255,211,200	$296,001,500	$551,212,700

1-1/4 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES C-1941

Federal Reserve District	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (December Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (February Notes)	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)
Boston	$ 2,001,900	$ 4,828,800	$ 6,830,700
New York	76,135,600	79,047,800	155,183,400
Philadelphia	1,964,600	5,377,100	7,341,700
Cleveland	1,435,100	9,799,300	11,234,400
Richmond	1,803,600	1,542,100	3,345,700
Atlanta	286,700	153,300	440,000
Chicago	3,437,100	3,277,200	6,714,300
St. Louis	2,343,500	645,000	2,988,500
Minneapolis	2,318,400	4,572,900	6,891,300
Kansas City	690,900	949,100	1,640,000
Dallas	109,700	156,700	266,400
San Francisco	1,332,400	2,379,000	3,711,400
Treasury	135,400	72,000	207,400
TOTAL	$93,994,900	$112,800,300	$206,795,200

Total Cash allotment of Bonds	$ 751,436,750
Total Exchange allotment of Bonds ..	551,212,700
Total Bonds allotted	$1,302,649,450
Total Notes allotted	206,795,200
Total Bonds and Notes allotted	$1,509,444,650

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IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES UNDER QUOTA
PROVISIONS OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT AND CORDAGE ACT OF 1935

During the Period January 1 to November 28, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Coconut Oil (Pounds)	SUGARS Refined (Pounds)	SUGARS Unrefined (Pounds)	Cordage* (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	302,971,270	101,291,113	1,737,193,984	3,848,602
Per Cent of Quota	67.6%	90.4%	96.9%	64.1%
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS				
Chicago	-	-	-	314,920
Galveston	-	-	11,922,506	83,653
Georgia	-	-	14,818,711	-
Hawaii	-	-	11,617	459,130
Los Angeles	17,612,170	20,399,425	-	330,048
Maine & N. H.	-	-	-	4,530
Maryland	3,250,500	499,329	81,623,296	-
Massachusetts	29,209,920	-	37,956,448	30,496
Michigan	-	-	-	6,251
New Orleans	47,766,880	-	296,315,680	36,294
New York	159,862,761	3,744,293	508,035,265	1,217,534
Ohio	-	-	-	2,048
Oregon	-	26,719,007	89,240	110,058
Philadelphia	9,302,592	-	655,764,687	11,371
Puerto Rico	11,508	-	-	124,622
Rhode Island	-	-	-	13,615
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	1,837
St. Louis	-	-	-	128,876
San Francisco	35,951,189	7,133,357	130,618,452	721,953
Virginia	-	-	-	17,679
Washington	3,750	42,795,702	38,082	145,690
Wisconsin	-	-	-	87,997

* Quota year commenced May 1.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, for the period January 1 to November 28, 1936, and the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

December 15, 1936.

MR. FUSSELL
Room 289 - Treasury Department

FROM MR. FREEMAN:

There is attached a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, for the period January 1 to November 28, 1936.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, will you kindly have 20 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Bldg.?

W. H. Kenney

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, December 16, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-15

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, for the period January 1 to November 28, 1936, and the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

Customs Districts	Coconut Oil (Pounds)	SUGARS Refined (Pounds)	SUGARS Unrefined (Pounds)	Cordage* (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	302,971,270	101,291,113	1,737,193,984	3,848,602
Per Cent of Quota	67.6%	90.4%	96.9%	64.1%
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS				
Chicago	-	-	-	314,920
Galveston	-	-	11,922,506	83,653
Georgia	-	-	14,818,711	-
Hawaii	-	-	11,617	459,130
Los Angeles	17,612,170	20,399,425	-	330,048
Maine & N.H.	-	-	-	4,530
Maryland	3,250,500	499,329	81,623,296	-
Massachusetts	29,209,920	-	37,956,448	30,496
Michigan	-	-	-	6,251
New Orleans	47,766,880	-	296,315,680	36,294
New York	159,862,761	3,744,293	508,035,265	1,217,534
Ohio	-	-	-	2,048
Oregon	-	26,719,007	89,240	110,058
Philadelphia	9,302,592	-	655,764,687	11,371
Puerto Rico	11,508	-	-	124,622
Rhode Island	-	-	-	13,615
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	1,837
St. Louis	-	-	-	128,876
San Francisco	35,951,189	7,133,357	130,618,452	721,953
Virginia	-	-	-	17,679
Washington	3,750	42,795,702	38,082	145,690
Wisconsin	-	-	-	87,997

*Quota year commenced May 1.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
~~Friday, October 16, 1936.~~
Thursday - December 17, 1936

Press Service
No. ~~8-69~~
9-16

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of ~~September~~ November, 1936, amounted to ~~$47,180,850,~~ $5,912,300, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

ooOoo

E. B. F.

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

9-16

December 7, 1936.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of November, 1936, the following market transactions took place in Government securities for investment accounts:

Total purchases	$5,912,300
Total sales	-0-
Net purchases	$5,912,300

Mcallin

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 17, 1936

Press Service
No. 9-16

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of November, 1936, amounted to $5,912,300, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

ooOoo

9-17

The U. S. Coast Guard today completed plans for the launching of three new Coast Guard Cutters and announced the names of those who have accepted invitations to serve as sponsors.

The Cutters, named in honor of former Secretaries of the Treasury, are: JOHN C. SPENCER, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and GEORGE M. BIBB.

Mrs. Stephen B. Gibbons, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury , will be sponsor of the JOHN C. SPENCER to be launched on January 6, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Cutter will be stationed at Cordova, Alaska.

Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, of Elmsford, N.Y., a great-great-granddaughter ~~descendant~~ of Alexander Hamilton, will serve as sponsor of the ALEXANDER HAMILTON which also will be launched at Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 6. The Cutter will be stationed at San Francisco.

Miss Katherine McReynolds, daughter of William H. McReynolds, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, will sponsor the launching of the GEORGE M. BIBB at Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C., on January 14. The BIBB will be stationed at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The three cutters each are 327 feet long and have a beam of 41 feet. Each displaces 2,000 tons and is capable of a speed of 20 knots, carrying a crew of 11 commissioned officers, 5 warrant officers and 112 enlisted men.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, December 20, 1936.
12-17-36.

Press Service
No. 9-17

The U.S. Coast Guard today completed plans for the launching of 3 new Coast Guard Cutters and announced the names of those who have accepted invitations to serve as sponsors.

The Cutters, named in honor of former Secretaries of the Treasury, are: JOHN C. SPENCER, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and GEORGE M. BIBB.

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The three Cutters each are 327 feet long and have a beam of 41 feet. Each displaces 2,000 tons and is capable of a speed of 20 knots, carrying a crew of 11 commissioned officers, 5 warrant officers and 112 enlisted men.

ooOoo

Savings bonds are issued in convenient denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, maturity value, and only in registered form, the name and address of the owner being inscribed on the face of each bond and recorded at the Treasury Department. They are not transferable. Savings bonds may be registered in the name of a single individual, or in the names of two individuals as co-owners, or in the name of an individual with a single designated beneficiary in case of death; they may also be registered in the names of fiduciaries, corporations, associations, etc.

United States Savings Bonds are offered primarily for the small investor, and the amount issued during any one calendar year which may be held by any one person is limited by law to a maximum of $10,000 maturity value. This limitation applies separately to bonds issued during each calendar year, and accordingly one may hold the maximum amount for each year.

The sale of savings bonds was inaugurated March 1, 1935, and to November 30, 1936, cash receipts from the sales of these bonds aggregated $506,782,000 representing bonds with a maturity value of about $675,000,000. During the same period cash redemptions at the option of owners aggregated $22,248,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
~~Thursday, December 17, 1936.~~
12/16/36
Friday, Dec. 18 1936

Press Service
No.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that beginning January 1, 1937, a new series of United States Savings Bonds would be offered for sale. The new series is designated Series C, to differentiate these bonds from those sold prior to January 1, 1937. The issue price of the bonds of Series C is the same as for the bonds of Series B, the sale of which will terminate on December 31, 1936. The new series is governed by Treasury Department Circular No. 571, dated December 16, 1936.

Savings bonds are on sale at post offices of the first, second and third classes and at selected post offices of the fourth class; they may also be purchased by mail upon application to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, or to any Federal Reserve bank. In addition, certain Federal Savings and Loan Associations and Federal Credit Unions are authorized to act as fiscal agents of the United States in accepting applications for savings bonds from their members.

United States Savings Bonds are sold on a discount basis, the issue price being $75 for each $100 maturity value payable 10 years from the issue date. They are redeemable before maturity (but not within 60 days after their issue date) at fixed redemption values which increase at the end of the first year, and each 6 months thereafter to maturity. If savings bonds are held to maturity the investment will increase one-third, or 33-1/3 percent, which affords an investment yield of about 2.9 percent per annum compounded semiannually; if redeemed before maturity, the investment yield is less.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, December 18, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9 - 18

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that beginning January 1, 1937, a new series of United States Savings Bonds would be offered for sale. The new series is designated Series C, to differentiate these bonds from those sold prior to January 1, 1937. The issue price of the bonds of Series C is the same as for the bonds of Series B, the sale of which will terminate on December 31, 1936. The new series is governed by Treasury Department Circular No. 571, dated December 16, 1936.

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Savings bonds are issued in convenient denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, maturity value, and only in registered form, the name and address of the owner being inscribed on the face of each bond and recorded at the Treasury Department. They are not transferable. Savings bonds may be registered in the name of a single individual, or in the names of two individuals as co-owners, or in the name of an individual with a single designated beneficiary in case of death; they may also be registered in the names of fiduciaries, corporations, associations, etc.

United States Savings Bonds are offered primarily for the small investor, and the amount issued during any one calendar year which may be held by any one person is limited by law to a maximum of $10,000 maturity value. This limitation applies separately to bonds issued during each calendar year, and accordingly one may hold the maximum amount for each year.

The sale of savings bonds was inaugurated March 1, 1935, and to November 30, 1936, cash receipts from the sales of these bonds aggregated $506,782,000 representing bonds with a maturity value of about $675,000,000. During the same period cash redemptions at the option of owners aggregated $22,248,000.

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IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON

OCTOBER 1936

	October 1936	September 1936	October 1935	10 Months (Jan.-Oct.) 1936	1935
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	3,415,980	3,398,234	3,401,757	4,222,560	4,282,960
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,494,881	1,027,487	873,919	10,152,790	5,065,511
Available for Consumption	4,910,861	4,425,721	4,275,676	14,375,350	9,348,471
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,501,089	1,000,261	812,730	10,874,607	5,628,109
Exported from Customs Custody	1,374	9,480	22,494	92,345	279,910
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	3,408,398	3,415,980	3,440,452	3,408,398	3,440,452
STILL WINES (Lidquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,497,275	1,531,065	1,483,274	1,607,096	1,766,588
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	299,240	184,769	223,045	1,907,241	1,493,849
Available for Consumption	1,796,515	1,715,854	1,706,319	3,514,337	3,260,437
Entered into Consumption (a)	339,852	218,311	278,355	2,036,761	1,804,491
Exported from Customs Custody	446	248	3,843	21,359	31,825
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,456,217	1,497,275	1,424,121	1,456,217	1,424,121
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	195,160	194,914	262,445	232,724	325,712
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	61,455	38,138	15,710	219,534	102,432
Available for Consumption	256,615	233,052	278,155	452,258	428,144
Entered into Consumption (a)	55,128	37,892	29,662	243,422	167,601
Exported from Customs Custody	29	-	108	7,378	12,158
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	201,458	195,160	248,385	201,458	248,385
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$3,695,821	$2,451,231	$3,897,185	$27,250,841	$27,009,824
Still Wines	307,560	199,086	347,560	2,135,910	2,243,591
Sparkling Wines	165,522	114,030	177,102	931,398	988,128
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	$4,168,903	$2,764,347	$4,421,847	$30,318,149	$30,241,543
Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities	37,173,076	32,789,885	28,854,514	309,565,598	273,160,027
Total Duties Collected	$41,341,979	$35,554,232	$33,276,361	$339,883,747	$303,401,570
Percent Collected on Liquors	10.1%	7.8%	13.3%	8.9%	10.0%

(a) - Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

Monday a.m.
Dec. 21, 1936.

9-19

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines during October, 1936 and the calendar year through October:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 21, 1936.
12-18-36.

Press Service
No. 9-19

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines during October, 1936 and the calendar year through October.

	October 1936	September 1936	October 1935	10 months (Jan.-Oct.) 1936	1935
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning.....	3,415,980	3,398,234	3,401,757	4,222,560	4,282,960
Total Imports (Free and dutiable).....	1,494,881	1,027,487	873,919	10,152,790	5,065,511
Available for Consumption.....	4,910,861	4,425,721	4,275,676	14,375,350	9,348,471
Entered into Consumption (a).....	1,501,089	1,000,261	812,730	10,874,607	5,628,109
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	3,408,398	3,415,980	3,440,452	3,408,398	3,440,452
STILL WINES: (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning.....	1,497,275	1,531,065	1,483,274	1,607,096	1,766,588
Total Imports (Free and dutiable).....	299,240	184,769	223,045	1,907,241	1,493,849
Available for Consumption.....	1,796,515	1,715,854	1,706,319	3,514,337	3,260,437
Entered into Consumption (a).....	339,852	218,311	278,355	2,036,761	1,804,491
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	1,456,217	1,497,275	1,424,121	1,456,217	1,424,121
SPARKLING WINES: (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning.....	195,160	194,914	262,445	232,724	325,712
Total Imports (Free and dutiable).....	61,455	38,138	15,710	219,534	102,432
Available for Consumption.....	256,615	233,052	278,155	452,258	428,144
Entered into Consumption (a).....	55,128	37,892	29,662	243,422	167,601
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	201,458	195,160	248,385	201,458	248,385
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$3,695,821	$2,451,231	$3,897,185	$27,250,841	$27,009,824
Still Wines	307,560	199,086	347,560	2,135,910	2,243,591
Sparkling Wines	165,522	114,030	177,102	931,398	988,128
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	$4,168,903	$2,764,347	$4,421,847	$30,318,149	$30,241,543

(a) Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1936.

GOLD

	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	$12,097.40	$88,670.77	$1,397.66
New York	5,625,600.00	94,528.00	397,600.00
San Francisco	245,697.02	33,391.04	1,766,662.55
Denver	42,737.20	7,770.86	516,193.48
New Orleans	260.87	17,823.01	473.72
Seattle	-	11,651.77	227,947.49
Totals	5,926,392.49	253,835.45	2,910,274.90

GOLD RECAPITULATION

Imports	$5,926,392.49
Secondary	253,835.45
New Domestic	2,910,274.90
Total	9,090,502.84
Total Receipts to Date (Approx.)	$4,250,768,308.03 *

SILVER

Executive Proclamation of 12-21-33 (as amended)

	Fine Ounces (New Mined Domestic)	
Philadelphia	1,074,610.95	
San Francisco	529,505.10	
Denver	8,005.87	
Total	1,612,121.92	
Total Receipts to Date (Approx.)		119,045,925.46

Executive Proclamation of 8-9-34. (Nationalized)

Bullion & Warehouse Certificates	Fine Ounces
Philadelphia	242.00
New York	562.00
San Francisco	571.00
Denver	-
New Orleans	-
Seattle	-
Total	1,375.00
Total Receipts to Date	112,992,650.27

* Estimated.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS

December 21, 1936

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933) as amended

Week ended December 18, 1936:			
Philadelphia	1,074,610.95	fine	ounces
San Francisco	529,505.10	"	"
Denver	8,005.87	"	"
Total for week ended December 18, 1936	1,612,121.92	"	"
Total receipts through December 18, 1936	119,045,925.46	"	"

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934)

Week ended December 18, 1936:			
Philadelphia	242.00	fine	ounces
New York	562.00	"	"
San Francisco	571.00	"	"
Denver	- - -		
New Orleans	- - -		
Seattle	- - -		
Total for week ended December 18, 1936	1,375.00	"	"
Total receipts through December 18, 1936	112,992,650.27	"	"

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:

Week ended December 18, 1936:	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	$ 12,097.40	$ 88,670.77	$ 1,397.66
New York	5,625,600.00	94,528.00	397,600.00
San Francisco	245,697.02	33,391.04	1,766,662.55
Denver	42,737.20	7,770.86	516,193.48
New Orleans	260.87	17,823.01	473.72
Seattle	- - - - - -	11,651.77	227,947.49
Total for week ended December 18, 1936	$5,926,392.49	$253,835.45	$2,910,274.90

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A. M. Jones
release

The Secretary of the Treasury, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, announces that he proposes, whenever it is deemed advisable and in the public interest to do so, to take appropriate action with respect to net additional acquisitions or releases of gold by the Treasury Department.

This will be accomplished by the sale of additional public debt obligations, the proceeds of which will be used for the purchase of gold, and by the purchase or redemption of outstanding obligations in the case of movements in the reverse direction.

APPROVED:

The White House
December , 1936

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 22, 1936.
12/21/36

Press Service
No. 9 - 20

The Secretary of the Treasury, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, announces that he proposes, whenever it is deemed advisable and in the public interest to do so, to take appropriate action with respect to net additional acquisitions or releases of gold by the Treasury Department.

This will be accomplished by the sale of additional public debt obligations, the proceeds of which will be used for the purchase of gold, and by the purchase or redemption of outstanding obligations in the case of movements in the reverse direction.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, December 22, 1936.
12/21/36

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 23, 1936, which were offered on December 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 21, 1936.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $208,242,000 was applied for, of which $100,082,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

84-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING MARCH 17, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $105,207,000, of which $50,057,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from par to 99.965, the latter being equivalent to a rate of ~~about~~ 0.150 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.982 and the average rate is about 0.076 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $103,035,000, of which $50,025,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.922, equivalent to a rate of about 0.103 percent per annum, to 99.811, equivalent to a rate of about 0.249 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.830 and the average rate is about 0.225 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 22, 1936.
12/21/36

Press Service
No. 9-21

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 23, 1936, which were offered on December 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 21, 1936.

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Form 6919-A
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU
ACCOUNT AND COLLECTIONS UNIT
Revised June 1934

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 45547

Comparative Statement of Income Taxes Collected December 1--20, inclusive, 1935, and December 1--21, inclusive, 1936.
(Based on Telegraphic Reports from Collectors)

DISTRICTS	Deposited Dec. 1-20, 1935	Deposited Dec. 1-21, 1936	Est. Undeposited Dec. 1-20, 1935	Est. Undeposited Dec. 1-21, 1936	Total 1935	Total 1936
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alabama,	483,916.76	580,243.28	Clear	Clear	483,916.76	580,243.28
Arizona,	121,592.15	176,367.01	Clear	Clear	121,592.15	176,367.01
Arkansas,	266,467.01	310,665.95	Clear	Clear	266,467.01	310,665.95
1st California,	7,270,940.60	8,287,720.79	Clear	Clear	7,270,940.60	8,287,720.79
6th California,	6,008.174.56	7,605,208.84	Clear	Clear	6,008.174.56	7,605,208.84
Colorado,	1,387,460.19	1,740,126.92	Clear	Clear	1,387,460.19	1,740,126.92
Connecticut,	4,535,443.99	5,971,696.04	Clear	Clear	4,535,443.99	5,971,696.04
Delaware,	4,732,126.76	6,359,874.57	Clear	Clear	4,732,126.76	6,359,874.57
Florida,	1,472,703.44	2,318,232.24	Clear	Clear	1,472,703.44	2,318,232.24
Georgia,	1,394,381.68	1,566,932.82	Clear	Clear	1,394,381.68	1,566,932.82
Hawaii,	837,246.45	1,564,503.01	Clear	Clear	837,246.45	1,564,503.01
Idaho,	108,617.77	237,273.08	Clear	Clear	108,617.77	237,273.08
1st Illinois,	15,957,888.03	22,517,111.37	Clear	Clear	15,957,888.03	22,517,111.37
8th Illinois,	1,072,715.85	1,425,960.61	Clear	Clear	1,072,715.85	1,425,960.61
Indiana,	3,126,866.71	3,961,808.76	Clear	Clear	3,126,866.71	3,961,808.76
Iowa,	950,798.82	1,234,213.53	Clear	Clear	950,798.82	1,234,213.53
Kansas,	887,969.60	875,948.12	Clear	Clear	887,969.60	875,948.12
Kentucky,	1,574,531.15	1,966,594.31	Clear	Clear	1,574,531.15	1,966,594.31
Louisiana,	1,164,079.30	1,300,399.72	Clear	Clear	1,164,079.30	1,300,399.72
Maine,	626,137.50	642,259.32	Clear	Clear	626,137.50	642,259.32
Maryland, including Dist. of Columbia,	5,688,630.13	5,571,922.73	Clear	Clear	5,688,630.13	5,571,922.73
Massachusetts,	8,799,802.50	12,387,525.77	Clear	Clear	8,799,802.50	12,387,525.77
Michigan,	10,821,309.63	18,808,738.98	Clear	Clear	10,821,309.63	18,808,738.98
Minnesota,	2,501,961.00	2,872,342.00	Clear	Clear	2,501,961.00	2,872,342.00
Mississippi,	133,520.74	224,023.54	Clear	Clear	133,520.74	224,023.54
1st Missouri,	3,956,867.69	4,287,405.91	Clear	Clear	3,956,867.69	4,287,405.91
6th Missouri,	1,580,590.99	1,731,161.11	Clear	Clear	1,580,590.99	1,731,161.11
Montana,	221,806.53	307,042.86	Clear	Clear	221,806.53	307,042.86
Nebraska,	744,705.46	684,323.49	Clear	Clear	744,705.46	684,323.49
Nevada,	196,271.44	208,220.91	Clear	Clear	196,271.44	208,220.91
New Hampshire,	444,381.85	474,366.80	Clear	Clear	444,381.85	474,366.80
1st New Jersey,	1,360,606.10	1,426,671.24	Clear	Clear	1,360,606.10	1,426,671.24
5th New Jersey,	9,201,423.39	10,704,383.82	Clear	Clear	9,201,423.39	10,704,383.82
New Mexico,	85,547.51	95,450.64	Clear	Clear	85,547.51	95,450.64
1st New York,	4,550,663.00	4,306,864.00	Clear	Clear	4,550,663.00	4,306,864.00
2d New York,	37,342.442.40	42,733,356.01	Clear	Clear	37,342,442.40	42,733,356.01
3d New York,	21,895,848.88	25,368,017.84	Clear	Clear	21,895,848.88	25,368,017.84
14th New York,	3,302,029.55	4,373,131.44	Clear	Clear	3,302,029.55	4,373,131.44
21st New York,	872,998.49	995,944.84	Clear	Clear	872,998.49	995,944.84
28th New York,	4,961,274.20	4,639,426.41	Clear	Clear	4,961,274.20	4,639,426.41
North Carolina,	3,425,156.94	3,877,528.12	Clear	Clear	3,425,156.94	3,877,528.12
North Dakota,	51,548.85	75,484.38	Clear	Clear	51,548.85	75,484.38
1st Ohio,	4,052,341.20	3,998,252.26	Clear	Clear	4,052,341.20	3,998,252.26
10th Ohio,	1,408,413.09	2,109,614.44	Clear	Clear	1,408,413.09	2,109,614.44
11th Ohio,	880,162.83	961,728.28	Clear	Clear	880,162.83	961,728.28
18th Ohio,	5,517,988.35	7,753,598.24	Clear	Clear	5,517,988.35	7,753,598.24
Oklahoma,	2,012,971.67	2,300,098.79	Clear	Clear	2,012,971.67	2,300,098.79
Oregon,	408,394.88	625,180.71	Clear	Clear	408,394.88	625,180.71
1st Pennsylvania,	11,162,673.14	11,886,471.43	Clear	Clear	11,162,673.14	11,886,471.43
12th Pennsylvania,	1,081,095.87	1,103,407.47	Clear	Clear	1,081,095.87	1,103,407.47
23d Pennsylvania,	6,895,410.80	8,722,754.94	Clear	Clear	6,895,410.80	8,722,754.94
Rhode Island,	1,542,457.42	1,904,468.41	Clear	Clear	1,542,457.42	1,904,468.41
South Carolina,	397,563.63	437,262.16	Clear	Clear	397,563.63	437,262.16
South Dakota,	71,921.06	88,231.73	Clear	Clear	71,921.06	88,231.73
Tennessee,	1,580,678.29	1,730,277.42	Clear	Clear	1,580,678.29	1,730,277.42
1st Texas,	2,112,934.74	3,299,533.01	Clear	Clear	2,112,934.74	3,299,533.01
2d Texas,	2,386,769.52	2,862,736.58	Clear	Clear	2,386,769.52	2,862,736.58
Utah,	254,936.06	359,482.65	Clear	Clear	254,936.06	359,482.65
Vermont,	177,612.12	215,595.30	Clear	Clear	177,612.12	215,595.30
Virginia,	2,427,380.91	2,757,153.72	Clear	Clear	2,427,380.91	2,757,153.72
Washington, including Alaska,	1,009,629.46	1,531,537.11	Clear	Clear	1,009,629.46	1,531,537.11
West Virginia,	1,143,360.58	1,431,146.31	Clear	Clear	1,143,360.58	1,431,146.31
Wisconsin,	2,259,517.89	2,659,119.91	Clear	Clear	2,259,517.89	2,659,119.91
Wyoming,	154,662.63	172,632.18	Clear	Clear	154,662.63	172,632.18
Philippine Islands,						
TOTAL,	225,058,321.73	275,706,756.18	Clear	Clear	225,058,321.73	275,706,756.18

9-22

Mornings
Dec. 23

~~xxxxxx~~
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced today that income tax collections for the period December 1 to 21, inclusive, 1936, amounted to $275,706,756.18. These figures, based upon telegraphic reports from all Collectors of Internal Revenue, compare with collections of $225,058.321.73 for ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a similar period, December 1-20, inclusive, in 1935.

The following statement lists the collections reported by districts for each of these periods:

District	Collections Dec. 1-20, 1935	Collections Dec. 1-21, 1936

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 23, 1936.
12-22-36.

Press Service
No. 9-22

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced today that income tax collections for the period December 1 to 21, inclusive, 1936, amounted to $275,706,756.18. These figures, based upon telegraphic reports from all Collectors of Internal Revenue, compare with collections of $225,058,321.73 for a similar period, December 1-20, inclusive, in 1935.

The attached statement lists the collections reported by districts for each of these periods:

District	Deposited Dec. 1-20, 1935	Deposited Dec. 1-21, 1936
Alabama	483,916.76	580,243.28
Arizona	121,592.15	176,367.01
Arkansas	266,467.01	310,665.95
1st California	7,270,940.60	8,287,720.79
6th California	6,008,174.56	7,605,208.84
Colorado	1,387,460.19	1,740,126.92
Connecticut	4,535,443.99	5,971,696,04
Delaware	4,732,126.76	6,359,874.57
Florida	1,472,703.44	2,318,232.24
Georgia	1,394,381.68	1,566,932.82
Hawaii	837,246.45	1,564,503.01
Idaho	108.617.77	237,273.08
1st Illinois	15,957,888.03	22,517,111.37
8th Illinois	1,072,715.85	1,425,960.61
Indiana	3,126,866.71	3,961,808.76
Iowa	950,798.82	1,234,213.53
Kansas	887,969.60	875,948.12
Kentucky	1,574,531.15	1,966,594.31
Louisiana	1,164,079.30	1,300,399.72
Maine	626,137.50	642,259.32
Maryland, including Dist. of Columbia	5,688,630.13	5,571,922.73
Massachusetts	8,799,802.50	12,387,525.77
Michigan	10,821,309.63	18,808,738.98
Minnesota	2,501,961.00	2,872,342.00
Mississippi	133,520.74	224,023.54
1st Missouri	3,956,867.69	4,287,405.91
6th Missouri	1,580,590.99	1,731,161.11
Montana	221,806.53	307,042.86
Nebraska	744,705.46	684,323.49
Nevada	196,271.44	208,220.91
New Hampshire	444,381.85	474,366.80
1st New Jersey	1,360,606.10	1,426,671.24
5th New Jersey	9,201,423.39	10,704,383.82
New Mexico	85,547.51	95,450.64
1st New York	4,550,663.00	4,306,864.00
2nd New York	37,342,442.40	42,733,356.01
3rd New York	21,895,848.88	25,368,017.84
14th New York	3,302,029.55	4,373,131.44
21st New York	872,998.49	995,944.84
28th New York	4,961,274.20	4,639,426.41
North Carolina	3,425,156.94	3,877,528.12
North Dakota	51,548,85	75,484.38
1st Ohio	4,052,341.20	3,998,252.26
10th Ohio	1,408,413.09	2,109,614.44
11th Ohio	880,162.83	961,728.28
18th Ohio	5,517,988.35	7,753,598.24
Oklahoma	2,012,971.67	2,300,098.79
Oregon	408,394.88	625,180.71

Continued

District	Deposited Dec. 1-20, 1935	Deposited Dec. 1-21, 1936
1st Pennsylvania	11,162,673.14	11,886,471.43
12th Pennsylvania	1,081,095.87	1,103,407.47
23d Pennsylvania	6,895,410.80	8,722,754.94
Rhode Island	1,542,457.42	1,904,468.41
South Carolina	397,563.63	437,262.16
South Dakota	71,921.06	88,231.73
Tennessee	1,580,678.29	1,730,277.42
1st Texas	2,112,934.74	3,299,533.01
2d Texas	2,386,769.52	2,862,736.58
Utah	254,936.06	359,482.65
Vermont	177,612.12	215,595.30
Virginia	2,427,380.91	2,757,153.72
Washington, including Alaska	1,009,629.46	1,531,537.11
West Virginia	1,143,360.58	1,431,146.31
Wisconsin	2,259,517.89	2,659,119.91
Wyoming	154,662.63	172,632.18
Philippine Islands		
Total	225,058,321.73	275,706,756.18

WEST VIRGINIA: Dr. Rex A. Burdette, ~~Mongalia~~ Monongalia County Health Officer Morgantown; Dr. Hugh B. Robins, Health Commissioner Charleston; Dr. R. L. Hunter, County Health Officer Madison; Dr. W.G.C. Hill, Marshall County Health Officer, Moundsville; Dr. W. T. Booher, Brooke County Health Officer, Wellsburg; Dr. Charels W. Waddell, Clinician, Fairmont; Dr. C. Y. Moser, Preston County Health Officer, Kingwood; Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, City-County Health Officer, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN: Dr. H. M. Guilford, Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, State Board of Health, Madison; Dr. James C. Sargent, Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseass, Marquette University, urologist, and President-Elect of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, Milwaukee; Dr. Edward McKillipp, City Board of Health, Milwaukee; Dr. Charles M. Giesen, ~~[illegible]~~ director venereal disease clinic, Superior;

P. Guequierre. From Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Frank C. Knowles, Dr. William C. Hunsicker, Director of Public Health, Philadelphia; Dr. I. Hope Alexander, Director of Public Health, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. Miller Kenworthy, Assoc. Prof. of Urology, Hahnemann Medical College; Dr. J. James Condran, of Easton; Miss Ruth W. Huggard, General Director of the Visiting Nurse Society, Philadelphia; and Miss Laura E. Curwell, Psychiatric Social Workers, Veterans Administration, Coatesville.

RHODE ISLAND: Dr. M. L. Grover, Chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, State Department of Health, Providence; and two members of his staff, Mr. T. B. Casey, and Dr. D. L. Morrissey, Providence.

Insert C

TENNESSEE: Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Vanderbilt Univ. Dr. J. T. Watkins, Director of the City Venereal Disease Clinic, Nashville; Dr. John J. Mullowney, President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

TEXAS: Dr. William B. Sharp, University of Texas, Division of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Galveston; Miss Mary Stewart, Executive Secretary, Social Hygiene Association, Houston; Dr. W. A. King, Health Officer, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA: Dr. Lawrence T. Price, Professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. Clyde F. Ross, Richmond; Dr. John H. Neff, Dept. of Urology and Proctology, University of Virginia Hospital, University; Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock; Mrs. Jean C. Harris, Veterans Administration, Roanoke.

Insert C:

South Carolina: Dr Leon Bamm, Health officer, Charleston

End Insert C

Insert D

F. Guschierre. From Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Frank V. Edwins, Dr. William C. Hunsicker, Director of Public Health, Philadelphia; Dr. I. Hope Alexander, Director of Public Health, Pittsburgh; Dr. [illegible] Greenwald, Assoc. Prof. of Urology, Hahnemann Medical College; Dr. J. James Gordon, [illegible] Dr. W. Huggard, General Director of the Visiting Nurse Society, Philadelphia; and Miss Laura E. Curwall, Psychiatric Social Worker, [illegible] Administration, Coatesville.

RHODE ISLAND: Dr. M. L. [illegible], Chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, State Department of Health, Providence; and two members of his staff, Mr. T. B. Abbey, and Dr. R. L. Kerrigan, [illegible].

TENNESSEE: Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Univ. of Tennessee, Nashville; Dr. J. T. Watkins, Director of the City Venereal Disease Clinic, Nashville; Dr. John J. Milloney, President of Memphis Medical College, Nashville.

TEXAS: Dr. William P. Sharp, University of Texas, Division of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Galveston; Miss Mary Stewart, Executive Secretary, Social Hygiene Association, Ft Worth; Dr. W. A. King, Health Officer, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA: Dr. Lawrence T. Price, Professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. Clyde F. Ross, Richmond; Dr. John M. Neff, Dept. of Urology and Proctology, University of Virginia Hospital, University; Dr. Morgan T. Harris, Kilmarnock; Mrs. Jean C. Harris, Veterans Administration, Roanoke.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dr. G. C. Lea, Health Officer, Charlotte; Dr. A. H. Elliott, Health Officer New Hanover County and Wilmington; Dr. William P. Richardson, Orange-Person District Health Officer, Chapel Hill.

OHIO: Dr. N. C. Dysart, Health Commissioner, Columbus; Dr. Harold Jackson Gordon, Venereal Disease Clinician, City Clinics, Akron; Dr. J. Grant Marthens, Chief, Dayton Health Clinic, Dayton; Miss Nelda A. Weathers, Director Social Service, City Hospital, Cleveland; Dr. J. A. Doull, Dept. of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Western Reserve University; Cleveland; Dr. R. N. Hoyt, Secretary Social Hygiene Committee, Cleveland Health Council, Cleveland; Dr. E. J. Braun, Chief Diagnostic Clinic, Cleveland; and Dr. H. N. Cole, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, Western Reserve University.

Insert B

PENNSYLVANIA: Eight representatives of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health will come from Harrisburg to attend the Conference. They are: Dr. J. Moore Campbell, Director of the Bureau of Health Conservation, Dr. M. F. Haralson and Dr. J. R. Heller, Jr., U. S. Publis Health Service Consulting Specialists; Dr. Edgar S. Everhart, Director of Division of Syphilis and Genitoinfectious Diseases, and four members of his staff, Dr. W. W. Bolton, Dr. A. F. Doyle, Mrs. Thelma W. McGourty and Miss Anna Conway. From the University of Pennsylvania come Dr. John H. Stokes, Dr. N. R. Ingraham, Dr. P. S. Pelouze, Miss Lena R. Waters, Mrs. Norman Ingraham,

From Temple University, Dr. Carrol Wright, and Dr. Jacques

Insert B

Oklahoma: Dr Anson Clark, Oklahoma City

End insert B

Dr. Frank C. Combes, New York;

NEW YORK: Dr. William A. Brumfield, Jr., Consultant, State Dept. of Health, Albany; Dr. A. B. Cannon, Assoc. Prof. of Dermatology and Syphilology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. J. G. Hopkins, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. Haven Emerson, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. T. F. Laurie, State Health Department, Albany; Dr. Lawrence E. Sprout, Rome.

Homer Folks, Executive Secretary, New York State Charities Aid Assn., Mr. George J. Nelbach, Mrs. Marie F. Kirwan, R. N., and Mrs. Marion Simonson, R. N., State Charities Aid, Assn., New York City.

Miss Dorothy Deming, General Director National Organization for Public Health Nursing, New York City; Miss Mildred Hearsey, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Miss Katherine B. Crisp, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo;, Mr. Mahlon C. Ward, Board of Directors, Buffalo Tuberculosis Assn. of Erie County, Buffalo; Miss Alma C. Haupt, Director of the Nursing Bureau, Miss Margaret Reid, Educational Director, and Miss Hortense Gruber, Supervisor of Atlantic Coast Territory, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dr. Anna M. Gove, Department of Health, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Dr. C. C. Hudson, Health Officer, Greensboro; Dr. M. T. Foster, Health Officer, Cumberland County, Fayetteville;

 DR. CHARLES V. CRASTER HEALTH OFFICER, NEWARK;

NEW JERSEY: Dr. A. J. Casselman, Consultant, New Jersey State Dept. of Health, Dr. R. R. Sellers, Newark; Dr. Edwin F. Steward, Health Officer, Little Silver; Dr. S. L. Salasin, Health Officer, Atlantic City; Dr. Franklin H. Church, Chief Clinician, Salem; Dr. L. Van D. Chandler, Health Officer, Hackensack; Dr. A. L. Stone, Health Officer, Camden; Dr. Irving Lerman, Elizabeth; Dr. H. J. Udinsky, Passaic; Dr. Charles P. Brent, Atlantic City; Dr. W. M. Brien, Health Officer, Orange; Miss Hattie B. Moore, State Department of Health, Jersey City; Miss Elizabeth Harris, Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, Passaic; ~~Mrs~~ Miss Beatric Weber, State Public Health Nurse, and Miss Anabel Cadwalleader, Trenton; Miss Hettie W. Seifert, President of the New Jersey State Organization for Public Health Nursing, Newark; Miss Jane Cook, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange; Mr. John Hall, New Jersey Health and Sanitation Assn., Freehold; Mr. F. J. Osborne, Secretary Health Dept., East Orange; Mr. James E. Brooks, Consulting Engineer, Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, Newark, DR. W. FRED JAMISON, ASBURY PARK;

NEW YORK: Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, State Commissioner of Health, Dr. John L. Rice, New York City Commissioner of Health, Dr. Walter Clarke, Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City; Dr. George H. Ramsey, Asst. Commr. of Health, Dr. C. A. Sargent, Syphilis Control Service, Buffalo;

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New Hampshire: Dr. R.J. Bennett, Dover

End Insert A

pital, Massachusetts Dept. of Mental Diseases, Boston; Dr. Bernard Appel, Boston; Dr. P. V. Karpovich, Springfield College, Springfield; Dr. Peter O. Shea, Director, Health, Worcester; Dr. James A. Dumas, Health Officer, Lynn; Miss ORA M. LEWIS, MASS. GENL. HOSPITAL AND Miss DOROTHY W. MILLER, MASS. SOC. FOR Social Hygiene, B

MICHIGAN: Dr. Udo J. Wile, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Dr. Loren W. Shaffer, Detroit; Dr. Ralph A. Perkins, Division of Experimental Medicine, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Dr. R. S. Dixon, Detroit; Dr. George Sewell, Acting Director, Social Hygiene, City Health Department, Detroit; ~~and~~ Dr. John L. Lavan, Health Officer, Grand Rapids; and Mr. Paul de Kruif, Holland.

MINNESOTA: Dr. H. S. Diehl, Dean of Medical Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; and Dr. Paul A. O'Leary, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, The Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

Begin here Pg 9

MISSISSIPPI: Dr. A. C. Bryan, and Dr. D. V. Galloway, Lauderdale County Health Officer, Meridian; Dr. Paul Klotz and Dr. T. Paul Haney, Pike County Health Officer, McComb; Dr. J. M. Smith, Magnolia; Dr. Otis Biggs, ~~Osyka~~ OSYKA; Dr. G. P. Sanderson, and Dr. Nathan B. Lewis, Vicksburg; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jr., and Dr. A. G. Ward, Jackson.

MISSOURI: Dr. Richard S. Weiss, School of Medicine, ~~University of Washington University,~~ and Mr. F. H. Ewerhardt, Dr. LOUIS F. AITKEN, Chief, Venerial Disease Clinic, Dept. of Physical Education and Athletics, Washington University, St. Louis.

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man Hood, Dr. A. Gelperin, ~~Emxmfx~~ Mrs. Eda Monroe and Mrs. Mildred Hughes, medical social workers, and Miss Miriam Geiser and Mrs. Margaretta Babb, both nurses in attendance at the clinic.

Dr. R. H. Riley, State Director of Health, who will also attend the conference, will bring with him four county health officers of the State Department of Health and members of their staffs. They are: Dr. Eugene C. Peck, Garrett County Health Officer, Oakland; Dr. Bradford Massey, Worcester County Health Officer, Pocomoke City; Dr. S. H. Hurdle and Miss Mary Key, Public Health Nurse, Wicomico County, Salisbury; Dr. E. A. Jones, Dorchester County, Cambridge; and Dr. Louis S. Welty, Caroline County, Denton.

Dr. W. J. Jackson, Dr. R. J. Young, and Dr. J. S. Julian, Clinicians of the Baltimore City Health Department, will attend the conference. Miss Mazie F. Rappaport, Director of Social Service, and Mrs. Beatrice G. Nassauer, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, will also attend.

MASSACHUSETTS: Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. N. A. Nelson, Asst. Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, and Miss Gladys R. Crain, Social Hygiene Consultant, State Department of Public Health, Boston; Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Department of Neurology, Harvard Medical School, and Head of the Neurological Unit, Boston City Hospital, Boston; Mrs. Ethel Goldberg Berger, Boston Psychopathic Hos-

KANSAS: Dr. Earle G. Brown, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. Robert H. Riedel, Director of the Division of Venereal Diseases, Dr. E. K. Musson, Director of the Division of Preventable Diseases, and Dr. F. P. Helm, City Health Officer, Topeka; Dr. Nellie G. Walker, Director of the University of Kansas Venereal Disease Clinic.

KENTUCKY: Dr. George M. Lawson, Professor of Public Health and Bacteriology, University of Louisville; Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, Director of Health, and Dr. F. W. Caudill, Epidemiologist, State Board of Health, Louisville; Dr. C. M. Moore, Health Officer, Lexington; Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Commissioner, Louisville.

MAINE: Dr. Blynn O. Goodrich, Waterville; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, Chief, Venereal Disease Clinic, Bangor; Dr. H. E. Thompson, Laboratory of Pathology, Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor; Dr. Langdon T. Snipe, Bath; Dr. J. P. Lepper, District Health Officer, Augusta; Dr. G. A. Coombs, Augusta; Dr. Benjamin Bennett Foster, Portland; Dr. Walter N. Miner, Calais Hospital, Calais.

MARYLAND: Dr. ~~John~~ Joseph Earle Moore, Associate in Medicine and Physician in charge of the Syphilis Clinic at Johns Hopkins University, will bring with him to the conference, 18 members of his staff, including Dr. H. H. Hopkins, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Dr. H. M. Robinson, Dr. Frank Smith, Jr., Dr. Paul Padget, Dr. Conrad Acton, Dr. Alec Campbell, Dr. Charles Mohr, Dr. Lawrence Katzenstein, Dr. E. W. Thomas, Dr. Wm., Mendelsohn, Dr. T. B. Turner, Dr. Bow-

Syphilis Clinic Johns Hopkins

Spencer, Miss Edith McCoy, Miss Edith Beattie, Chief Nurse of the Dispensary, and Miss Caroline Sweeney, Social Service Department, Children's Hospital.
MRS. ELLA D. FLEMING, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FLORIDA: Dr. J. R. McEachern, Health Officer, Tampa; Dr. Warren E. Anderson, Escambia County Health Officer, Pensacola.

GEORGIA: Dr. Wm. George Tyson, Chief of the Cuyler Street Clini Savannah; Dr. S. Ross Brown, Asst. Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, Georgia State Department of Public Health, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS: Dr. Frank J. Jirka, Director of the Illinois State Dept. of Public Health, and Dr. John J. McShane, Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, Springfield; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Dept. of Dermatology, Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago; Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President of the Chicago Board of Health; Miss Mary M. Maxwell, Executive Secretary of the Amer. Assn. of Medical Social Workers, Chicago; Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros and Dr. Bertha Shafer, Illinois Social Hygiene League, Chicago; Dr. W. W. Bau American Medical Assn.

IDAHO: Dr. J. D. Dunshee, State Director of Public Health, Boise.

INDIANA: Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Director of the State Board of Health, and six members of his staff, Indianapolis.

IOWA: Dr. P. C. Jeans, Professor of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Iowa.

CALIFORNIA: Dr. C. W. Barnett, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, Stanford University; Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, Health Officer of Pasadena; Dr. George H. Becker, Director, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, San Francisco; DR. N. CURTIS KING, LOS ANGELES.

CONNECTICUT: Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, Professor of Public Health, Yale University; Dr. Benjamin G. Horning, Health Officer, Hartford; Dr. B. B. Robbins, Health Officer, Bristol; Dr. J. I. Linde, Health Officer, and Dr. M. J. Strauss Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Dr. George C. Ruhland, Health Officer, and Dr. T. C. Thompson, Dr. George Tredwell, Dr. Jerome Rogers, Dr. Ross Taggart, Dr. Truxton Morgan, Dr. George Jable, Dr. Bernard Notes, Dr. M. W. Glover, Dr. Arthur Mourot, staff of the District Venereal Disease Clinic; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, Dean of the School of Medicine, and Dr. H. A. Poindexter, Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, and Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Howard University; Mr. Ray H. Everett, Executive Secretary of the Social Hygiene Society of Washington; Miss Margaret Hagan, American Red Cross Director, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Miss Irene Grant, Veterans Administration; Commander Charles S. Stephenson, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy; Dr. Morris Chase, Luetic Clinic, Children's Hospital; Miss Lucia Murchison, Director, Mrs. Mary

DR. R. S. JASON

MISS NAOMI DEUTSCH AND MISS EDITH BAKER, U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Among the prominent representatives of the medical profession, welfare organizations, and public health departments to attend the conference are:

ALABAMA: Dr. Daniel G. Gill, Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Alabama State Department of Health, Montgomery.

Add!

SOUTH CAROLINA: DR. LEON BANOV, HEALTH OFFICER, CHARLESTON

NEW HAMPSHIRE: DR. R. S. BENNETT, DOVER.

OKLAHOMA: DR. ANSON CLARK, OKLAHOMA CITY

will be led by Dr. Joseph Earle Moore, Associate in Medicine, and Physician in charge of the Syphilis Clinic, Johns Hopkins University, with Dr. William F. Snow, Director of the American Social Hygiene Association as secretary.

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Dr. Udo J. Wile, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Michigan, and Dr. W. W. Bauer, Director of the Bureau of Health and Public Instruction, American Medical Association will lead the discussion of Co-operation of the Private Physician in the Control of the Venereal Diseases. A fifth section on the Public Health Control of Gonorrhea will be led by Dr. N. A. Nelson, Asst. Director of the Massachusetts State Division of Communicable Diseases, and Dr. P. S. Pelouze, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Alan M. Chesney, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the closing address of the Conference on Wednesday, December 30, to be followed by the reports of the chairmen of the various section meetings held on the preceding day.

fields of public health and venerology will address the audience. Speakers for the first day are Surgeon General Parran; Assistant Surgeon General R.A. Vonderlehr, in charge of the Division of Venereal Diseases; Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, New York State Commissioner of Health; Dr. Earle G. Brown, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health; Dr. Walter Clarke, Director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City Department of Health; Dr. P. S. Pelouze, Associate in Urology and Assistant Genito-Urinary Surgeon, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. John H. Stokes, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. H. H. Hazen, Professor of Dermatology, Howard University; Paul de Kruif, noted author of popular books on medical science and public health; and Homer Folks, Executive Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

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A panel discussion of Treatment as a Factor in the Control of Syphilis

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Public Health Service

Press Release ~~For Immediate Release~~

~~300 DELEGATES TO ATTEND V. D. CONFERENCE HERE~~

~~Expecting once more to open an aggressive campaign against venereal diseases, 300 delegates representing 31 States and the District of Columbia will gather in Washington, December 28, to attend the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work recently called by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service.~~

The program outlined by Dr. Parran for the three-day session assembles the best talent in the country which will discuss the various problems connected with the control of venereal diseases before prominent representatives of the medical, public health nursing and social service professions. According to Dr. Parran, the purpose of the Conference is to encourage discussion of the problem in open forum, in order that a more practical and workable national program may be outlined. It is expected that results of the Conference will make a high point in the history of venereal disease control.

The first day of the Conference will be devoted to general sessions at the Department of Commerce Auditorium, when experts in the various

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
~~FRIDAY~~ - DE~~CEMBER, 25, 1936~~ Thursday, Dec 24/36

12-22-36

Press Service
No 9-23

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more

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Thursday, December 24, 1936.

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Among the prominent representatives of the medical profession, welfare organizations, and public health departments to attend the conference are:

ALABAMA: Dr. Daniel G. Gill, Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Alabama State Department of Health, Montgomery.

CALIFORNIA: Dr. C. W. Barnett, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, Stanford University; Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, Health Officer of Pasadena; Dr. George H. Becker, Director, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, San Francisco; Dr. N. Curtis King, Los Angeles.

CONNECTICUT: Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, Professor of Public Health, Yale University; Dr. Benjamin G. Horning, Health Officer, Hartford; Dr. B. B. Robbins, Health Officer, Bristol; Dr. J. I. Linde, Health Officer, and Dr. M. J. Strauss, Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Dr. George C. Ruhland, Health Officer, and Dr. T. C. Thompson, Dr. George Tredwell, Dr. Jerome Rogers, Dr. Ross Taggart, Dr. Truxton Morgan, Dr. George Jable, Dr. Bernard Notes, Dr. M. W. Glover, Dr. Arthur Mourot, staff of the District Venereal Disease Clinic; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, Dean of the School of Medicine, and Dr. H. A. Poindexter, Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, Dr. R. S. Jason, and Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Howard University; Mr. Ray H. Everett, Executive Secretary of the Social Hygiene Society of Washington; Miss Naomi Deutsch and Miss Edith Baker, U. S. Children's Bureau; Miss Margaret Hagan, American Red Cross Director, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Miss Irene Grant, Veterans Administration; Commander Charles S. Stephenson, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy; Dr. Morris Chase, Luetic Clinic, Children's Hospital; Miss Lucia

Murchison, Director, Mrs. Mary Spencer, Miss Edith McCoy, Miss Edith Beattie, Chief Nurse of the Dispensary, and Miss Caroline Sweeney, Social Service Department, Children's Hospital; Mrs. Ella D. Fleming, Freedmen's Hospital.

FLORIDA: Dr. J. R. McEachern, Health Officer, Tampa; Dr. Warren E. Anderson, Escambia County Health Officer, Pensacola.

GEORGIA: Dr. Wm. George Tyson, Chief of the Cuyler Street Clinic, Savannah; Dr. S. Ross Brown, Assistant Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, Georgia State Department of Public Health, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS: Dr. Frank J. Jirka, Director of the Illinois State Department of Public Health, and Dr. John J. McShane, Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, Springfield; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Department of Dermatology, Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago; Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President of the Chicago Board of Health; Miss Mary M. Maxwell, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Medical Social Workers, Chicago; Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros and Dr. Bertha Shafer, Illinois Social Hygiene League, Chicago; Dr. W. W. Bauer, American Medical Association.

IDAHO: Dr. J. D. Dunshee, State Director of Public Health, Boise.

INDIANA: Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Director of the State Board of Health, and six members of his staff, Indianapolis.

IOWA: Dr. P. C. Jeans, Professor of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Iowa.

KANSAS: Dr. Earle G. Brown, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. Robert H. Riedel, Director of the Division of Venereal Diseases, Dr. E. K. Musson, Director of the Division of Preventable Diseases, and Dr. F. P. Helm, City Health Officer, Topeka; Dr. Nellie G. Walker, Director of the University of Kansas Venereal Disease Clinic.

KENTUCKY: Dr. George M. Lawson, Professor of Public Health and Bacteriology, University of Louisville; Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, Director of Health, and Dr. F. W. Caudill, Epidemiologist, State Board of Health, Louisville; Dr. C. M. Moore, Health Officer, Lexington; Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Commissioner, Louisville.

MAINE: Dr. Blynn O. Goodrich, Waterville; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, Chief, Venereal Disease Clinic, Bangor; Dr. H. E. Thompson, Laboratory of Pathology, Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor; Dr. Langdon T. Snipe, Bath; Dr. J. L. Pepper, District Health Officer, Augusta; Dr. George A. Coombs, Augusta; Dr. Benjamin Bennett Foster, Portland; Dr. Walter N. Miner, Calais Hospital, Calais.

MARYLAND: Dr. Joseph Earle Moore, Associate in Medicine and Physician in charge of the Syphilis Clinic at Johns Hopkins University, will bring with him to the Conference, 18 mem-

bers of his staff, including Dr. H. H. Hopkins, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Dr. H. M. Robinson, Dr. Frank Smith, Jr., Dr. Paul Padget, Dr. Conrad Acton, Dr. Alec Campbell, Dr. Charles Mohr, Dr. Lawrence Katzenstein, Dr. E. W. Thomas, Dr. Wm. Mendelsohn, Dr. T. B. Turner, Dr. Bowman Hood, Dr. A. Gelperin, Mrs. Eda Monroe and Mrs. Mildred Hughes, medical social workers, and Miss Miriam Geiser and Mrs. Margaretta Babb, both nurses in attendance at the clinic. Dr. R. H. Riley, State Director of Health, who will also attend the Conference, will bring with him four county health officers of the State Department of Health, and members of their staffs. They are: Dr. Eugene C. Peck, Garrett County Health Officer, Oakland; Dr. Bradford Massey, Worcester County Health Officer, Pocomoke City; Dr. S. H. Hurdle and Miss Mary Key, Public Health Nurse, Wicomico County, Salisbury; Dr. E. A. Jones, Dorchester County, Cambridge; and Dr. Louis S. Welty, Caroline County, Denton.

Dr. W. J. Jackson, Dr. R. J. Young, and Dr. J. S. Julian, Clinicians of the Baltimore City Health Department, will attend the Conference. Miss Mazie F. Rappaport, Director of Social Service, and Mrs. Beatrice G. Nassauer, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, will also attend.

MASSACHUSETTS: Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. N. A. Nelson, Assistant Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, and Miss Gladys R. Crain, Social Hygiene Consultant, State Department of Public Health, Boston; Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Department of Neurology, Harvard Medical School, and Head of the Neurological Unit, Boston City Hospital, Boston; Mrs. Ethel Goldberg Berger, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, Boston; Dr. Bernard Appel, Boston; Dr. P. V. Karpovich, Springfield College, Springfield; Dr. Peter O. Shea, Director of Health, Worcester; Dr. James A. Dumas, Health Officer, Lynn; Miss Ora M. Lewis, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Miss Dorothy W. Miller, Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, Boston.

MICHIGAN: Dr. Udo J. Wile, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Dr. Loren W. Shaffer, Detroit; Dr. Ralph A. Perkins, Division of Experimental Medicine, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Dr. R. S. Dixon, Detroit; Dr. George Sewell, Acting Director, Social Hygiene, City Health Department, Detroit; Dr. John L. Lavan, Health Officer, Grand Rapids; and Mr. Paul de Kruif, Holland.

MINNESOTA: Dr. H. S. Diehl, Dean of Medical Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; and Dr. Paul A. O'Leary, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, The Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

MISSISSIPPI: Dr. A. C. Bryan, and Dr. D. V. Galloway, Lauderdale County Health Officer, Meridian; Dr. Paul Klotz and Dr. T. Paul Haney, Pike County Health Officer, McComb; Dr. J. M. Smith, Magnolia; Dr. Otis Biggs, Osyka; Dr. G. P. Sanderson, and Dr. Nathan B. Lewis, Vicksburg; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jr., and Dr. A. G. Ward, Jackson.

MISSOURI: Dr. Richard S. Weiss, School of Medicine, Dr. Louis F. Aitken, Chief, Venereal Disease Clinic, and Mr. F. H. Ewerhardt, Department of Physical Education and Athletics, Washington University, St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dr. R. J. Bennett, Dover.

NEW JERSEY: Dr. A. J. Casselman, Consultant, New Jersey State Department of Health, Dr. R. R. Sellers, Newark; Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer, Newark; Dr. Edwin F. Stewart, Health Officer, Little Silver; Dr. S. L. Salasin, Health Officer, Atlantic City; Dr. Franklin H. Church, Chief Clinician, Salem; Dr. L. Van D. Chandler, Health Officer, Hackensack; Dr. A. L. Stone, Health Officer, Camden; Dr. Irving Lerman, Elizabeth; Dr. H. J. Udinsky, Passaic; Dr. Charles P. Brent, Atlantic City; Dr. W. M. Brien, Health Officer, Orange; Miss Hattie B. Moore, State Department of Health, Jersey City; Miss Elizabeth Harris, Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, Passaic; Miss Beatrice Weber, State Public Health Nurse, and Miss Anabel Cadwallader, Trenton; Miss Hettie W. Seifert, President of the New

Jersey State Organization for Public Health Nursing, Newark; Miss Jane Cook, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange; Mr. John Hall, New Jersey Health and Sanitation Association, Freehold; Mr. F. J. Osborne, Secretary Health Department, East Orange; Mr. James E. Brooks, Consulting Engineer, Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, Newark, Dr. W. Fred Jamison, Asbury Park.

NEW YORK: Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, State Commissioner of Health, Dr. John L. Rice, New York City Commissioner of Health, Dr. Walter Clarke, Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City; Dr. George H. Ramsey, Assistant Commissioner of Health, Dr. C. A. Sargent, Syphilis Control Service, Buffalo; Dr. Frank C. Combes, New York; Dr. William A. Brumfield, Jr., Consultant, State Department of Health, Albany; Dr. A. B. Cannon, Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. J. G. Hopkins, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. Haven Emerson, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. T. F. Laurie, State Health Department, Albany; Dr. Lawrence E. Sprout, Rome.

Homer Folks, Executive Secretary, New York State Charities Aid Association, Mr. George J. Nelbach, Mrs. Marie F. Kirwan, R. N., and Mrs. Marion Simonson, R. N., State Charities Aid Association, New York City.

Miss Dorothy Deming, General Director National Organization for Public Health Nursing, New York City; Miss Mildred Hearsey, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Miss Katherine B. Crisp, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo; Mr. Mahlon C. Ward, Board of Directors, Buffalo Tuberculosis Association of Erie County, Buffalo; Miss Alma C. Haupt, Director of the Nursing Bureau, Miss Margaret Reid, Educational Director, and Miss Hortense Gruber, Supervisor of Atlantic Coast Territory, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dr. Anna M. Gove, Department of Health, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Dr. C. C. Hudson, Health Officer, Greensboro; Dr. M. T. Foster, Health Officer, Cumberland County, Fayetteville; Dr. G. C. Lea, Health Officer, Charlotte; Dr. A. H. Elliot, Health Officer, New Hanover County and Wilmington; Dr. William P. Richardson, Orange-Person District Health Officer, Chapel Hill.

OHIO: Dr. N. C. Dysart, Health Commissioner, Columbus; Dr. Harold Jackson Gordon, Venereal Disease Clinician, City Clinics, Akron; Dr. J. Grant Marthens, Chief, Dayton Health Clinic, Dayton; Miss Nelda A. Weathers, Director Social Service, City Hospital, Cleveland; Dr. J. A. Doull, Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Dr. R. N. Hoyt, Secretary Social Hygiene Committee, Cleveland Health Council, Cleveland; Dr. E. J.

Braun, Chief Diagnostic Clinic, Cleveland; and Dr. H. N. Cole, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, Western Reserve University.

OKLAHOMA: Dr. Anson Clark, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA: Eight representatives of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health will come from Harrisburg to attend the Conference. They are: Dr. J. Moore Campbell, Director of the Bureau of Health Conservation, Dr. M. F. Haralson and Dr. J. R. Heller, Jr., U. S. Public Health Service Consulting Specialists; Dr. Edgar S. Everhart, Director of the Division of Syphilis and Genitoinfectious Diseases, and four members of his staff, Dr. W. W. Bolton, Dr. A. F. Doyle, Mrs. Thelma W. McGourty and Miss Anna Conway. From the University of Pennsylvania come Dr. John H. Stokes, Dr. N. R. Ingraham, Dr. P. S. Pelouze, Miss Lena R. Waters, Mrs. Norman Ingraham.

From Temple University, Dr. Carrol Wright, and Dr. Jacques P. Gueguierre. From Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Frank C. Knowles, Dr. William C. Hunsicker, Director of Public Health, Philadelphia; Dr. I. Hope Alexander, Director of Public Health, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. Miller Kenworthy, Associate Professor of Urology, Hahnemann Medical College; Dr. J. James Condran, of Easton; Miss Ruth W. Hubbard, General Director of the Visiting Nurse Society, Philadelphia; and Miss Laura E. Curwell, Psychiatric Social Workers, Veterans Administration, Coatesville.

RHODE ISLAND: Dr. M. L. Grover, Chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, State Department of Health, Providence; and two members of his staff, Mr. T. B. Casey, and Dr. D. L. Morrissey, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Dr. Leon Banon, Health Officer, Charleston.

TENNESSEE: Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Dr. J. T. Watkins, Director of the City Venereal Disease Clinic, Nashville; Dr. John J. Mullowney, President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

TEXAS: Dr. William B. Sharp, University of Texas, Division of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Galveston; Miss Mary Stewart, Executive Secretary, Social Hygiene Association, Houston; Dr. W. A. King, Health Officer, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA: Dr. Lawrence T. Price, Professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. Clyde F. Ross, Richmond; Dr. John H. Neff, Department of Urology and Proctology, University of Virginia Hospital, University; Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock; Mrs. Jean C. Harris, Veterans Administration, Roanoke.

WEST VIRGINIA: Dr. Rex A. Burdette, Monongalia County Health Officer, Morgantown; Dr. Hugh B. Robins, Health Commissioner, Charleston; Dr. R. L. Hunter, County Health Officer, Madison; Dr. W. G. C. Hill, Marshall County Health Officer, Moundsville; Dr. W. T. Booher, Brooke County Health Officer, Wellsburg; Dr. Charles W. Waddell, Clinician,

Fairmont; Dr. C. Y. Moser, Preston County Health Officer, Kingwood; Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, City-County Health Officer, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN: Dr. H. M. Guilford, Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, State Board of Health, Madison; Dr. James C. Sargent, Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Marquette University, Urologist, and President-Elect of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, Milwaukee; Dr. Edward McKillip, City Board of Health, Milwaukee; Dr. Charles M. Giesen, Director, Venereal Disease Clinic, Superior.

350 copies

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Public Health Service

Press Release

CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO BE RELASED BEFORE
DECEMBER 28

For Release:

Evening papers, Monday, December 28
Morning papers, Tuesday, December 29

CONTROL OF SYPHILIS DEPENDS ON EARLY TREATMENT

(Abstract of a paper to be read by Dr. J.H.Stokes,Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology,University of Pennsylvania-- at the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work with the Surgeon General,Washington,D.C..- First General Session Monday afternoon,Dec. 28, 1936 - Department of Commerce Auditorium.)

If early syphilis were successfully treated, the tragic results of later stages of the disease, syphilis in the expectant mother, and congenital syphilis, would be prevented, ~~according to Dr. John H. Stokes, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology of the University of Pennsylvania, in his address before the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work with the U. S. Public Health Service today.~~

Discussing the high points in the treatment of early syphilis, latency, the syphilitic woman and her child, and neurosyphilis, Dr. Stokes strongly advocated the continuous-alternating system of treatment by which alternating ~~injections~~ courses of an arsphenamine and a heavy metal compound are given with no rest periods ~~during~~ between course~~s~~.

Studies of the Cooperative Clinical Group, a syphilis research activity of the Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service, show that this method gives better results than the intermittent system as used in the United States. The intermittent treatment usually means lapses in an alternating system with the result that more patients relapse, and successful treatment is delayed.

"The most refractory stage of early syphilis", said Dr. Stokes, "is the seropositive primary, and it is during this stage that most patients present themselves for treatment. It is only by greatly increasing the amount of treatment called for in seronegative primary syphilis or in the fully developed secondary stage that the expectancy can be brought up to the general level. Secondary syphilis treated by intermittent methods yields even poorer results than seropositive primary, but if treated by a continuous system, the results closely approximate the best obtained in seronegative primary syphilis."

Further clinical problems in the treatment of syphilis discussed by Dr. Stokes were the choice of infection-controlling drugs, routine procedures, the treatment of syphilis of the eyes, fever therapy, and

reactions to treatment. He said, in part:

"The arsphenamines remain the most important infection-controlling drugs. Neither drugs nor methods which are not spirilicidal should be relied upon for the treatment of early syphilis. The critical point in the arsphenamine-control of infectiousness lies between the fourth and the ninth injections. Treatment discontinued between the first and fourth injections leads to 64 percent relapse; treatment prolonged to from 5 to 9 injections leads to only 14 percent relapse. The minimum of 20 injections each of an arsenical and a heavy metal advocated by the Cooperative Clinical Group has consistently proved to be superior in every way to anything less. Bismuth has apparently established its worth over mercury, especially in the prevention of relapse.

"Frequent testing of the blood and spinal fluid are unnecessary as a routine procedure. It is essential that the patient should understand that his blood test means nothing with reference to his treatment schedule. Weak positives occurring during treatment in early syphilis should be taken seriously as forewarnings of a tendency to relapse, and a return to a strongly positive reaction after a series of negatives in either

early or latent syphilis is a serious warning. A fixed positive reaction is more than anything else the penalty of irregularity in treatment; further treatment should be given, but panic over irreversible positive reactions in patients with negative spinal fluids is often needless, and rarely calls for extreme measures.

"Latent syphilis calls for the same continuity and technic as early syphilis, except that fewer injections arenecessary. Only about 50 per cent of patients become lastingly seronegative.

"Two blood tests should be made in each pregnancy. The first at the third month makes possible the institution of treatment before the fifth month; the second at the eighth month detects the possible transmission of infection during pregnancy. The principles of the prevention of congenital syphilis are simple:

(1) Recognize infection before the fifth month;

(2) treat the syphilitic woman through each pregnancy whether the Wasserman is positive or negative

(3) give in excess of 4 grams of neoarsphenamine in a total of at least 10 injections and also at least 10 injections of bismuth, but rely upon the arsphenamine and end with it;

(4) have cord and 10th day blood tests on the baby, not the former alone;

(5) follow the child for at least two years; if syphilis is suspected, have X-ray studies of the bones shortly after birth, regardless of blood findings.

"In treating interstitial keratitis intensive arsenical and bismuth therapy similar to that for early syphilis can save an involved eye, and prevent involvement of the other. Fever therapy, using malaria or typhoid vaccine, is recommended for the treatment of resistant prenatal syphilis, not mere-Wasserman-fastness which is common and relatively unimportant, but refractory cases of interstitial keratitis, bone involvement, juvenile paralysis, etc.

"There is not much choice between tryparsamide and malaria for the treatment of neurosyphilis. Malaria is rated as the best means of inducing fever. The relative values of the various mechanical means of producing fever are still in the balance. Stremuous objection is made to their present uncontrolled use by inexperienced workers.

"Reactions to treatment can be reduced by careful observation of the patient at every visit, attention to all minor reactions and discomforts, regulation of diet, and extreme precautions against blunders in the technic of administration."

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THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON, 15 December 1936.

My dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the entire personnel of the United States Coast Guard, may I express to you the thanks and appreciation of the Service for your kind and thoughtful Christmas Greetings, which, in obedience with your wishes, will be transmitted to the officers and men by radio on Christmas Eve.

It is very gratifying that our past performances have been such as to merit your praiseworthy comment, and your message will, I assure you, serve to inspire us all to greater achievement in the future.

Faithfully yours,

R. R. WAESCHE
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Commandant.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 24, 1936

TO THE COAST GUARD:

The Coast Guard has fulfilled the high expectations of the country in the faithful performance of its duties and has, throughout the year now drawing to a close, steadfastly maintained the fine traditions of the Service. To every officer and enlisted man I extend my best wishes for a joyous Christmas Season and a Happy New Year.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Commander-in-Chief.

Not to go until tomorrow morning.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Dec. 24, 1936

The following Christmas message from the President, subscribed as Commander-in-Chief, has been received to be relayed to the entire personnel of the United States Coast Guard:

(Insert 1)

The following reply has been addressed to the President by the Commandant of the Coast Guard:

(Insert 2)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 24, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-24

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Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Commander-in-Chief."

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Faithfully yours,

R. R. Waesche
Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard,
Commandant."

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9-25

December 23, 1936.

The Treasury Department announced today that, under the circumstances stated below, the following procedures in connection with imports from Germany would not involve the payment or bestowal of any bounty or grant within the purview of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1303).

1. Payment of the purchase price, in whole or in part, with the use of controlled mark credits, provided that the credits so used have been, from the time they became subject to German governmental control, continuously owned by the person for whose actual account the merchandise is purchased for direct or indirect shipment to the United States.

2. Payment of the purchase price, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of the sale in Germany of merchandise exported from the United States, provided that such proceeds, until so used, have been continuously owned by the person for whose actual account the American merchandise is sold in Germany and the German goods are purchased in that country.

3. Combinations of the foregoing two procedures.

4. Exchange of merchandise between single German and American parties without any monetary transaction actually taking place.

The foregoing contemplates that the purchase of German goods will be made for the actual account of the original and continuous owner of the controlled mark credits used, or of the American vendor of the American exports sold in Germany, and that in no case will the German funds of such owner or vendor be used to purchase German products for the account of any other person or organization; and likewise that the German products exchanged for American goods in any permitted barter transaction will be received for the actual account of the person or organization for whose actual account the American exports were shipped to Germany.

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12/23/36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 23, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-25

The Treasury Department announced today that, under the circumstances stated below, the following procedures in connection with imports from Germany would not involve the payment or bestowal of any bounty or grant within the purview of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U.S.C., title 19, sec. 1303).

1. Payment of the purchase price; in whole or in part, with the use of controlled mark credits, provided that the credits so used have been, from the time they became subject to German governmental control, continuously owned by the person for whose actual account the merchandise is purchased for direct or indirect shipment to the United States.

2. Payment of the purchase price, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of the sale in Germany of merchandise exported from the United States, provided that such proceeds, until so used, have been continuously owned by the person for whose actual account the American merchandise is sold in Germany and the German goods are purchased in that country.

3. Combinations of the foregoing two procedures.

4. Exchange of merchandise between single German and American parties without any monetary transaction actually taking place.

The foregoing contemplates that the purchase of German goods will be made for the actual account of the original and continuous owner of the controlled mark credits used, or of the American vendor of the American exports sold in Germany, and that in no case will the German funds of such owner or vendor be used to purchase German products for the account of any other person or organization; and likewise that the German products exchanged for American goods in any permitted barter transaction will be received for the actual account of the person or organization for whose actual account the American exports were shipped to Germany.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS: December 28, 1936

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933) as amended

Week ended December 24, 1936:		
Philadelphia	189,427.14	fine ounces
San Francisco	669,381.95	" "
Denver	10,869.77	" "
Total for week ended December 24, 1936	689,678.86	" "
Total receipts through December 24, 1936	119,915,604.32	" "

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES:
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934)

Week ended December 24, 1936:		
Philadelphia	-	fine ounces
New York	-	" "
San Francisco	153.00	" "
Denver	-	" "
New Orleans	-	" "
Seattle	-	" "
Total for week ended December 24, 1936	153.00	" "
Total receipts through December 24, 1936	112,992,803.27	" "

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES:

Week ended December 24, 1936:	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	$ 19,590.31	$ 74,132.79	$ ---
New York	16,064,800.00	106,200.00	100,000.00
San Francisco	40,903.79	11,391.21	1,348,121.86
Denver	9,945.07	12,080.70	470,280.62
New Orleans	250.00	18,000.00	--
Seattle	--	6,072.09	414,819.45
Total for week ended December 24,1936	$16,135,489.17	$227,876.79	$2,333,221.93

ooOoo

To have mental honesty and keen social thinking break through and conquer fear, prejudice and hypocrisy is, of course, of tremendous importance in the advance we are committed to make on venereal disease. But it means more than a victory in a specific field--it reaches out and gives fresh courage to us to move forward on the many other battlefronts of human progress where, in some manifestation, prejudice and fear and hypocrisy are ever the chief forces against us.

"I think I can share with you the realization of the deep significance of this conference, so widely representative of the men and women who have done so much in the field of human service, and who must do so much more. Particularly may I express my gratitude in being privileged to share with you the tribute you pay today to the man whose courageous leadership and constructive statesmanship has made this great conference possible under the auspices of the United States Government - the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Parran."

Miss Roche added,

Following the reading of the President's message, Miss Roche said;

"May I, for just a moment, stress the full implications of the sentence in the President's letter referring to the gratifying recent increase in public interest in the problem before this conference.

"You who make up the membership of these meetings are more aware than any others can be of how widespread, far reaching and how intelligent this newly expressed public interest is. You, more than anyone else, sense the potential achievements for human welfare for which it opens the way. But, I doubt very much if any of you have realized the basic reason for this tremendously important advance in public attitude and thinking which seems to have taken place so suddenly.

"Gratifying it is, but not surprising. The real reason for it - the answer - is here - in the names and the records of lifetime service of the men and women who make up the program, the panels, and the committees of this conference.

"For many years, tirelessly and ably you have battled to conserve human values. You've laid a deep and sound foundation for the swifter progress that lies ahead.

"The clear thinking and vigorous response that is being given today to a united nationwide drive upon the problem of venereal disease could result only from such long, patient and scientifically sound work as you who are here today have carried on through the years.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

"December 24, 1936

"My dear Miss Roche:

I deeply appreciate your invitation, and that of Surgeon General Parran, to address the opening session of the national conference on venereal disease control, and I wish it were possible for me to do so. Since I cannot attend in person, I am glad to convey to you, and through you to those in attendance at the meeting, this expression of my very deep interest in the success of your efforts.

"The recent increase in public interest in the problem before the conference is extremely gratifying. With the assistance now being given by the Public Health Service through Social Security funds, it should be possible for State and local health authorities to develop needed facilities for the treatment and control of these diseases. It is my understanding that out of your deliberations there will come a statement of principles and methods which should be useful to every community in the country in applying most effectively the scientific knowledge which we have to minimize these serious hazards to the public health.

"The Federal Government is deeply interested in conserving the resources of the country by all appropriate methods. The attainment of your objectives would do much to conserve our human resources and would reduce considerably the present large costs for the community care of the disastrous end results of the venereal diseases. You have my best wishes for success.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Josephine Roche,
Assistant Secretary in Charge of Public Health,
Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C."

[redacted] TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, December 28, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-26

The following message from President Roosevelt was read by Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at the opening session of the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work this morning in the Department of Commerce Auditorium:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, December 28, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-26

The following message from President Roosevelt was read by Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening session of the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work this morning in the Department of Commerce Auditorium:

"December 24, 1936

"My dear Miss Roche:

"I deeply appreciate your invitation, and that of Surgeon Genereal Parran, to address the opening session of the national conference on venereal disease control, and I wish it were possible for me to do so. Since I cannot attend in person, I am glad to convey to you, and through you to those in attendance at the meeting, this expression of my very deep interest in the success of your efforts.

"The recent increase in public interest in the problem before the conference is extremely gratifying. With the assistance now being given by the Public Health Service through Social Security funds, it should be possible for State and local health authorities to develop needed facilities for the treatment and control of these diseases. It is my understanding that out of your deliberations there will come a statement of principles and methods which should be useful to every community in the country in applying most effectively the scientific knowledge which we have to minimize these serious hazards to the public health.

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Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable Josephine Roche,
Assistant Secretary in Charge of Public Health,
Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C."

Following the reading of the President's message, Miss Roche said:

"May I, for just a moment, stress the full implications of the sentence in the President's letter referring to the gratifying recent increase in public interest in the problem before this conference.

"You who make up the membership of these meetings are more aware than any others can be of how widespread, far reaching and how intelligent this newly expressed public interest is. You, more than anyone else, sense the potential achievements for human welfare for which it opens the way. But, I doubt very much if any of you have realized the basic reason for this tremendously important advance in public attitude and thinking which seems to have taken place so suddenly.

"Gratifying it is, but not surprising. The real reason for it--the answer - is here - in the names and the records of lifetime service of the men and women who make up the program, the panels, and the committees of this conference.

"For many years, tirelessly and ably you have battled to conserve human values. You've laid a deep and sound foundation for the swifter progress that lies ahead.

"The clear thinking and vigorous response that is being given today to a united nationwide drive upon the problem of venereal disease could result only from such long, patient and scientifically sound work as you who are here today have carried on through the years. To have mental honesty and keen social thinking break through and conquer fear, prejudice and hypocrisy is, of course, of tremendous importance in the advance we are committed to make on venereal disease. But it means more than a victory in a specific field--it reaches out and gives fresh courage to us to move forward on the many other battlefronts of human progress where, in some manifestation, prejudice and fear and hypocrisy are ever the chief forces against us.

"I think I can share with you the realization of the deep significance of this conference, so widely respresentative of the men and women who have done so much in the field of human service, and who must do so much more. Particularly may I express my gratitude in being privileged to share with you the tribute you pay today to the man whose courageous leadership and constructive statesmanship has made this great conference possible under the auspices of the United States Government - the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Parran."

ooOoo

The vault is bounded on all sides by a corridor. The corridor, in turn, is completely enclosed by space used for offices, store rooms, etc. The outer wall of the corridor is similar in construction to the walls of the vault.

The outer wall of the Depository is of Tennessee granite, lined with concrete. ~~Windows are filled with corrosion-resisting steel~~. Over the marble entrance is the inscription "United States Depository," with the black and gold seal of the Treasury Department ~~superimposed~~.

From the basement of the Depository entrance is gained to four ~~corner pill-boxes~~, where guards, ~~equipped with~~ will stand constant watch. The building is encircled by a circu roadway, and the entire property is inclosed by a fence, with sentry stations at the entry gate. The gate is at the end of a recently constructed road leading to the Dixie Highway.

Offices of the Captain of the Guard and of the Chief Clerk in Charge open upon the entrance lobby. Other

The United States Depository
at Fort Knox, Ky.

The United States Depository has been constructed at a cost of approximately $500,000 for the safekeeping of gold buillion.

30 miles southwest of Louisville, Ky

The site, formerly a portion of the Fort Knox military reservation, was deeded to the Treasury Department.

The building is of granite, steel and concrete, based upon a 10-foot mat of concrete. Its exterior dimensions are 105 by 121 feet.

Within the building is a two-story steel and concrete vault, with fourteen compartments in the subterranean level and fourteen on the ground level. The vault door weighs more than twenty tons. It can be opened only by several members of the Depository staff, each dialing a separate combination. The vault casing is 25 inches thick. Inside a half-inch steel plate is a continuous row of 6-inch I-beams. Another half inch plate separates the beams from the 18-inch steel and concrete wall, in which alternate layers of corrugated hoop bands have been laced about upright steel cylinders and then encased in concrete. The vault roof, of similar composition, is independent of the bombproof Depository roof. Mirrors give guards a constant view of the space between the roofs.

THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

December 29, 1936

At Fort Knox, Kentucky, approximately 30 miles southwest of Louisville, is situated the United States Depository, recently completed, at a cost of about $560,000, for the safekeeping of gold bullion.

The site, formerly a part of the Fort Knox military reservation, was deeded to the Treasury Department.

The two-story, basement and attic building is of granite, steel and concrete, based upon a 10-foot mat of concrete. Its exterior dimensions are 105 by 121 feet. Its height is 42 feet above the first floor level. It was constructed under the supervision of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and upon its completion was turned over to the Director of the Mint.

Within the building is a two-level steel and concrete vault, 40 by 60 feet, with fourteen compartments in the subterranean and a like number in the ground level. The vault door weighs more than 20 tons. No one person can open it alone, but different members of the Depository staff must dial separate combinations. The vault casing is 25 inches thick. The construction includes steel plates, steel I-beams and steel cylinders laced with hoop bands and encased in concrete. The vault roof, of similar construction, is independent of the bombproof Depository roof.

A corridor encircling the vault is fitted with mirrors which give guards a constant view of the space between the two roofs.

Between the corridor and the outer wall of the Depository the space is utilized for offices, store rooms and other purposes. The outer wall of the Depository is of Tennessee granite lined with concrete. Over the

marble entrance at the front of the building is the inscription "United States Depository" with the gold seal of the Treasury Department. Offices of the Chief Clerk in Charge and of the Captain of the Guard open upon the entrance lobby.

At the rear of the building is another entrance, for the reception of bullion and supplies. Facilities for weighing the bullion and for accounting forces occupy other rooms.

Outside the building, but connected with it by passages from the basement of the Depository, are four guard boxes, one at each corner of the building. A driveway encircles the building. A steel fence marks the boundaries of the site. The driveway leads through an entrance gate, down a newly constructed road to the Dixie Highway. Sentry boxes, similar to the guard boxes at the corners of the Depository, are situated at the entrance gate.

An automatic electric signal-system telephone, a radio and a microphone equipment have been installed among the mechanical safeguards in the building. The nearby Army post gives additional protection. The Depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system and other facilities. The basement includes a pistol range for guards.

The Chief-Clerk-in-Charge, Russell T. Van Horne, is an officer of many years experience in the field service of the Mint. The guard force is made up of men selected from various government agencies.

DATA ON UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

Dimensions of building - 105 x 121 feet. Height, 42 feet above first floor.

Principal construction contracts:

General Construction - Great Lakes Construction Co. Chicago - $468,274.

Elevator - Haughton Elevator and Machinery Co. Washington, D. C. - $10,996.

Vault entrance - Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio $16,862.71.

Approximate quantity and cost data:

Excavation.....	6,000 yards
Granite.....	16,500 cu. ft.
Concrete.....	4,200 cu. yds.
Reinforcing steel.....	750 tons
Structural steel.....	670 tons
Ornamental iron and stainless steel windows and grilles.....	$38,000
Hollow metal doors and partitions..	$ 9,200
Electrically operated doors.....	$ 7,000
Electrical work including radio and alarm systems.....	$39,500
Interior tile work,.....	$ 1,700
Interior marble work.....	$6,500
Plumbing, heating & ventilating....	$21,500

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, December 29, 1936.
12/28/36

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 30, 1936, which were offered on December 24, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 28, 1936.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $258,736,000 was applied for, of which $100,073,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

78-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING MARCH 18, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $140,621,000, of which $50,033,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $9,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.993, equivalent to a rate of about 0.032 percent per annum, to 99.961, equivalent to a rate of 0.180 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.976 and the average rate is about 0.109 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING SEPTEMBER 29, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $118,115,000, of which $50,040,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $30,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.848, equivalent to a rate of about 0.200 percent per annum, to 99.751, equivalent to a rate of about 0.328 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.777 and the average rate is about 0.294 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 29, 1936.
12/28/36

Press Service
No. 9-27

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated December 30, 1936, which were offered on December 24, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 28, 1936.

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FOREIGN and TERRITORIAL

398. McKay, Dr. A. L.
Ontario Dept. of Health
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

399. Bassols, Dr. C. Francisco
Mexico City
Mexico

400. Arbona, Dr. Guillerma
Health Dept.
Puerto Rico (Postgraduate work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene)

401. Lee, Dr. Richard K. C.
Deputy Health Officer
Honolulu, Hawaii

402. Herrera, Dr. Julio Roberto
Guatemala (Postgraduate work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene)

403. Quintini, Dr. Jose
Venezuela (Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene)

404. Rovirosa, Dr. Gustavo
Mexico Dept. of Public Health
Mexico City, Mex. (Postgraduate Work, Johns Hopkins, School of Hygiene)

405. Russo, Dr. G.
Health Officer
Rome, Italy (Postgraduate work, Johns Hospkins, School of Hygiene)

406. Sanchez, Felipe
Mexico (School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins)

407. Sutter, Victor A.
El Salvador, Central America (School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins)

WISCONSIN, Cont'd.

395. Smith, Dr. Eugene A.
Milwaukee County Institutions
Milwaukee, Wis.

396. Trautman, Dr. Milton
State Health Dept.
Prarie du Sac, Wis.

WYOMING

397. Anderson, Dr. G. M.
State Health Officer
Cheyenne, Wyo.

WEST VIRGINIA, Cont'd.

381. Hunter, Dr. R. L.
Boone County Health Officer
Madison, W. Va.

382. Moser, Dr. Charles Y.
County Health Officer, Preston County
Kingwood, West Va.

383. Pedicord, Dr. and Mrs. R. M.
384. City-County Health Commissioner
Wheeling, W. Va.

385. Price, Dr. A. M.
Director, County Health Work
Charleston, W. Va.

386. Robbins, Dr. H. B.
City Health Officer
Charleston, W. Va.

387. Robrecht, Miss Cecelia
Public Health Nurse
Wheeling, W. Va.

388. Stokes, Dr. J. W.
County Health Officer
Hinton, W. Va.

389. Wadell, Dr. C. W.
Free Clinic
Fairmont, W. Va.

390. Wylie, Dr. R. M.
Huntington, W. Va.

14

WISCONSIN

391. Giesen, Dr. Chas. W.
Health Dept.
Superior, Wis.

392. Guilford, Dr. H. M.
State Board of Health
Madison, Wis.

393. McKillip, Dr. Wm. J.
Chief, Venereal Disease Div.
Milwaukee Health Dept.
Milwaukee, Wis.

394. Sargent, Dr. James C.
Chairman, Committee Venereal Disease Control
State Medical Society of Wisconsin
Milwaukee, Wis.

VERMONT

367. Dalton, Dr. C. F.
Secretary, State Board of Health
Burlington, Vt.

368. Kent, Dr. Fred S.
U.S.P.H.S.
Burlington, Vt.

WASHINGTON

369. Evans, Dr. Don G.
Asst. Director State Dept. of Health
Seattle, Wash.

370. Sanger, Dr. W. B.
City Health Dept.
Spokane, Wash.

371. Thomas, Dr. J. S.
Seattle, Wash.

372. Usher, G. S.
Wash. State Dept. of Health
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

373. Booher, Dr. Wm. Thurlow
Wellsburg, W. Va.

374. Burdette, Dr. R.
County Health Officer
Morgantown, W. Va.

375. Clue, Dr. A. E.
State Health Officer
Charleston, W. Va.

376. Crouch, Dr. J. H.
Director, Training Center
Beckley, West Va.

377. Curren, Miss Elizabeth
City-County Health Dept.
Wheeling, W. Va.

378. Franic, Dr. L. W.
Berkley Mining School
Berkley, W. Va.

379. Hill, Dr. W. C. C.
Health Director
Moundsville, W. Va.

380. Hume, Dr. W. W.
Bair Bldg.
Beckley, W. Va.

354. Kirby, Dr. E. W., Jr.
Prof. of Urology
University of Virginia
University, Va.

355. McGinnes, Dr. G. F.
State Health Dept.
Richmond, Va.

356. Miles, Dr. Verlin E.
Children's Hospital
Arlington, Va.

357. Morgan, Dr. E. Norris,
Chairman, Better Health Society
Kilmarnock, Va.

358. Price, Dr. Lawrence T.
Emeritus Professor of Medical College of Va.
Richmond, Va.

359. Riley, Miss Mary Alice
Director Social Work
Medical College of Va.
Richmond, Va.

360. Ross, Dr. Clyde F.
Clinical Prof. of Urology, Medical College of Va.
Richmond, Va.

361. Shanholtz, Dr. M. I.
Health Officer
Briston, Va.

362. Sleet, Dr. J. C.
Health Commissioner
Norfolk, Va.

363. Smith, Dr. Dudley C.
Dept. of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine
University of Virginia
University, Va.

364. Tyler, Dr. G. Colbert
Health Officer
Newport News, Va.

365. Wampler, Dr. Fred J.
Medical College of Va.
Richmond, Va.

366. Woolwine, Dr. Charles R.
Health Officer, V. P. I.
Blacksburg, Va.

341. Bischoff, Miss Lillian, R. N.
Director, Public Health Nursing
Medical College of Virginia
Richmond, Va.

342. Brumfield, Dr. W. A.
Health Officer,
Farmville, Va.

343. Burke, Dr. E. D.
Public Health Assn.
Norfolk, Va.

344. Byrd, Dr. D. W.
Clinician, Public Clinic
Norfolk, Va.

345. Dettelbach, Miss Miriam
Council of Social Agents
Richmond, Va.

346. Foster, ~~Dr.~~ W.B.
Director, Public Welfare
Richmond, Va.

347. Garnett, Dr. R. W.
Health Officer
Danville, Va.

348. Garnett, Dr. R. W., Jr.
Student
Danville, Va.

349. Harris, Mrs. Jean
Veterans Hospital
Roanoke, Va.

350. Heering, Dr. Roger E.
U. S. Public Health Service, Norfolk Marine Hospital
Norfolk, Va.

351. Holmes, Dr. E. M., Jr.
Health Officer
Dairfort County, Va.

352. Johnson, Lt. Commander W. R.
Medical Corps, U. S. Marine Corps
Syphilis Service, Marine Barracks
Quantico, Va.

353. Kimbrough, Dr. Raymond
Director Norfolk County Venereal Disease Clinic
Norfolk, Va.

327. Bleakney, Dr. P. A.
Venereal Disease Control Officer
San Antonio, Texas

328. Carley, Dr. Paul S.
U. S. Public Health Service
Austin, Texas

329. Cherry, Dr. R. L.
Venereal Disease Control Officer
Giddings, Texas

330. Gerodetti, Dr. O. F.
State Health Dept.
Austin, Texas

Dr Albert M. Dashiell
Chief of Communicable Diseases
Austin

331. Kalb, Dr. T. W.
Director, Venereal Disease Div., Jefferson Davis Hospital
Houston, Texas

332. King, Dr. W. A.
Health Officer
San Antonio, Texas

333. Moursund, Dr. W. H.
Dean, Baylor Univ. School of Medicine
Dallas, Texas

334. Sharp, Dr. William B.
Prof., Univ. of Texas
Galveston, Texas

335. Stewart, Miss Mary
Secy., ~~xxxxx~~ Social Hygiene Service
Houston, Tex.

UTAH

336. Carr, Dr. D. D.
Bureau of Venereal Diseases
Salt Lake City, Utah

337. Paul, Dr. Samuel G.
~~xxxxxx~~ State Board of Health
Salt Lake City, Utah

338. McKay, William M.
Ogden, Utah

13 VIRGINIA

~~xx~~ 339. Albright, Mrs. Dorothy
Bureau of Public Health Nursing
Richmond, Va.

340. Anderson, Dr. Otis L.
U. S. Public Health Service
Richmond, Va.

TENNESSEE

~~K~~.

314. Clark, Dr. Edwin Gurney
Venereal Disease Consultant
Nashville, Tenn.

315. Ø Enneis, Dr. W. H.
Bureau of Health
Knoxville, Tenn.

316. Faulkner, Dr. F. A.
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
Knoxville, Tenn.

317. Graves, Dr. Lloyd M.
Supt. , State Health Dept.
Memphis, Tenn.

318. Hall, Dr. E. R.
University of Tennessee, Prof. of Demmatology and Syphilology
Knoxville, Tenn.

319. Keller, Dr. Alvin E.
Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine
Nashville, Tenn.

320. Moore, Dr. F. L.
County Health Officer
Bristol, Tenn.

321. Morgan, Dr. Hugh J.
Prof. of Medicine, Vanderbilt Univ. School of Medicine
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324. Watkins, Dr. J. T.
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325. Bass, Dr. J. W.
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326. Beck, Dr. J. W. E. H.
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299. Bruce, Dr. R. C.
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300. Callison, Dr. H. Grady
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301. Davis, Dr. J. M.
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302. Hayne, Dr. James E.
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303. Mc.Daniels, Dr. G. E.
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304. Routh, Dr. F. M.
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305. Sanders, Dr. Paul W.
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306. Sedgwick, Dr. Simons
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307. Smith, Dr. Herbert M.
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308. Wallace, Dr. W. R.
State Board of Health
Chester, S. C.

309. Wyman, Dr. Ben. F.
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310. Wyman, Dr. Hugh E.
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SOUTH DAKOTA

311. Dyer, Dr. R.
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Huron, S. D.

312. Wilcox, Dr. R. H.
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Lead, S. D.

313. Zeiss, Dr. Fred R.
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Pierre, S. D.

286. Pillsbury, Dr. D. M.
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287. Rice, Dr. John W.
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288. Rosenberg, Mr. T. A.
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290. Taylor, Miss Eleanor
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298. Boone, Dr. J. E.
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273. Henderson, Dr. Thomas W.
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274. Houston, Dr. C. E.
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255. Stevens, Dr. Walter
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257. Miles, Dr. W. H.
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258x OREGON

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PENNSYLVANIA

259, Alexander, Dr. I. Hope
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260. Bailey, Miss Martha
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~~236. Gelperin, Dr. A.~~
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236. Dysart, Dr. N. C.
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237. Gelperin, Dr. A.
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238. Gordon, Dr. H. J.
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239. Hartung, Dr. W. H.
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240. Houghtaling, Dr. F. M.
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241. Hoyt, Dr. R. N.
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242. Johnson, Dr. W. P.
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244. Markwith, Dr. R. H.
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245. Marthens, Dr. J. Grant
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247. Pamment, Dr. H. G.
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223. Rea, Dr. G. L.
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224. Readling, Dr. H. F.
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225. Reynolds, Dr. C. V.
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226. Rhyne, Dr. R. E.
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227. Richardson, Dr. W. P.
District Health Officer
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228. Sykes, Dr. Ralph J.
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Mt. Airy, N. C.

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216. Carlton, Dr. R. L.
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217. Elliot, Dr. A. H.
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218. Foster, Dr. M. T.
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219. Hege, Dr. J. Roy
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186. Nelbach, ~~Dr.~~ Mr. George J.
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152. Crisp, Miss Katherine
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153. Deming, Miss Dorothy
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154. Di Mario, Miss Marie
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155. Dines, Miss Alta E.
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156. Dolce, Dr. James A.
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157. Doughty, Miss Loretta
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138. Amoroso, Dr. Peter F.
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139. Atkins, Dr. L. J.
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140. Bauckus, Dr. Herbert
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141. Best, Dr. W. H.
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142. Bethune, Dr. Charles W.
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143. Briggs, Miss C. M.
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144. Briggs, Miss Grace C.
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129. Seifert, Miss H. W., R. N.
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130. Sellers, Dr. R. R.
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131. Sommer, Dr. George N. J.
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132. Stewart, Dr. Edwin F.
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133. Stone, Dr. A. L.
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134. W/ Sweet, Dr. A. W.
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135. Weber, Miss Beatrice A.
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136. William, Dr. F. M.
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137. Dewey, Dr. A. A.
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114. Hall, Mr. John
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115. Harris, Miss Elizabeth
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116. Jamieson, Dr. William F.
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117. Lerman, Dr. Irving
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118. Lipman, Dr. J. T.
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120. McCarroll, Dr. E. May
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121. Moore, Miss Hattie
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122. Murphy, Miss Gertrude F.
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123. Nichols, Dr. S.
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NEBRASKA

94. Bartholomew, Dr. E. W.
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95. Tomlinson, Dr. C. C.
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96. Bennett, Dr. R. J.
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9 NEW JERSEY

97. Bass, Dr. R. D.
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98. Blake, Dr. W. C.
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99. Bossert, Dr. C. L.
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105. (Mrs. Casselman)

106. Chandler, Dr. L. Van D.
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107. Church, Dr. Franklin H.
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82. Ward, Dr. A. G.
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83. Aitken, Dr. L. F.
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84. Gove, Dr. Herman S.
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85. Lawrence, Dr. John V.
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86. Markuson, Dr. K. E.
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87. Meyer, Dr. T. R.
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92. Smethurst, Mrs. Walter
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93. Fligman, Dr. L. H.
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68. Scherer, Dr. C. A.
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69. Schoch, Dr. R. B.
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70. White, Langdon R., M. D.
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71. Wilson, Dr. V. A.
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72. Biggs, Dr. W. O.
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74. Galloway, Dr. D. V.
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Meridian, Miss.

75. Haney, Dr. T. Paul
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76. Howell, Dr. John B.
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78. Lewis, Dr. Nathan B.
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79. Noblin, Dr. W. E.
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80. Sanderson, Dr. G. P.
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81. Smith, Dr. J. M.
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55. Spangler, Miss Ina
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56. Volk, Dr. V. K.
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59. Dietrich, Miss Minnie A.
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60. Doughterty, Miss Katherine E.
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61. Ellison, Dr. D. E.
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62. Finley, Miss Lucy Clare
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63. Harrington, Dr. F. E.
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37. Sullivan, Miss Catherine J.
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16. Dumas, Dr. James A.
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280. Elliott, Dr. David C.
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285. King, Dr. I. N.
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241. Todd, Dr. R. W.
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MAINE

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232. Walker, Dr. Nellie G.
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236. McCormack, Dr. A. T.
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238. Rowntree, Dr. Gradie
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216. Rail, Mr. L. J.
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217. Weyerbacher, Dr. A. F.
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190. Camp, Dr. Harold
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174. Sellers, Dr. E. T.
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161. Usilton, Miss Lida J.
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162. VanHorn, A. L.
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163. Warner, Dr. Estella Ford
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164. Watt, Dr. James
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82. Ferguson, ~~Xxxx~~ Marion
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73. Deutsch, Miss Naomi
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Wilmington, Del.

41. LaRue, Dr. R. T.
Wilmington, Del.

42. Trent, Kathryn
Director of Public Health Nursing
Dover, Del.

43. Washburn, Dr. Victor D.
610 Medical Arts Bldg.
Wilmington, Del.

(2)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Nurse, D. C. Health Dept.
Washington, D. C.

45. Andersen, Sena
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Health Dept.
Washington, D. C.

46. Anderson, Mr. Merton B.
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Howard University
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47. Aselmyer, Dr. A. J.
U. S. P. H. S.
Washington, D. C.

48. Baker, Miss Edith M.
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U. S. Children's Bureau
Washington, D. C.

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(Medical Student)
George Washington Univ.
Washington, D. C.

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Hartford, Conn.

28. Linde, Dr. Joseph I.
Health Officer
New Haven, Conn.

29. Osborn, Dr. S.
Health Officer
Hartford, Conn.

30. Pennell, Dr. B. N.
Health Officer
New London, Conn.

31. Robinson, Dr. B. B.
Health Officer
Briston, Conn.

32. Shea, Dr. Daniel P.
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Conn. State Health Dept.
Hartford, Conn.

33. Shea, Dr. R. B.
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35. Strauss, Dr. Maurice J.
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Dept. of Health
New Haven, Conn.

36. Sunderland, Dr. W. A.
Treatment Station
Danbury, Conn.

37. Sussler, Dr. David
Norwich, Conn.

38. Talbot, Dr. Henry P.
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Conn. State Dept. of Health
Hartford, Conn.

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Pasadena, Calif.

14. Heisler, Miss Anna
Public Health Nursing Consultant
San Francisco, Calif.

15. King, Dr. N. Curtis
~~Xxxxxxx Officxx~~ Los Angeles Dept. of Health
Los Angeles, Calif.

16. Krout, Dr. Boyd
San Joaquin Health Dept.
Stockton, Calif.

17. Lamson, Dr. Robt. W.
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18. Legge, Dr. Robt. T.
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Berkeley, Calif.

19. Parrish, Dr. George
Los Angeles Dept. of Health
Los Angeles, Calif.

20. Rose, Dr. Milton
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

21. Scholtz, Dr. Julius R.
Los Angeles, Calif.

22. Williams, J. T.
Dept. of Health Social Service
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COLORADO

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Denver, Col.

24. Markley, Dr. A. J.
Professor of Medicine
Univ. of Colorado
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25. Meyers, Dr. George M.
Public Clinic
Pueblo, Colo.

Total Number
405
309
714

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Rockford, ~~Ala.~~

2. Gill, Dr. Daniel Gordon
State Board of Health
Montgomery, ~~Ala.~~

3. Smith, Dr. W. H. Y.
Asst. Epidemiologist
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Mobile, ~~Ala.~~

ARKANSAS

4. Goldstein, Dr. D. W.
State Board of Health
Fort Smith, ~~Ark.~~

5. Norris, Dr. E. W.
P. A. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.
Hot Springs, ~~Ark.~~

6. Reagan, T. W.
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7. Ross, Dr. T. T.
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CALIFORNIA

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9. Barnett, Dr. Chas. W.
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10. Darmelia, Dr. F. A.
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11. Cunningham, Dr. Ruby L.
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E. V. Cowell Memorial Hospital
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12. Hafford, Miss Eloise
Ruth Home
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For Immediate Release
Tuesday, December 29, 1936

Press Service
No 9-28

Those registering for attendance to the Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work, numbered 714 and represented 40 states and the District of Columbia. The list follows:

ALABAMA - Dr. W. D. Burkhalter, Health Officer of Coosa County, Rockford; Dr. Daniel Gordon, State Board of Health, Montgomery; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, Assistant Epidemiologist, Alabama State Health Department, Mobile.

ARKANSAS -

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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MISSISSIPPI - Dr. W. O. Biggs, Osyka; Dr. A. C. Bryan, Clinician, Lauderdale County Clinic, Meridian; Dr. D. V. Galloway, Lauderdale County Health Officer, Meridian; Dr. T. Paul Haney, Health Officer, Pike County, McComb; Dr. John B. Howell, Mississippi State Board of Health, Canton; Dr. S. Paul Klotz, Clinician, Pike County Clinic, McComb; Dr. Nathan B. Lewis, Vicksburg; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jackson; Dr. G. P. Sanderson, Vicksburg; Dr. J. M. Smith, McComb; Dr. A. G. Ward, Jackson.

MISSOURI - Dr. L. F. Aitken, Chief, Venereal Disease Clinic, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. Herman S. Gove, State Health Commissioner, Jefferson City; Dr. John V. Lawrence, Director of Washington University Clinics, St. Louis; Dr. K. E. Markuson, State Department of Health, Jefferson City; Dr. T. R. Meyer, County Health Officer, St. Louis; Dr. H. I. Spector, St. Louis Health Department, St. Louis; Dr. Richard S. Weiss, Associate Professor of Clinical Dermatology, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. O. C. Wenger, U. S. Public Health Service, St. Louis; Dr. John W. Williams, State Health Department, Jefferson City.

MONTANA - Mrs. Walter Smethurst, Business and Professional Club, Helena; Dr. L.H. Fligman, President, Montana State Board of Health, Helena.

NEBRASKA - Dr. E. W. Bartholomew, Health Officer, Lincoln; Dr. C. C. Tomlinson, Dermatologist, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Dr. R. J. Bennett, Director of Clinic, Dover.

NEW JERSEY - Dr. R. D. Bass, Newark; Dr. W. C. Blake, Health Officer, Princeton; Dr. C. L. Bossert, Atlantic City; Dr. E. F. Bostrom, Professor of Biology, Upsala College, East Orange; Dr. W. M. Brien, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Newark; Miss Anabel Cadwalleder, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton; Dr. C. C. Carpenter, Summit; Dr. A. J. Casselman, Chief, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, Consultant State Department of Health, Camden; Mrs. Casselman; Dr. L. Van D. Chandler, Health Officer, Hackensack; Dr. Franklin H. Church, Chief Clinician, Salem County V.D. Clinics, Salem; Miss Jane Cook, Health Department, Oranges and Maplewood; Dr. J. James Condran, Warren Hospital, Phillipsburg; Miss Sabina L. Devine, Health Department, Elizabeth; Dr. M. J. Exner, Epidemiologist, State Department of Health, Trenton; Dr. Alton S. Fell, Director of Public Welfare and Health, Trenton; Mr. John Hall, New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association, Freehold; Mis s Elizabeth Harris, Medical Case Worker, Passaic; Dr. William F. Jamieson, Asbury Park; Dr. Irving Lerman, Elizabeth; Dr. J. T. Lipman, President New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association, New Brunswick; Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, Secretary and Director State Department of Health, Trenton; Dr. E. May McCarroll, Board of Health, Newark; Miss Hattie Moore, Medical Social Worker, State Department of Health, Jersey City; Miss Gertrude F. Murphy, Public Health Nurse, Plainfield; Dr. S. Nichols, Chairman of the Board of Health Committee, State Medical Society, Asbury Park; Dr. F. J. Osborne, Health Officer, East Orange; Dr. H. Norton Parker, Neurologist, Trenton; Dr. Valeria Parker, Institute on Marriage and the Home, East Orange; Dr. Samuel L. Salasin, Health Officer, Atlantic City; Dr. William Sampson, State Department of Health, Princeton; Miss H. W. Seifert, R.N., Public Health Nurse, Elizabeth; Dr. R. R. Sellers, Newark; Dr. George N. J. Sommer, Trenton; Dr. Edwin F. Stewart, Fairhaven; Dr. A. L. Stone, Director of Public Health, Camden; Dr. A. W. Sweet, State Department of Health, Red Bank; Miss Beatrice A. Weber, Medical Case Worker, Camden; Dr. F. M. William, Health Officer, Rahway.

NEW MEXICO - Dr. A. A. Dewey, Epidemiologist, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK - Dr. Peter F. Amoroso, Department of Correction, New York City; Dr. L. J. Atkins, Catteraugus County Venereal Disease Director, Olean; Dr. Herbert Bauckus, Consultant, Syphilis Service, Buffalo; Dr. W. H. Best, Department of Public Health, New York City; Dr. Charles W. Bethune, Medical Consultant, Board of Health, Buffalo; Miss C. M. Briggs, Public Health Nurse, Poughkeepsie; Miss Grace C. Briggs, Public Health Nurse, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Brumfield, Jr., Director, Division of Social Hygiene, N.Y. State Department of Health, Albany; Dr. F. E. Clark, Health Officer, Ogdensburg; Dr. F. T. Clark, Venereal Disease Clinic, Niagra Falls; Dr. Walter Clarke, Director of Social Hygiene, Department of Health, New York City; Miss Mary E. Clinton, Duchess County Health Nurse, Poughkeepsie; Dr. L. F. Cochen, Professor of Public Health, New York Medical College, New York City; Miss Hazel Corbin, Carnegie Center Association, New York City; Miss Katherine Crisp, Medical Social Worker, Buffalo; Miss Dorothy Deming, General Director, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, New York City; Miss Marie Di Mario, Statistician, New York City Department of Health, New York City; Miss Alta E. Dines, A.I.C.P., New York City; Dr. James A. Dolce, Glen Head, Long Island; Miss Loretta Doughty, County Health Nurse, Poughkeepsie; Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. John A. Ferrell, Assistant Director International Health Division, New York City; Francis Fronczak, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, Buffalo; Dr. J. A. Goldbery, New York Tuberculosis Society, New York City; Dr. Walter S. Goodale, Prof. of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Buffalo, Buffalo; Miss Marie Goulett, Yonkers Tuberculosis and Health Association, Yonkers; Dr. A. V. Hardy, De Lamar Institute of Public Health, Columbia University, New York City; Miss Mildred Hearsey, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Mr. Milton Hecht, Teacher of Biology and Hygiene, Abraham Lincoln High School, Brooklyn; Mr. C. E. Higbee, Squibb & Sons, New York City; Dr. J. G. Hopkins, Prof. of Dermatology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; Mr. S. P. Howell, American Social Hygiene Association, New York City; Dr. D. J. Kaliski, New York State Medical Society, New York City; Mis s Edna Keefer, Public Health Nurse, Buffalo; Mrs. Marie F. Kirwan, State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, New York City; Dr. Paul R. Kline, Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City; Dr. Jacob H. Landes, City Health Department, New York City; Dr. T.F. Laurie, Regional Consultant, Division of Social Hygiene, Syracuse; Miss Katherine Loughrey, Social Service Consulting Nurse, Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City; Dr. W. B. Long, Attending Dermatologist, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; Dr. C. J. Longstreet, Regional Consultant, State Health Department, Binghamton; Dr. J. W. McChesney, Department of Health, Albany; Miss Helen Mac Gillivrey, Public Health Nurse, Hampton, L.I.; Miss Julia Mac Phillips, Consultant Nurse, Albany; Dr. J. F. Mahoney, U.S. Public Health Service, Stapleton, Staten Island; Dr. M. D. Marcus, New York Skin and Cancer Institute, New York City; Dr. C. N. Meyers, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. O. W. H. Mitchell, Committee on Medical Education, Syracuse; Mr. George J. Nelbach, New York State Charities Association, New York City; Miss Ruth Nelson, Board of Health, Freeport; Dr. H. S. Newcomer, E. R. Squibbs and Sons, New York City; Miss Loretta Parker, Public Health Nurse, New Rochelle; Dr. James E. Perkins, State Health Department, Amsterdam; Dr. Stewart S. Piper, Clinician, Elmira; Dr. George H. Ramsey, State Department of Health, Albany; Miss Margaret Reid, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City; Guy Richards, Correspondent, New York Daily News, New York City; Dr. Andrew Rose, New York City; Dr. T. Rosenthal, Asst. Director of Social Hygiene, N.Y.C. Health Department; Dr. Joseph Rovy, Health Bureau, Rochester; Dr. R. Ruedemann, Jr., Bureau of Social Hygiene, Buffalo; Dr. Wm. H. Runcie, Health Officer, Freeport; Dr. C. A. Sargent,

Director of Syphilis Control, Buffalo; Dr. I. L. Schamberg, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City; Dr. John R. Schermerhorn, Schenectady; Mrs. Marion Simonson, State Charities Association, New York City; Dr. Aaron Sobel, Director Social Hygiene Clinics, City Health Department, Poughkeepsie; Dr. L. E. Sprout, Clinician, Rome; Dr. E. W. Thomas, Bellevue Hospital, New York City; Dr. W. C. Thompson, Medical Consultant, Albany; Miss Frances Titus, Public Health Nurse, Hampton, L.I.; Arthur W. Towner, Secy. Social Hygiene Committee, Syracuse; Dr. Thomas Uniker, Resident Physician, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla; Dr. F. L. Vosburgh, Clinician, Board of Health, Mount Vernon; Mr. Mahlon Ward, Board of Directors, Tuberculosis Association of Erie County, Buffalo; Dr. S. L. Warren, Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester; Dr. Ralph E. Wheeler, Milbank Memorial Fund, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA - Dr. R. L. Carlton, Health Officer, Winston-Salem; Dr. A. H. Elliot, Health Officer, Wilmington; Dr. M. T. Foster, Health Officer, Fayetteville; Dr. J. Roy Hege, Forsyth County Health Officer, Winston-Salem; Dr. A. C. Hudson, Health Officer, Greensboro; Dr. J. C. Knox, Epidemiologist, State Board of Health, Raleigh; Dr. George M. Leiby, Venereal Disease Control Officer, Raleigh; Dr. G. L. Rea, Health Officer, Charlotte; Dr. H. F. Readling, County Health Officer, Durham; Dr. C. V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, Raleigh; Dr. R. E. Rhyne, County Health Officer, Gastonia; Dr. W. P. Richardson, District Health Officer, Chapel Hill; Dr. Ralph J. Sykes, Health Officer, Mt. Airy.

NORTH DAKOTA - Dr. J. A. Cowan, Director of the Division of Preventable Diseases, State Health Department, Bismarck.

OHIO - Dr. R. A. Bolt, Director Cleveland Child Health Association, Cleveland; Mrs. R.A. Bolt; Dr. E. J. Braun, Chief, Division of Venereal Diseases, Cleveland; Miss Clara Davis, Ohio State University, Columbus; Miss Doris De Ford, Antioch College, Yellow Springs; Dr. J. A. Doull, Prof. Public Health, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Dr. N. C. Dysart, Health Commissioner, Columbus; Dr. A. Gelperin, Cincinnati; Dr. H. J. Gordon, Chief of Clinics, Akron; Dr. W. H. Hartung, State Director of Health, Toledo; Dr. F. M. Houghtaling, Health Commissioner, Sandusky; Dr. R. N. Hoyt, Secy., Social Hygiene Committee, Cleveland; Dr. W. P. Johnson, V.D.Control Officer, Columbus; Dr. V. D. Kerns, Health Commissioner, Pickaway County, Circleville; Dr. R. H. Markwith, Health Commissioner, Akron; Dr. J. Grant Marthens, Chief, Public Health Clinic, Dayton; Miss Reba Owen, Supervising Nurse, Public Health Clinic, Columbus; Dr. H. G. Pamment, Health Commissioner, Toledo; Dr. Frank M. Sayre, Health Commissioner, Canton; Miss Jane L. Tuttle, Director, Visting Nurse Society, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA - Dr. Rex Bolen, Professor of Urology, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Dr. Leo Evans, Venereal Disease Control Officer, State Health Dept., Oklahoma City; Dr. Basil A. Hayes, Syphilologist, Oklahoma City; Dr. Everett S. Lain, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Dr. Charles M. Pearce, State Commissioner of Public Health, Oklahoma City; Dr. Walter Stevens, U.S. Indian Service, Oklahoma City; Dr. A. M. Young, School of Medicine, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Dr. W. H. Miles, City Health Officer, Oklahoma City.

OREGON - Dr. F. D. Stricker, State Health Officer, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA - Dr. I. Hope Alexander, Director, Department of Public Health, Pittsburgh; Miss Martha Bailey, State Health Department, Dillsburg; Dr. W. W. Bolton, State Department of Health, Philadelphia; Sister Amata Brennan, R.N., Providence Hospital, Greensboro; Dr. J. Lamar Calloway, Prof. of Dermatology and Syphilology, Philadelphia; Miss Laura E. Curwell, Social Worker, Veterans Hospital, Coatesville; Dr. Edith MacBride Dexter, Secretary, State Department of Health, Harrisburg; Dr. Edgar S. Everhart, Director, Division of Syphilology and Genitoinfections Diseases, State Department of Health, Harrisburg; Dr. H. G. Fretz, Assistant Diagnostician, Communicable Diseases, Philadelphia; Sister Claudia Glenn, R.N., Seton Hill College, Providence Hospital, Greensboro; Miss Alice M. Halloran, Director Bureau of Nursing, State Department of Health, Harrisburg; Dr. M. F. Haralson, Consulting Specialist, State Department of Health, Harrisburg; Dr. J. R. Heller, Jr., U.S. Public Health Service, Harrisburg; Dr. Thomas W. Henderson, Board of Health, Washington; Dr. C. E. Houston, Board of Health, Washington; Miss Ruth Hubbard, General Director, Visiting Nurse Society, Philadelphia; Dr. William C. Hunsicker, Director of Health, Philadelphia; Dr. Norman R. Ingraham, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Mrs. Norman R. Ingraham, Chief, Social Service, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, Univ. of Penna, Philadelphia; Dr. George E. Johnson, Chief, Division of Communicable Diseases, Philadelphia; Dr. J.M. Kenworthy, Associate Professor Urology, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia; Dr. Frank C. Knowles, Professor, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia ; Dr. P. E. Marks, Director, Infectious Diseases, Pittsburgh Dept. of Health, Pittsburgh; Miss Anne McClelland, Philadelphia; Miss Mary E. Moul, Public Health Nurse, York; Dr. P. A. Pelouze, Professor of Urology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Dr. D. M. Pillsbury, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Dr. John W. Rice, President, Board of Health, Lewisburg; Mr. T. A. Rosenberg, State Department of Health, School Medical Inspector, Harrisburg; Dr. J. S. Sherson, Malvern; Miss Eleanor Taylor, Public Health Nurse, Phoenixville; Miss Lena R. Waters, Department of Social Service, Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Dr. John D. Yeagley, Director of Public Health, York.; Dr. A. F. Doyle, Assistant Director Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND - Mr. Thomas Casey, Administrative Asst. State Health Dept., Providence; Dr. Morris Lee Grover, State Epidemiologist, Providence; Dr. Daniel L. Morrissey, Dir. Div. of Social Hygiene, State Dept. of Public Health, Providence; Dr. Joseph Smith, First Deputy Superintendent, Health Dept., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA - Dr. Leon Banov, County Health Officer, Charleston; Dr. J. E. Boone, State Medical Association, Columbia; Dr. R. C.Bruce, President, S. C. State Medical Assn., Greenville; Dr. H. Grady Callison, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. J. M. Davis, Columbia; Dr. James E. Hayne, State Health Officer; Columbia; Dr. G. E. Mc.Daniels, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. F. M. Routh, Chairman, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. Paul W. Sanders, Charleston; Dr. Simons Sedgwick, Asst. Epidemiologist, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. Herbert M. Smith, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. W. R. Wallace, State Board of Health, Chester; Dr. Ben. F. Wyman, State Board of Health, Columbia; Dr. Hugh E. Wyman, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA - Dr. R. Dyer, Venereal Disease Control Officer, Huron; Dr. R. H. Wilcox, Venereal Disease Control Officer, Lead; Dr. Fred R. Zeiss, Director, State Venereal Diseast Control Work, Pierre.

TENNESSEE - Dr. Edwin Gurney Clark, Venereal Disease Consultant, Nashville; Dr. W. H. Enneis, Bureau of Health, Knoxville; Dr. F. A. Faulkner, Dept. of Venereal Diseases, Knoxville; Dr. Lloyd M. Graves, Supt., State Health Dept., Memphis; Dr. E. R. Hall, University of Tennesses, Prof. of Dermatology and Syphilology, Knoxville; Dr. Alvin E. Keller, Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine, Nashville; Dr. F. L. Moore, County Health Officer, Bristol; Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Prof. of Medicine, Vanderbilt Univ. School of Medicine, Nashville; Dr. John J. Mullowney, President, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. Crit. Pharris, State Dept. of Health, Nashville; Dr. J. T. Watkins, Nashville.

TEXAS - Dr. J. W. Bass, Director Public Health, Dallas; Dr. J. W. E. H. Beck, Dir. Maternal and Child Health, Austin; Dr. P.A. Bleakney, Venereal Disease Control Officer, San Antonio; Dr. Paul S. Carley, U. S. Public Health Service, Austin; Dr. R. L. Cherry, Venereal Disease Control Officer, Giddings; Dr. Albert M. Dashiell, Chief of Communicable Diseases, Austin; Dr. O. F. Gerodetti, State Health Dept., Austin; Dr. T.W. Kalb, Director, Venereal Disease, Div., Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston; Dr.W. A. King, Health Officer, San Antonio; Dr. W. H. Moursund, Dean, Baylor Univ. School of Medicine, Dallas; Dr. William B. Sharp, Prof., Univ. of Texas, Galveston; Miss Mary Stewart, Secy., Social Hygiene Service, Houston.

UTAH - Dr. D. D. Carr, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, Salt Lake City; Dr. Samuel G. Paul, State Board of Health, Salt Lake City; William M. McKay, Ogden.

VIRGINIA - Mrs. Dorothy Albright, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Richmond; Dr. Otis L. Anderson, U. S. Public Health Service, Richmond; Miss Lillian Bischoff, R. N., Director, Public Health Nursing, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. W. A. Brumfield, Health Officer, Farmville; Dr. E. D. Burke, Public Health Assn., Norfolk; Dr. D. W. Byrd, Clinician Public Clinic, Norfolk; Miss Miriam Dettelbach, Council of Social Agents, Richmond; W. B. Foster, Director, Public Welfare, Richmond; Dr. R. W. Garnett, Health Officer, Danville; Dr. R. W. Garnett, Jr., Student, Danville; Mrs. Jean Harris, Veterans Hospital, Roanoke; Dr. Roger E. Heering; U. S. Public Health Service, Norfolk Marine Hospital, Norfolk; Dr. E. M. Holmes, Jr., Health Officer, Dairfort County; Lt. Commander W. R. Johnson, Medical Corps, U.S. Marine Corps, Syphilis Service, Marine Barracks, Quantico; Dr. Raymond Kimbrough, Director, Norfolk County Venereal Disease Clinic, Norfolk; Dr. E. W. Kirby, Jr., Professor of Urology, University of Virginia, University; Dr. G. F. McGinnes, State Health Department, Richmond; Dr. Verlin S.E. Miles, Children's Hospital, Arlington; Dr. E. Norris Morgan, Chairman, Better Health Society, Kilmarnock; Dr. Lawrence T. Price, Emeritus Professor of Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Miss Mary Alice Riley, Director, Social Work, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. Clyde F. Ross, Clinical Professor of Urology, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. M. I. Shanholtz, Health Officer, Bristol; Dr. J. C. Sleet, Health Commissioner, Norfolk; Dr. Dudley C. Smith, Dept. of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, University of Virginia, University; Dr. G. Colbert Tyler, Health Officer, Newport News; Dr. Fred J. Wampler, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Dr. Charles R. Woolwine, Health Officer, V.P.I., Blacksburg;

VERMONT - Dr. C. F. Dalton, Secretary, State Board of Health, Burlington; Dr Fred S. Kent, U.S.P.H.S., Burlington.

WASHINGTON - Dr. Don G. Evans, Assistant Director State Department of Health, Seattle; Dr. W. B. Sanger, City Health Department, Spokane; Dr. J. S. Thomas, Seattle; G. S. Usher, Washington State Department of Health, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA - Dr. William Thurlow Booher, Wellsburg; Dr. R. Burdette, County Health Officer, Morgantown; Dr. A. E. Clue, State Health Officer, Charleston; Dr. J. H. Crouch, Director, Training Center, Beckley; Miss Elizabeth Curren, City-County Health Department, Wheeling; Dr. L. W. Franic, Berkley Mining School, Berkley; Dr. W.C.G. Hill, Health Director, Moundsville; Dr. W. W. Hume, Bair Building, Beckley; Dr. R. L. Hunter, Boone County Health Officer, Madison; Dr. Charles Y. Moser, County Health Officer, Preston County, Kingwood; Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Pedicord, City-County Health Commissioner, Wheeling; Dr. A. M. Price, Director, County Health Work, Charleston; Dr. H. B. Robbins, City Health Officer, Charleston; Miss Cecelia Robrecht, Public Health Nurse, Wheeling; Dr. J. W. Stokes, County Health Officer, Hinton; Dr. C. W. Wadell, Free Clinic, Fairmont; Dr. R. M. Wylie, Huntington.

WISCONSIN - Dr. Charles W. Giesen, Health Department, Superior; Dr. H. M. Guilford, State Board of Health, Madison; Dr. William J. McKillip, Chief, Venereal Disease Division, Milwaukee Health Department, Milwaukee; Dr. James C. Sargent, Chairman, Committee Venereal Disease Control, State Medical Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Dr. Eugene A. Smith, Milwaukee County Institutions, Milwaukee; Dr. Milton Trautman, State Health Dept., Prarie du Sac.

WYOMING - Dr. G. M. Anderson, State Health Officer, Cheyenne.

FOREIGN AND TERRITORIAL

Dr. A. L. McKay, Ontario Department of Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Dr. C. Francisco Bassols, Mexico City, Mexico; Dr. Guillerma Arbona, Health Department, Puerto Rico, (Postgraduate work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene); Dr. Richard K. C. Lee, Deputy Health Officer, Honolulu, Hawaii; Dr. Julio Roberto Herrera, Guatemala, (Postgraduate work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene); Dr. Jose Quintini, Venezuela, (Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene); Dr. Gustavo Rovirosa, Mexico Department of Public Health, Mexico City, Mexico, (Postgraduate Work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene); Dr. G. Russo, Health Officer, Rome, Italy, (Postgraduate work, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene); Felipe Sanchez, Mexico, (School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins Hospital); Victor A. Sutter, El Salvador, Central America (School of Hygine, Johns Hopkins).

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Mr ~~Joseph E.~~ Murphy was born November 29, 1878, at Columbus, Ohio. His father, John E. Murphy, was connected with the Secret Service from 1893 until his death, in 1906, ~~when he was in charge of the~~ in St. Louis ~~district~~. Joseph Murphy entered the Secret Service in 1899 and was first assigned to Philadelphia ~~and almost at the start of his service was engaged with other operatives in the Philadelphia-Lancaster case, one of the most important cases in the history of the Service.~~ Later ~~he was assigned~~ to ~~xx~~ a number of cities in the Middle West, to Seattle and to New York. In 1903 he was ~~xx~~ assigned to Boston to take charge of the Northeast district. He remained 10 years in that assignment, but spent a large share of the time on the Presidential detail, being assigned to guard President Theodore Roosevelt during the last two years of his term and devoting a portion of his time to the White House detail during the Taft administration.

In 1912, following the election of Woodrow Wilson as President, Mr. Murphy was assigned to guard him. During the Wilson administration he was appointed head of the White House detail and accompanied the President abroad and on all trips in this country. In 1919 Mr Murphy was named assistant chief. ~~xxx~~ In 1936 he was assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast but was recalled ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to familiarize ~~T. I.~~ Mr. Wilson with his duties as acting assistant chief, and later went to South America~~x~~ in advance of ~~xxx~~ President Roosevelt. Mr. Murphy is unmarried.

Mr ~~William H.~~ Moran, the retiring chief, was born March 28, 1864, at Hagersto Maryland. He entered the Secret Service December 1, 1882, being appointed by James Brooks, then chief of the service, as an assistant operative. He was appointed chief clerk Decem 16, 1897, assistant chief July 1, 1907, and chief January 2, 1918.

During his service as an operative and as chief clerk Mr. Moran made an especial study of the work of individual steel engravers who had been connected with counterfeiting operations. ~~The photo-engraving process of plate making had not yet been developed and the success of the Secret Service in identifying the engravers responsible for plates from which counterfeit notes were printed was due largely to Moran's study of the characteristics of the work of individual plate makers.~~

Chief Moran reached the retirement age of 70 years in 1934 but his term was twice extended by executive order.

Chief Moran is married and has two sons and one daugh

His term of service exceeds that of any prvious chief of the Secret Service. The longest prior service as chi was that of John E. Wilkie, 1898 to 1911.

Chief Moran also has had for some tim the distinction of holding the longest service record of any member of the Treasury Department personnel still in serv

[redacted]

Mr. Wilson was born May 19, 1886, at Buffalo, New York; is married but has no children. He obtained his elementary and high school education at Buffalo, New York, and attended the University of Buffalo for one year. He was employed as an Investigator by the New York Federal Food Board and as a representative of the Department of Justice in Buffalo in the capacity of Deputy Fair Price Commissioner.

He was appointed a Special Agent in the Intelligence Unit on August 3, 1920, and was advanced through the various grades to the position of Special Agent in Charge of the Cleveland Division.

Mr. Wilson was engaged on some of the most important cases handled by the Intelligence Unit. He was in charge of the investigation at Chicago which resulted in the conviction of Al Capone and a number of other racketeers, and was rated as one of the outstanding men of the Intelligence Unit. He was also engaged for a period of approximately twenty months in connection with the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

On September 8, 1936, he was transferred to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department as Assistant Chief.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE Dec. 31

9-29

Secretary Morgenthau today appointed Frank J. Wilson to be Chief of the Secret Service and Joseph E. Murphy to be Assistant Chief. Both took the oath of office and entered upon their duties today.

Chief Wilson succeeds Chief William H. Moran, who retired today after 54 years in the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, including 19 years as chief. Mr. Wilson has been acting Assistant Chief of the Division since September 8, 1936, when he was transferred to the Secret Service from the position of Special Agent in Charge of the Cleveland Division of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Murphy is promoted to Assistant Chief, a position he had previously held for 17 years, from the position of Superintendent of the Southwestern Division of the Secret Service, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 31, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-29

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His term of service exceeds that of any previous chief of the Secret Service. The longest prior service as chief was that of John E. Wilkie, 1898 to 1911.

Chief Moran also has had for some time the distinction of holding the longest service record of any member of the Treasury Department personnel still in service.

Mr. Murphy was born November 29, 1878, at Columbus, Ohio. His father, John E. Murphy, was connected with the Secret Service from 1893 until his death, in 1906, in St. Louis.

Joseph Murphy entered the Secret Service in 1899 and was first assigned to Philadelphia and later to a number of cities in the Middle West, to Seattle and to New York. In 1903 he was assigned to Boston to take charge of the Northeast District. He remained 10 years in that assignment, but spent a large share of the time on the Presidential detail, being assigned to guard President Theodore Roosevelt during the last two years of his term and devoting a portion of his time to the White House detail during the Taft administration.

In 1912, following the election of Woodrow Wilson as President, Mr. Murphy was assigned to guard him. During the Wilson administration he was appointed head of the White House detail and accompanied the President abroad and on all trips in this country. In 1919 Mr. Murphy was named assistant chief. In 1936 he was assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast but was recalled to familiarize Mr. Wilson with his duties as acting assistant chief, and later went to South America in advance of President Roosevelt. Mr. Murphy is unmarried.

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9-30

Dec 31, 1936

Statement by Secretary Morgenthau

My New Year wish is happiness and prosperity to the Nation as well as to each individual citizen. We can look back on the events of the year just ended with much satisfaction. Business activities have increased, the National income has risen, opportunities for profitable work in all lines have broadened. The revenues of the Treasury have reflected the quickening business life of the Nation. The high state of the Nation's credit is shown by the eager demand for and the high prices of public securities. The value of the dollar has remained stable and we have reached understandings with a number of foreign countries which have been successful in promoting stability for international exchange and have had an undoubted good effect on the general world economy. All of these facts give us a right to look forward to the New Year with renewed confidence and courage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 31, 1936.

Press Service
No. 9-30

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU

My New Year wish is happiness and prosperity to the Nation as well as to each individual citizen. We can look back on the events of the year just ended with much satisfaction. Business activities have increased, the National income has risen, opportunities for profitable work in all lines have broadened. The revenues of the Treasury have reflected the quickening business life of the Nation. The high state of the Nation's credit is shown by the eager demand for and the high prices of public securities. The value of the dollar has remained stable and we have reached understandings with a number of foreign countries which have been successful in promoting stability for international exchange and have had an undoubted good effect on the general world economy. All of these facts give us a right to look forward to the New Year with renewed confidence and courage.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 5, 1937.
1/4/37

Press Service
9-31

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated January 6, 1937, which were offered on December 31, 1936, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 4.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $236,305,000 was applied for, of which $100,180,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

71-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING MARCH 18, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $105,265,000, of which $50,055,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.980, equivalent to a rate of about 0.101 percent per annum, to 99.955, equivalent to a rate of about 0.228 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.961 and the average rate is about 0.199 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING OCTOBER 6, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $131,040,000, of which $50,125,000 was accepted. Except for two bids totaling $25,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.776, equivalent to a rate of about 0.295 percent per annum, to 99.745, equivalent to a rate of about 0.336 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.760 and the average rate is about 0.316 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 5, 1937.
1-4-37

Press Service
No. 0-31

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, January 6, 1937.
1-5-37.

Press Service
No. 9-32

Operations of United States mints during the calendar year 1936 broke all records, with the single exception of 1919, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The total domestic coinage during 1936 amounted to 722,976,721 pieces, with a total value of $46,388,101.44, as compared with 560,760,047 pieces, valued at $38,580,923.50, during 1935.

The record coinage in the history of the Mint in 1919 amounted to 738,642,000 pieces.

The demand for coins mounted steadily during the past year, with December the high month with a total of 115,310,049 coins struck. The coinage during this month alone was greater than the combined coinage for the three calendar years of 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A total of 13,316,396,471 domestic coins have been produced since the establishment of the United States Mint in 1793.

In addition to the domestic coinage the United States mints executed 32,350,000 coins for other American governments during 1936. The nations for which these coins were produced were Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Cuba and Venezuela.

No silver dollars were minted during the past year, but the output of every other denomination exceeded the corresponding output for 1935, as is shown in the following statement:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1935 and 1936

	Calendar Year 1935		Calendar Year 1936	
SILVER	(Pieces)	Value	(Pieces)	Value
Dollars	3,540,000	$3,540,000.00	- - - - -	- - - - -
Half Dollars (Regular)	16,019,800	8,009,900.00	20,754,301	$10,377,150.50
Half Dollars (Commemorative)	383,247	191,623.50	737,464	368,732.00
Quarter Dollars	43,924,000	10,981,000.00	50,505,837	12,626,459.25
Dimes	85,147,000	8,514,700.00	112,846,130	11,284,613.00
Total Silver	149,014,047	31,237,223.50	184,843,732	34,656,954.75
MINOR				
Five Cent Nickel	80,656,000	$ 4,032,800.00	158,745,420	$ 7,937,271.00
One Cent Bronze	331,090,000	3,310,900.00	379,387,569	3,793,875.69
Total Minor	411,746,000	7,343,700.00	538,132,989	11,731,146.69
Total Domestic Coinage	560,760,047	38,580,923.50	722,976,721	$46,388,101.44

DOMESTIC COINAGE - PIECES

1915	105,994,510 pieces	1926	314,614,789 pieces
1916	347,900,469 pieces	1927	296,010,084 "
1917	501,030,628 "	1928	274,208,285 "
1918	538,160,846 "	1929	385,582,950 "
1919	738,642,000 "	1930	266,056,000 "
1920	631,422,290 "	1931	35,196,750 "
1921	160,364,098 "	1932	31,375,550 "
1922	95,538,577 "	1933	23,109,250 "
1923	254,277,250 "	1934	358,269,353 "
1924	196,522,580 "	1935	560,760,047 "
1925	308,646,886 "	1936	722,976,721 "

The Philadelphia mint produced 570,411,072 domestic coins during 1936 and the entire foreign coinage. The Denver mint produced 91,425,538 domestic coins and the San Francisco mint 61,140,111 domestic coins.

The following statement shows the output of domestic and foreign coins by months:

Coinage 1936 - Pieces

	Domestic	Foreign
January	27,012,026	4,300,000
February	27,803,055	2,500,000
March	35,740,627	2,500,000
April	34,552,406	
May	31,808,006	2,500,000
June	41,745,095	
July	59,894,158	
August	62,442,930	1,750,000
September	77,989,548	2,800,000
October	100,562,851	10,175,000
November	108,112,392	3,825,000
December	115,310,049	2,000,000

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Delivered by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Calendar Year 1936.

	Number	Face Value
Federal Reserve notes	202,315,200	$3,175,680,000
United States notes	53,856,000	222,048,000
Silver certificates	767,832,000	1,254,684,000
Total currency	1,024,003,200	$4,652,412,000
Bonds, all kinds	41,297,374	$15,297,959,800
Treasury notes, Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, Treasury bills, Postal Savings certificates of deposit, etc.	19,737,384	13,003,474,888
Total debt obligations	61,034,758	$28,301,434,688
United States postage stamps	14,648,101,451	437,615,311
Distilled spirits stamps	920,078,797	
Cigar stamps	201,329,236	
Cigarette stamps	7,630,625,454	
Tobacco stamps	2,412,740,978	
Revenue stamps, other	684,502,544	
Checks, card form for Agricultural Adjustment Administration	3,840,000	
Checks, other	151,156,835	
Commissions, certificates, transportation requests, customs stamps, tax exempt potato stamps, Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, District of Columbia, and stamps and securities for Cuba, Philippines and Puerto Rico, etc.	198,882,557	
Grand total subjects	26,851,257,852	

stamps increased from 82 ,076,754 in 1935 to 920,078,797 in 1936. Deliveries of cigarette stamps increased from 6,789,410,920 in 1935 to 7,630,625,454 in 1936.

Following is a more detailed statement of 1936 operations:

Treasury Department
Washington

Press Service
No. 9-33

Release
Thursday am.

A grand total of 26,851,257,852 subjects of all varieties, ranging in denominations from one-half cent postage stamps to $1,000,000 Treasury bills, were delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the calendar year 1936, Alvin W. Hall, director, announced today.

Federal reserve notes, United States notes and silver certificates numbering 1,024,003,200, with a value of $4,652,41[illegible] were delivered during 1936, as compared with 738,985,032 pieces of currency with a value of $2,679,863,460, in 1935.

Due to the issuance of Adjusted Service payment bonds during 1936, the total number of bonds, notes, bills and other debt obligations, 61,034,758, was much larger than in 1935, wh[illegible] the corresponding figure was 30,615,042. However the total value of these debt obligations delivered, $28,301,434,688, was considerably lower than the figure for 1935, which was $35,796,147,390.

Numerically the largest group of Bureau of Engraving and Printing products consisted of 14,648,101,451 postage stamps, valued at $437,615,311, a slight reduction from 1935 deliveries.

Deliveries of revenue stamps during 1936 again broke all recent records, due principally to increases in sales of tax-paid liquor and cigarettes. Deliveries of all revenue stamps increased from 10,872,636,884 in 1935 to 11,849,277,009 in 1936. Deliveries of distilled spirits

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 7, 1937.
1-6-37.

Press Service
No. 9-33

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Following is a more detailed statement of 1936 operations:

Delivered by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Calendar Year 1936.

	Number	Face Value
Federal Reserve notes	202,315,200	$3,175,680,000
United States notes	53,856,000	222,048,000
Silver Certificates	767,832,000	1,254,684,000
Total currency	1,024,003,200	$4,652,412,000
Bonds, all kinds	41,297,374	$15,297,959,800
Treasury notes, Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, Treasury bills, Postal Savings certificates of deposit, etc.	19,737,384	13,003,474,888
Total debt obligations	61,034,758	$28,301,434,688
United States postage stamps	14,648,101,451	437,615,311
Distilled spirits stamps	920,078,797	
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Checks, card form for Agricultural Adjustment Administration	3,840,000	
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Commissions, certificates, transportation requests, customs stamps, tax exempt potato stamps, Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, District of Columbia, and stamps and securities for Cuba, Philippines and Puerto Rico, etc.	198,882,057	
Grand total subjects	26,851,257,852	

"STOCK ASSESSMENT TRUSTS"

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS WHERE RECEIVERS WERE APPOINTED PRIMARILY TO COLLECT AN ASSESSMENT UPON SHAREHOLDERS TO COVER A DEFICIT IN ASSETS SOLD, WHICH WERE FINALLY CLOSED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants
The First National Bank of Medford, Wis. ***	11-9-33	$ 16,887.	15.78	15.6
The Broadway National Bank of Chicago, Ill.**	9-7-32	6,461.	100.	-0-
The Producers National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. *	7-27-32	389,612.	93.4	68.206
The First National Bank of Hendricks, Minn. *	4-11-34	17,513.	28.38	9.509
The Commercial Nat'l Bank in Jefferson, Tex.*	1-16-34	11,401.	100.24	112.98

* -- Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold.

** - Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold. Contention arose as to amount of claim of creditor bank and same was settled by compromise resulting in no dividends being declared.

***- Bank obtained waivers of 40% from depositors and sold sufficient assets to pay remaining 60% of deposits. Residue of assets were trusteed for waiving creditors but proved insufficient to pay them in full and a Receiver was appointed to collect an assessment upon stockholders which enabled a return to creditors of 15.78% of the 40%. Creditors actually received approximately 67% of their original deposits.

been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. The creditor bank, from dividends and other sources, received 100 per cent together with interest in full, amounting to 12.98 per cent. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed aggregated $11,401, and the stockholders received nothing.

Dividend payments during December, 1936, by all receivers of insolvent national banks to the creditors of all active receiverships aggregated $7,964,926.

Dividend payments to the creditors of all active receiverships since the banking holiday of March, 1933, aggregated $759,632,902.

The Producers National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in receivership July 27, 1932, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $389,612, which represented 93.4 per cent of total liabilities.

The First National Bank of Adams, Nebraska, in receivership September 12, 1933; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal and a portion of the interest, amounting to an additional dividend of .3 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $200,911.

The First National Bank of Greeley, Nebraska, in receivership December 30, 1929; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $139,011, which represented 44.26 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 23.98 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Hendricks, Minnesota, in receivership April 11, 1934, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $17,513, which represented 28.38 per cent of the deficit in assets sold.

The Commercial National Bank in Jefferson, Texas, in receivership January 16, 1934; the liabilities of the institution having theretofore

The First National Bank of Turkey, Texas, in receivership October 22, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $76,051, which represented 56.03 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received nothing, as all assets of value were pledged to secured creditors.

The First National Bank of Greenfield, Illinois, in receivership January 10, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $327,378, which represented 68.42 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 65.223 per cent of their claims.

The Smith National Bank of St. Edward, Nebraska, in receivership March 3, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $254,046, which represented 75.21 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 52.54 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Farmer, South Dakota, in receivership January 11, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $47,211, which represented 70.36 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.1 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Wanette, Oklahoma, in receivership March 21, 1930; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $206,142, which represented 49.25 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 27.48 per cent of their claims.

into voluntary liquidation. The assets trusteed for waiving depositors proved insufficient to pay the claims, and the bank was placed in receivership on November 9, 1933, for the purpose of collecting an assessment against shareholders to cover the deficiency in the trusteed assets. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $16,887, which represented 15.78 per cent of the claims of waiving depositors. When considering the amount paid through the sale of assets, creditors received dividends aggregating approximately 67 per cent of their deposits.

The Minneapolis National Bank of Minneapolis, Kansas, in receivership February 9,1929; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $335,267, which represented 54.59 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 43.08 per cent of their claims.

The Broadway National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, paid its depositors in full by a sale of its assets to another bank. The bank was placed in receivership September 7, 1932, in order to enforce an assessment against stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $6,461.00, which represents 100 per cent of the deficit in assets sold.

The First National Bank of Beggs, Oklahoma, in receivership July 9, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $138,431, which represented 80.96 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 62.67 per cent of their claims.

other creditors, aggregated $201,882, which represented 68.41 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 66.73 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Springfield, Oregon, in receivership October 22, 1932; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal and a portion of the interest, amounting to an additional dividend of 2.25 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $106,646.

The Astoria National Bank of Astoria, Oregon, in receivership February 24, 1928; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $1,881,242, which represented 74.81 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 64.5 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of La Junta, Colorado, in receivership June 18, 1934; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $379,986, which represented 95.10 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 94.65 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Bagley, Iowa, in receivership July 3, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $103,005, which represented 65.76 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 55.85 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Medford, Wisconsin, obtained waivers from its depositors of 40 per cent of their deposits and sold assets to another bank sufficient to pay the remainder of its deposits. Thereafter, it went

OFFICE OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Two copies of the stencils

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Monday, January 11, 1937

9-34

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 21 receiverships during December, 1936, making a total of 551 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the so-called Banking Holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 551 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $161,106,692, or an average return of 76.47 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 62.37 per cent of their claims.

The Wilshire National Bank of Los Angeles, California, in receivership January 22, 1934; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 12 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $369,745, and the stockholders received $14,786, together with the assets remaining uncollected.

The Arlington National Bank of Arlington, Oregon, in receivership January 19, 1933; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 12 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $129,409, and the stockholders received $4,004, together with the assets remaining uncollected.

The First National Bank of Iowa Falls, Iowa, in receivership December 27, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 11, 1937.
1-8-37.

Press Service
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The First National Bank of Iowa Falls, Iowa, in receivership December 27, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $201,882, which represented 68.41 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 66.73 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Springfield, Oregon, in receivership October 22, 1932; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal and a portion of the interest, amounting to an additional dividend of 2.25 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $106,646.

The Astoria National Bank of Astoria, Oregon, in receivership February 24, 1928; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $1,881,242, which represented 74.81 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 64.5 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of La Junta, Colorado, in receivership June 18, 1934; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $379,986, which represented 95.10 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 94.65 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Bagley, Iowa, in receivership July 3, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $103,005, which represented 65.76 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 55.85 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Medford, Wisconsin, obtained waivers from its depositors of 40 per cent of their deposits and sold assets to another bank sufficient to pay the remainder of its deposits. Thereafter, it went into voluntary liquidation. The assets trusteed for waiving depositors proved insufficient to pay the claims, and the bank was placed in receivership on November 9, 1933, for the purpose of collecting an assessment against shareholders to cover the deficiency in the trusteed assets. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $16,887, which represented 15.78 per cent of the claims of waiving depositors. When considering the amount paid through the sale of assets, creditors received dividends aggregating approximately 67 per cent of their deposits.

The Minneapolis National Bank of Minneapolis, Kansas, in receivership February 9, 1929; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $335,267, which represented 54.59 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 43.08 per cent of their claims.

The Broadway National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, paid its depositors in full by a sale of its assets to another bank. The bank was placed in receivership September 7, 1932, in order to enforce an assessment against stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including

offsets allowed, aggregated $6,461.00, which represents 100 per cent of the deficit in assets sold.

The First National Bank of Beggs, Oklahoma, in receivership July 9, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $138,431, which represented 80.96 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 62.67 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Turkey, Texas, in receivership October 22, 1931; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $76,051, which represented 56.03 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received nothing, as all assets of value were pledged to secured creditors.

The First National Bank of Greenfield, Illinois, in receivership January 10, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $327,378, which represented 68.42 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 65.223 per cent of their claims.

The Smith National Bank of St. Edward, Nebraska, in receivership March 3, 1933; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $254,046, which represented 75.21 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 52.54 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Farmer, South Dakota, in receivership January 11, 1932; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $47,211, which represented 70.36 per cent of total liabilities, Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 44.1 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Wanette, Oklahoma, in receivership March 21, 1930; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $206,142, which represented 49.25 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 27.48 per cent of their claims.

The Producers National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in receivership July 27, 1932, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $389,612, which represented 93.4 per cent of total liabilities.

The First National Bank of Adams, Nebraska, in receivership September 12, 1933; depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal and a portion of the interest, amounting to an additional dividend of .3 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $200,911.

The First National Bank of Greeley, Nebraska, in receivership December 30, 1929; disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors aggregated $139,011, which represented 44.26 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to 23.98 per cent of their claims.

The First National Bank of Hendricks, Minnesota, in receivership April 11, 1934, the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the purpose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $17,513, which represented 28.38 per cent of the deficit in assets sold.

The Commercial National Bank in Jefferson, Texas, in receivership January 16, 1934; the liabilities of the institution having theretofore been assumed by another bank. The receiver was appointed for the pur-

pose of collecting an assessment against the stockholders to cover a deficiency in the assets sold. The creditor bank, from dividends and other sources, received 100 per cent together with interest in full, amounting to 12.98 per cent. Disbursements during receivership, including offsets allowed aggregated $11,401, and the stockholders received nothing.

Dividend payments during December, 1936, by all receivers of insolvent national banks to the creditors of all active receiverships aggregated $7,964,926.

Dividend payments to the creditors of all active receiverships since the banking holiday of March, 1933, aggregated $759,632,902.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Wilshire National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. 1/	1-22-34	$ 369,745.00	103.85	112.
Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Ore.	1-19-33	129,409.00	105.4	112.
First National Bank, Iowa Falls, Iowa	12-27-32	201,882.00	68.41	66.73
First National Bank, Springfield, Ore.	10-22-32	106,646.00	101.45	102.25
Astoria National Bank, Astoria, Ore.	2-24-28	1,881,242.00	74.81	64.5
First National Bank, La Junta, Colo. 1/	6-18-34	379,986.00	95.10	94.65
First National Bank, Bagley, Iowa	7-3-31	103,005.00	65.76	55.85
Minneapolis Nat'l Bank, Minneapolis, Kans.	2-9-29	335,267.00	54.59	43.08
First National Bank, Beggs, Okla.	7-9-31	138,431.00	80.96	62.67
First National Bank, Turkey, Texas 2/	10-22-31	76,051.00	56.03	-0-
First National Bank, Greenfield, Ill.	1-10-33	327,378.00	68.42	65.223
Smith National Bank, St. Edward, Nebr.	3--3-33	254,046.00	75.21	52.54
The First National Bank, Farmer, S. D.	1--11-32	47,211.00	70.36	44.1
First National Bank, Wanette, Okla.	3-21-30	206,142.00	49.25	27.48
First National Bank, Adams, Nebr. 1/	9-12-33	200,911.00	100.06	100.3
First National Bank, Greeley, Nebraska	12-30-29	139,011.00	44.26	23.98

1/ Formerly in Conservatorship.

2/ As all assets having value were pledged to secured creditors unsecured creditors received nothing.

"STOCK ASSESSMENT TRUSTS"

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS WHERE RECEIVERS WERE APPOINTED PRIMARILY TO COLLECT AN ASSESSMENT UPON SHAREHOLDERS TO COVER A DEFICIE IN ASSETS SOLD, WHICH WERE FINALLY CLOSED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
The First National Bank of Medford, Wis. ***	11-9-33	16,887.	15.78	15.6
The Broadway National Bank of Chicago, Ill.**	9-7-32	6,461.	100.	-0-
The Producers National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. *	7-27-32	389,612.	93.4	68.206
The First National Bank of Hendricks, Minn. *	4-11-34	17,513.	28.38	9.509
The Commercial Nat'l Bank in Jefferson, Tex. *	1-16-34	11,401.	100.24	112.98

* -- Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold.

** - Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold. Contention arose as to amount of claim of creditor bank and same was settled by compromise resulting in no dividends being declared.

***- Bank obtained waivers of 40% from depositors and sold sufficient assets to pay remaining 60% of deposits. Residue of assets were trusteed for waiving creditors but proved insufficient to pay them in full and a Receiver was appointed to collect an assessment upon stockholders which enabled a return to creditors of 15.78% of the 40%. Creditors actually received approximately 67% of their original deposits.

marble entrance at the front of the building is the inscription "United States Depository" with the gold seal of the Treasury Department. Offices of the Chief Clerk in Charge and of the Captain of the Guard open upon the entrance lobby.

At the rear of the building is another entrance for the reception of bullion and supplies. Facilities for weighing the bullion and for accounting forces occupy other rooms.

Outside the building, but connected with it by passages from the basement of the Depository, are four guard boxes, one at each corner of the building. A driveway encircles the building. A steel fence marks the boundaries of the site. The driveway leads through an entrance gate, down a newly constructed road to the Dixie Highway. Sentry boxes, similar to the guard boxes at the corners of the Depository, are situated at the entrance gate.

An automatic electric signal-system telephone, a radio and a microphone equipment have been installed among the mechanical safeguards in the building. The nearby Army post gives additional protection. The Depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system and other facilities. The basement includes a pistol range for guards.

The Chief-Clerk-in-Charge, Russell T. Van Horne, is an officer of many years experience in the field service of the Mint. The guard force is made up of men selected from various government agencies.

#

THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

December 29, 1936

At Fort Knox, Kentucky, approximately 30 miles southwest of Louisville, is situated the United States Depository, recently completed, at a cost of about $560,000, for the safekeeping of gold bullion.

The site, formerly a part of the Fort Knox military reservation, was deeded to the Treasury Department.

The two-story, basement and attic building is of granite, steel and concrete, based upon a 10-foot mat of concrete. Its exterior dimensions are 105 by 121 feet. Its height is 42 feet above the first floor level. It was constructed under the supervision of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and upon its completion was turned over to the Director of the Mint.

Within the building is a two-level steel and concrete vault, 40 by 60 feet, with fourteen compartments in the subterranean and a like number in the ground level. The vault door weighs more than 20 tons. No one person can open it alone, but different members of the Depository staff must dial separate combinations. The vault casing is 25 inches thick. The construction includes steel plates, steel I-beams and steel cylinders laced with hoop bands and encased in concrete. The vault roof, of similar construction, is independent of the bombproof Depository roof.

A corridor encircling the vault is fitted with mirrors which give guards a constant view of the space between the two roofs.

Between the corridor and the outer wall of the Depository the space is utilized for offices, store rooms and other purposes. The outer wall of the Depository is of Tennessee granite lined with concrete. Over the

The bullion ~~will be~~ remained under the control of the Post Office Department upon its transfer at the Philadelphia Mint and will remain under that control until it is delivered to United States Mint employes at the Depository.

[redacted]

The Depository was constructed at a cost of approximately $560,000 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and upon its completion was turned over to the Bureau of the Mint for operation. Its exterior dimensions are 105 by 121 feet and its height is 42 feet above the first floor level.

(etc)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

For Release to Morning Newspapers,
~~Monday~~
Wednesday, Jan. 13.
1/11/37

9-35

The first gold bullion will be received this (Wednesday) morning at the new United States Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The shipment was transferred from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, by a special train which left Philadelphia yesterday (Tuesday) morning. ~~The bullion transfer of the gold was made by the Post Office Department.~~

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, was in Philadelphia to arrange for the shipment. The bullion, in the form of gold bars of approximately 400 Troy ounces, was transferred to the Post Office department for shipment during Monday night. It was transported by truck to the train.

The train includes cars for the ~~[illegible]~~ bullion and for the personnel accompanying the shipment. Post Office inspectors, soldiers, (Bureau of the Mint guards) and Secret Service men joined in safeguarding the shipment.

At Fort Knox the train will unload at a spur track within the army reservation and the bullion will ~~[illegible]~~ be trucked for the short distance to the Treasury reservation in whi the United States depository is located.

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO: .....

Notice to Editors and Correspondents

Arrangements have been made to permit the taking of still pictures and motion pictures at the Philadelphia mint at 2 p.m. Monday, January 11, and at the Fort Knox depository Wednesday, January 13. To safeguard the public interest ~~and~~ by avoiding unnecessary hazards the Secretary of the Treasury requests that ~~being the time~~ neither news pictures or news stories of the gold movement be published before the release date hereon, which is for morning newspapers of Wednesday, January 13.

Walter Edgerton
Asst to the Secy of the Treas

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 12, 1937.
1/11/37.

Press Service
No. 9-36
Corrected

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated January 13 and maturing October 13, 1937, which were offered on January 8, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 11.

The total amount applied for was $125,862,000, of which $50,022,000 was accepted. Except for two bids totaling $55,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.810, equivalent to a rate of about 0.251 percent per annum, to 99.728, equivalent to a rate of about 0.359 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.747 and the average rate is about 0.333 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 12, 1937.
1/11/37

Press Service
9-36

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

January 13, 1937.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of December, 1936, the following market transactions took place in Government securities for investment accounts:

Total purchases	$24,174,100
Total sales	-0-
Net purchases:	$24,174,100

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, January 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-37

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of December, 1936, amounted to $24,174,100, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

ooOoo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 19, 1937.
1/18/37

Press Service
9-38

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated January 20 and maturing October 20, 1937, which were offered on January 15, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 18.

The total amount applied for was $124,392,000, of which $50,015,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.810, equivalent to a rate of about 0.251 percent per annum, to 99.721, equivalent to a rate of about 0.368 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.738 and the average rate is about 0.345 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 19, 1937.
1-18-37.

Press Service
No. 9-38

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January 21, 1937

Excerpts from Dr. Akin's letter to Surgeon General - 1/18/37:

I have now to recommend that a concise statement be given to the press on January 20 or 21 covering these points:

(1) The fact that radio practice for certain classes of vessels has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

(2) That all major steamship agencies have been notified by the Chief Quarantine Officer at New York.

(3) That the plan will be in operation February 1, 1937.

(4) Full details of the operation of the plan and copies of the official publications may be secured from the Chief Quarantine Officer, United States Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island, New York. Copies may also be obtained at Room 289 Treasury Bldg, Wash and at the Public Health Service Bldg Washington

3

Vessels eligible for radio pratique are to apply by radio through their New York agents to Dr. C. V. Akin, Chief Quarnatine Officer at New York, not more than twenty-four hours nor less than twelve hours before their expected arrival in New York. If the application is approved the Chief Quarnatine Officer will reply by radio, through the agents for the vessel.

The new practise is expected to save vessels taking advantage of it from one hour to two hour's time reaching the dock at new yark.

In a statement to owners, agents and masters the Public Health Service says:

"As the permanency of the system of radio pratique will depend entirely upon the effectiveness and continuity of health protection furnished the Port of New York, the success of the undertaking rests principally on the shoulders of the ships' physicians who vouch for the vessels, their passengers and crews. The responsibility of the ship's physician is great. He should be well prepared to discharge this obligation."

The Public Health Service holds out the hope that if the new system proves effective, it will be extended, stating:

"It is not improbable that as world health conditions improve the Surgeon General will authorize the addition of new port groups."

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~~Conditions under which~~ An eligible vessel ~~may~~ to be granted radio pratique, ~~is~~ must certify as follows:

It has visited no foreign port known or suspected of being infected with a quarantinable disease within 60 days of the proximal voyage.

It has no commercial shipments of birds of the parrot family on board.

It is maintained in a relatively rat-free condition.

It is maintained at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

It has no appreciable amount of "rat attractive" or "rat harboring" cargo on board.

No case of quarantinable disease has occurred on board during the 60 days preceding the date of arrival at New York on the proximal voyage, and there is no case of known or suspected quarantinable disease on board at the time the vessel applies for radio pratique.

~~The new practice of allowing radio pratique is expected to save from one hour to two hours of the time of each vessel xxx which avoids the necessity of stopping at quarantine.~~

~~In a statement to owners, agents and masters the Public Health Service states xxxxx "It is not improbable that as world health conditions improve the Surgeon General will authorize the addition of new port groups so that vessels not now affected will then be."~~

9-39

For

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, today announced installation, effective February 1, of a system of radio pratique at the Port of New York.

Under this system passenger vessels in certain classifications, with certified ship's physicians, may ~~be granted~~ obtain by radio permission to enter the port of N.Y. without the necessity of stopping for inspection at the United States Quarantine Anchorage, Rosebank, Staten Island, New York.

The passenger vessels eligible for radio pratique are:

Those in regular service between New York and European ports.

Those in regular service between the East and West Coasts of the United States via the Panama Canal

Those in regular service between New York and the Panama Canal.

Those in regular service between New York and Bermuda or the West Indies, or those from the previously specified regular services engaged in seasonal cruises to Bermuda or the West Indies.

~~To be allowed [illegible] without inspection [illegible] a vessel in any of the classes must meet these [illegible] qualifications.~~

A passenger vessel is defined as one operated on a regular schedule on a fixed itinerary for the principal purpo of carrying passengers and with the baggage and belongings of passengers as its principal items of cargo.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, January 22, 1937.
1-21-37

Press Service
No. 9-39

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, today announced installation, effective February 1, of a system of radio pratique at the Port of New York.

Under this system passenger vessels in certain classifications, with certified ships' physicians, may obtain by radio permission to enter the port of New York without the necessity of stopping for inspection at the United States Quarantine Anchorage, Rosebank, Staten Island, New York.

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Those in regular service between New York and Bermuda or the West Indies, or those from the previously specified regular services engaged in seasonal cruises to Bermuda or the West Indies.

A passenger vessel is defined as one operated on a regular schedule on a fixed itinerary for the principal purpose of carrying passengers and with the baggage and belongings of passengers as its principal items of cargo.

An eligible vessel to be granted radio pratique must certify as follows:

It has visited no foreign port known or suspected of being infected with a quarantinable disease within 60 days of the proximal voyage.

It has no commercial shipments of birds of the parrot family on board.

It is maintained in a relatively rat-free condition.

It is maintained at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

It has no appreciable amount of "rat attractive" or "rat harboring" cargo on board.

No case of quarantinable disease has occurred on board during the 60 days preceding the date of arrival at New York on the proximal voyage, and there is no case of known or suspected quarantinable disease on board at the time the vessel applies for radio pratique.

Vessels eligible for radio pratique are to apply by radio through their New York agents to Dr.C.V. Akin, Chief Quarantine Officer at New York, not more than twenty-four hours nor less than twelve hours before their expected arrival in New York. If the application is approved the Chief Quarantine Officer will reply by radio, through the agents for the vessel.

The new practice is expected to save vessels taking advantage of it from one hour to two hour's time in reaching the Dock at New York.

In a statement to owners, agents and masters the Public Health Service says:

"As the permanency of the system of radio pratique will depend entirely upon the effectiveness and continuity of health protection furnished the Port of New York, the success of the undertaking rests principally on the shoulders of the ships' physicians who vouch for the vessels, their passengers and crews. The responsibility of the ship's physician is great. He should be well prepared to discharge this obligation."

The Public Health Service holds out the hope that if the new system proves effective it will be extended, stating:

"It is not improbable that as world health conditions improve the Surgeon General will authorize the addition of new port groups."

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Full details of the operation of the plan and copies of the official publications may be secured from the Chief Quarantine Officer, United States Quarantine Statio Rosebank, Staten Island, New York. Copies may also be obtained at Room 289, Treasury Building, Washington, D.C.

(T. D. 4726)

TAX ON EMPLOYERS OF EIGHT OR MORE

TITLE IX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Extension of Time for Filing Returns and Paying Tax

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

An extension of time until April 1, 1937 is hereby granted for the filing of returns and paying the tax under Title IX of The Social Security Act, for the calendar year 1936.

Taxpayers who take advantage of this extension of time will not be required to file tentative returns and will not be charged with interest, provided the tax, or the first installment thereof if the taxpayer elects to pay the tax in installments, is paid on or before April 1, 1937. If the tax, or the first installment thereof, is not paid on or before April 1, 1937, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from April 1, 1937 until the tax, or the first installment thereof, as the case may be, is paid.

This Treasury Decision is issued under the authority prescribed by section 908 and section 905 of the Social Security Act.

(Signed) Guy T. Helvering,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: Jan. 21, 1937
(Signed) Wayne C. Taylor,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

HRB/oel-1
January 18, 1937.

A Treasury Decision was approved today by the Secretary of the Treasury extending for 60 days the time for the first quarterly payment of taxes under Title IX of the Social Security Act, applying to employers of eight or more persons.

First payments of these taxes were due January 31, 1937, for the calendar year 1936. Under the Treasury Decision approved today payment may be made up to and including April 1 without the assessment of interest.

The dates set for succeeding quarterly payments are left unchanged by the terms of today's action.

The Treasury Decision does not affect the payment of taxes under Title VIII, ~~the taxes applying equally to empl~~ (taxes upon employer and employe), these taxes being payable on a monthly basis.

Following is the text of the Treasury Decision issued today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, January 31, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-40

A Treasury Decision was approved today by the Secretary of the Treasury extending for 60 days the time for the first quarterly payment of taxes under Title IX of the Social Security Act, applying to employers of eight or more persons.

First payments of these taxes were due January 31, 1937, for the calendar year 1936. Under the Treasury Decision approved today payment may be made up to and including April 1 without the assessment of interest.

The dates set for succeeding quarterly payments are left unchanged by the terms of today's action.

The Treasury Decision does not affect the payment of taxes under Title VIII, (taxes upon employer and employe), these taxes being payable on a monthly basis.

Following is the text of the Treasury Decision issued today:

(T.D. 4726)

TAX ON EMPLOYERS OF EIGHT OR MORE

TITLE IX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Extension of Time for Filing Returns and Paying Tax

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington, D.C.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

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This Treasury Decision is issued under the authority prescribed by section 908 and section 905 of the Social Security Act.

(Signed) Guy T. Helvering

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

on taxation, the latest being "Taxable Income," published in 1936. He married in 1918 Katherine Biggins of Chicago, a fellow student in the University of Chicago Law School, who has also been admitted to practice. They have two children, Catherine, 11, and Hugh Stewart, 5.

Roswell Magill, whose nomination by the President to be Under Secretary of the Treasury has been sent to the Senate, has in the past served the Treasury Department for two extended periods as a special consultant on tax legislation and other tax matters.

From July, 1923, to September, 1924, he was engaged as special attorney and as chief attorney in connection with consideration of the Revenue Act of 1924 and in the preparation of regulations under that Act. In November, 1933, he was appointed as an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury on matters of tax legislation and in that capacity represented the Secretary in hearings before committees of Congress having under consideration the Revenue Act of 1934. Following that session of Congress he participated in a study of the British tax system for the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Dr. Magill is 41 years old and a native of Illinois. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1916 and from the law school of the University of Chicago with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1920. Thereafter he taught in the University of Chicago Law School for two years and established a law practice in Chicago which he continued until 1926. He became a member of the law faculty of Columbia University, New York, in 1924 and has been professor of law there since 1927, teaching courses in taxation and civil procedure. He has also been a consultant on taxation to New York law firms and has written a number of books

On December 31, 1936, there were pending in Agents' offices but 21,617 of the 1934 returns, practically all of which had been examined and were continued under consideration usually but for the purpose of obtaining agreements in the field.

On July 1, 1936, we commenced examination of the 1935 returns, three and one-half months after the last filing date on March 15, 1936. By December 31, 1936, the agents had handled approximately 400,000 of these 1935 returns, leaving approximately 357,000 to be examined by June 30, 1937, at which time we will begin the work upon the 1936 returns filed on or before March 15, 1937. This means that the field work of the Income Tax Unit is current, since it is not possible to do the things that have to be done in Washington to establish statistics and control of the returns within a shorter period.

Guy T. Helvering
Commissioner

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

January 22, 1937

Memorandum for
Secretary Morgenthau:

During that portion of the fiscal year 1936 available following your suggestion on or about November 8, 1935 that more prompt investigations be made of income tax cases, the field forces of the Income Tax Unit, except in occasional instances where taxpayers requested delayed action, completed all contacts essential to the investigation of returns filed on or before March 15, 1935 for the calendar year 1934. Within the space of seven and one-half months the field forces completed a task to which usually a full year is allotted.

During the period from March 15 to July 1, 1936 the work of obtaining statistics, preparing control records, and selecting the 1935 returns for reference to the field was accelerated to accomplish the service to the field forces of a sufficient number of returns filed on or before March 15, 1936 for the calendar year 1935 to permit the beginning of 1935 examinations, a period approximately three and one-half months after the last date upon which the returns were due to be filed.

Our field forces have available a full year (which is the limit of time available for work upon any one year) within which to do the work essential upon the 1935 returns, and of course, in subsequent years, a full year's time will be available for work upon each tax year.

Through this effort, the field work has been advanced a full six months and benefit has resulted, we think without too much sacrifice of the 1934 job, both to the taxpayers and the Service as a consequence of the ability to engage in the examinations at a time when records are more available than has been true in past years when the work commenced a full six months later.

The balance of 1934 returns remaining in the field as of July 1, 1936 was 101,298. In practically all of these cases the field examination work had been concluded and they were retained usually in an effort to negotiate agreements and settlements. A less substantial balance of the 1935 returns will remain in the field as of July 1, 1937 inasmuch as the field divisions will have had the usual full twelve months within which to work upon the returns.

field offices will begin work upon 1936 returns, filed up to March 15, 1937.

Since it is not possible to expedite further the work that must be done in Washington, before the returns are sent to the field, the field work may be regarded as current under the new schedule, Commissioner Helvering explained.

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Release Morning papers 1-23-37

No 9-41

With investigation of income tax returns now begun approximately three and one-half months from the March 15 final filing date, a full six months ahead of the schedule previously maintained, the field work of the Income Tax Unit is now listed as "current", Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reported today.

Beginning in November, 1935, arrangements were made for the more expeditious handling of returns, the Commissioner explained. Field forces of the Income Tax Unit compressed into the seven and one-half months ending July 1, 1936, the investigations of returns for the calendar year 1934, with the exception of cases in which delay had been requested by the taxpayers.

During the period from March 15 to July 1, 1936, the office work of obtaining statistics, preparing control records and selection of the 1935 returns for reference to field forces was similarly accelerated. As a result field forces had sufficient returns on the latter date to begin their investigations of 1935 returns.

In subsequent years a full twelve months will be available for work upon each tax year.

As of July 1, 1936, there were 101,298 returns of 1934 remaining in the field. In virtually all of these cases, however, field examination work had been concluded, returns being retained at field offices for negotiation of agreements and settlements. On December 31, 1936, this number had been reduced to 21,617. In future years, with a full twelve-months period available for examination the carry-over is expected to be reduced further.

On July 1, 1936, field forces commenced examination of 1935 returns and by December 31, 1936, agents had handled approximately 400,000 of these returns, leaving approximately 357,000 to be examined by July 1, 1937, at which time

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Saturday, January 23, 1937.
1/22/37

Press Service
No. 9-41

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

January 23, 1937.

MR. FUSSELL
(Room 289, Treasury Department)

FROM MR. FREEMAN:

There are attached two tabulations for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1936.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 55 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

W Henry

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to December 31, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	82,254,358	30,758,884	36,586,947	149,600,189
Per Cent of Quota				59.8%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	11,440	-	-	11,440
Buffalo	389,321	113,108	-	502,429
Connecticut	967,271	1,964,373	-	2,931,644
Dakota	10,343,907	2,949,953	-	13,293,860
Duluth & Superior	7,454,091	1,139,609	-	8,593,700
Indiana	179,733	-	-	179,733
Los Angeles	11,513,212	95,064	-	11,608,276
Maine & N.H.	77,458	5,072	-	82,530
Massachusetts	14,665,635	17,089,109	-	31,754,744
Michigan	91,484	24,548	-	116,032
New York	14,172,117	2,121,863	36,586,947	52,880,927
Philadelphia	11,010,176	3,308,004	-	14,318,180
Rhode Island	1,761,128	1,645,229	-	3,406,357
St. Lawrence	29,395	324	-	29,719
San Diego	274,995	-	-	274,995
San Francisco	656	-	-	656
Vermont	688,587	89,225	-	777,812
Washington	8,623,752	213,403	-	8,837,155

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to December 31, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Dairy Cows 700 Pounds Or More (Head)	Cream (Gal.)	White or Irish Seed Potatoes Dec. 1,1935 to Nov. 30,1936 (Pounds)	White or Irish Seed Potatoes Dec. 1,1936 to Dec. 31,1936 (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,549	43,710	43,602,738 a/	413,704
Per Cent of Quota	32.7%	2.9%	96.9%	0.9%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	-	15	-	-
Buffalo	10	-	106,500	-
Dakota	18	124	92,650	-
Duluth & Superior	-	-	180	-
Florida	-	-	3,619,406	-
Maine & New Hampshire	1,131	26	3,381,510	-
Massachusetts	73	-	1,826,485	91,218
Michigan	1	13	300,510	-
Montana & Idaho	67	1	[illegible]	-
New York	-	-	28,289,564	322,486
St. Lawrence	849	7	580	-
Vermont	3,216	43,524	210,000	-
Virginia	-	-	5,689,353	-
Washington	1,184	-	86,000	-
Total from Canada	6,549	43,710	43,602,738	413,704

NOTE - The quotas on cattle weighing less than 175 pounds each and on cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each, and not specially provided for, have been filled.

a/ - Includes 1,534,697 pounds of seed potatoes imported during December, 1935, at regular rate of duty.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

Immediate Release

9-42

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1936, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Saturday, January 23, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-42

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(Preliminary Figures)

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Duluth & Superior	- - -	- - -	180	- - - -
Florida	- - -	- - -	3,619,406	- - - -
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(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
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Vermont	688,587	89,225	- - - - -	777,812
Washington	8,623,752	213,403	- - - - -	8,837,155

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, January 26, 1937.
1/25/37

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated January 27 and maturing October 27, 1937, which were offered on January 22, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 25.

The total amount applied for was $134,878,000, of which $50,038,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.755, equivalent to a rate of about 0.323 percent per annum, to 99.717, equivalent to a rate of about 0.373 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.726 and the average rate is about 0.361 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 26, 1937.
1-25-37.

Press Service
No. 9-43

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products of the sort customarily eaten without cooking by the consumer, are entirely safe to eat without cooking if prepared in an establishment operating under Federal meat inspection or other competent inspection. The pork used in such products, consisting largely of various kinds of dry or summer sausage, is specially processed, under the close scrutiny of government inspectors, to destroy any trichinae that may be present, the processing including cooking, special freezing, or special curing. There is no danger of trichinosis when proper care is used in the selection of pork products customarily eaten raw, to see that they bear an inspection stamp giving assurance that they have been prepared under competent inspection. On the other hand, such products should never be eaten without cooking if they do not bear this evidence of competent inspection.

"For reasons of taste, as well as for precaution, pork and pork products intended to be eaten after being cooked, including fresh pork, fresh pork sausage, smoked hams and shoulders, bacon, and such products as smoked sausage, boneless loins, capicola, and coppa, should be cooked until they are well done throughout before using. Thirty minutes to the pound is an approximate guide to sufficient cooking for large thick cuts of pork. Properly cooked pork will not produce trichinosis."

~~Approved for release.~~

Treasury Department
Public Health Service
Washington

Press Service
No. 9-44

For Immediate Release
Wednesday, January 27, 1937

Some studies on trichinosis, carried out in the National Institute of Health, were reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City, and the findings apparently have been misinterpreted in some quarters as a reflection on the wholesomeness of pork. With reference to these misinterpretations, Doctor Maurice C. Hall, Chief ofthe Division of Zoology of the National Institute of Health and senior author of these papers, has made the following statement:

"The facts which were presented in our papers at Atlantic City were intended to bring to the attention of scientists, medical men, and the public in general, the widespread prevalence of trichinosis in the United States, and to point out methods of prevention of the disease.

"The fact that trichinosis occurs in the United States is not a reason for not eating pork, but is a reason for taking such precautions as are customary in selecting and preparing food of all sorts. So far as pork is related to trichinosis, it may be divided into two categories, namely, pork products of the sort intended to be eaten without cooking, and pork intended to be eaten after being cooked.

"I am quite familiar with the efficient meat inspection procedures of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and our papers on trichinosis were written with a cognizance of the fact that pork

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

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"I am quite familiar with the efficient meat inspection procedures of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and our papers on trichinosis were written with a cognizance of the fact that pork products of the sort customarily eaten without cooking by the consumer, are entirely safe to eat without cooking if prepared in an establishment operating under Federal meat inspection or other compe-

tent inspection. The pork used in such products, consisting largely of various kinds of dry or summer sausage, is specially processed, under the close scrutiny of government inspectors, to destroy any trichinae that may be present, the processing including cooking, special freezing, or special curing. There is no danger of trichinosis when proper care is used in the selection of pork products customarily eaten raw, to see that they bear an inspection stamp giving assurance that they have been prepared under competent inspection. On the other hand, such products should never be eaten without cooking if they do not bear this evidence of competent inspection.

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IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES UNDER QUOTA PROVISIONS OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT AND CORDAGE ACT OF 1935

During the Period January 1 to December 31, 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Coconut Oil (Pounds)	SUGAR Refined (Pounds)	SUGAR Unrefined (Pounds)	Cordage* (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	328,715,073	111,827,401	1,791,571,669	3,921,431
Per Cent of Quota	73.37%	99.85%	99.98%	65.36%
Chicago	-	-	-	356,923
Galveston	-	-	11,922,506	83,653
Georgia	-	-	14,818,711	-
Hawaii	-	-	11,617	461,599
Los Angeles	11,212,170	20,282,428	20,744,957	320,752
Maine & New Hampshire	-	-	-	4,530
Maryland	3,250,500	499,329	97,417,830	-
Massachusetts	32,577,550	-	49,136,752	30,496
Michigan	-	-	-	6,251
New Orleans	52,117,980	-	296,314,280	36,294
New York	177,042,743	3,744,293	513,912,403	1,268,655
Ohio	-	-	-	2,048
Oregon	1,107,000	26,719,007	89,240	110,058
Philadelphia	9,302,592	-	655,591,570	11,371
Puerto Rico	11,508	-	-	111,311
Rhode Island	-	-	-	13,615
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	1,837
St. Louis	-	-	-	128,876
San Francisco	38,261,409	12,386,784	131,573,721	722,013
Virginia	-	-	-	17,679
Washington	3,831,621	48,195,560	38,082	145,473
Wisconsin	-	-	-	87,997

* Quota year commenced May 1, 1936.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

Immediate

9-45

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1936, and the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Sta

January 26, 1937.

MR. FUSSELL
(Room 289 - Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There is attached a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1936.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, kindly have 30 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

M Henry

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 27, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-45

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Per Cent of Quota	73.37%	99.85%	99.98%	65.36%
Chicago	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	356,923
Galveston	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	11,922,506	83,653
Georgia	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	14,818,711	- - - -
Hawaii	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	11,617	461,599
Los Angeles	11,212,170	20,282,428	20,744,957	320,752
Maine & New Hampshire	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	4,530
Maryland	3,250,500	499,329	97,417,830	- - - -
Massachusetts	32,577,550	- - - - - - -	49,136,752	30,496
Michigan	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	6,251
New Orleans	52,117,980	- - - - - - -	296,314,280	36,294
New York	177,042,743	3,744,293	513,912,403	1,268,655
Ohio	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	2,048
Oregon	1,107,000	26,719,007	89,240	110,058
Philadelphia	9,302,592	- - - - - - -	655,591,570	11,371
Puerto Rico	11,508	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	111,311
Rhode Island	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	13,615
St. Lawrence	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	1,837
St. Louis	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	128,876
San Francisco	38,261,409	12,386,784	131,573,721	722,013
Virginia	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	17,679
Washington	3,831,621	48,195,560	38,082	145,473
Wisconsin	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	87,997

* Quota year commenced May 1, 1936.

in the court room; and for two murals in the public lobby. For these the sum of $1900 will be paid. The preliminary committee consists of Mr. Christopher L. Ward, Chairman; Mr. George Harding, artist; and Mr. E. William Martin, architect. For further details, application should be made to Mr. E. William Martin, duPont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

This competition is open to American painters resident of or attached to the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The Miami competition, open to American painters resident of or attached to the states of Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and the District of Columbia, is for a mural for which $3,800 will be paid. For further details, application should be made to Mrs. Eve Alsman Fuller, Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, Chairman of the preliminary committee, which consists further of Mr. H. D. Stewart, architect; Miss Beatrice Beyer Williams, artist; Mr. S. Peter Wagner, artist; and Mr. Phineas E. Paist, artist and architect.

The competition for the El Paso court house is open to American painters resident of or attached to the states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas and Louisiana. The sum of $3,700 will be paid to cover the complete cost of installation and execution. Mr. Irving Schwartz is Chairman of a preliminary committee, which consists of Mr. Percy W. McGhee, architect of the building; Mrs. Maud D. Sullivan; Mr. Joseph E. Goodell and Mrs. Walter E. Stockwell. For further details and for a form announcement, application should be made to Mr. Percy W. McGhee, First National Bank Building, El Paso, Texas.

will be carefully numbered when received,with the same number as the design which they accompany, and will remain unopened until after selection of the best design.

Two nationally known American mural painters, Reginald Marsh of New York City and Ward Lockwood of Taos, New Mexico,will assist the Painting and Sculpture Section in selecting the winning design.

The four regional competitions are for murals in the Phoenix, Arizona, post office; the new Wilmington, Delaware, post office; the Miami, Florida, post office, court house and customs building; and the El Paso, Texas, court house.

The competition for the Phoenix post office is open to American painters resident of or attached to the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. It is for two mural groups in the end lobbies of the post office,for which $6,800 will be paid, covering the complete cost of execution and installation. For further details of this competition and for form announcements stating all conditions, application should be made to Mr. Leslie J. Mahoney, Lesher and Mahoney, Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

The local committee consists of Mr. William G. Hartranft, Chairman; Mrs. W. K. James; Mr. Henry Coerver; Mrs. Ode Halseth; and Mr. Leslie J. Mahoney, of Lesher and Mahoney,architects of the building. As in all similar competitions, designs must be submitted anonymously.

The Wilmington,Delaware,competition is for one mural, for which $1700 will be paid to cover complete costs, to be installed

Release to Morning Papers of February 2,1937

Tuesday Morn.

9-46

~~ANNOUNCING FIVE MURAL COMPETITIONS~~

One national and four regional competitions, carrying commissions totaling $29,900, were announced by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today for the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division.

The national competition, open to all American painters, is for a continuous mural covering the entire wall space of the foyer in the San Antonio, Texas, post office and court house. The total area to be covered by the mural is approximately 700 feet, being 6 feet wide above an 11 foot marble wainscot and running around the four walls. For this a sum of $12,000 will be paid, which includes the cost of installation and execution.

Subject matter dealing with the uses to which the building is to be put, incidents in the history of Texas [redacted] are suggested as [redacted] suitable for treatment in the murals.

Every artist who intends to submit designs in the San Antonio competition must signify his intention of doing so by applying for blueprints of the spaces to ~~Mr.~~ Edward Rowan, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, ~~Procurement Division,~~ Washington, D.C. Designs must be submitted with carrying charges prepaid, or delivered in person, to the above address, on or before May 13th, 1937. The designs must not be signed, and should be accompanied by a plain, sealed envelope enclosing the artist's name and address. These envelopes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Bids are to be opened February 9 for a second-group of buildings, including a dining hall, kitchen, auditorium, power house, two maintenance buildings and a warehouse.

The Fort Worth institution follows a modified cottage plan and is designed primarily to meet the needs of ~~voluntary~~ the more tractable patients. The Lexington institution, already in service, is designed primarily for the care of patients committed from penal institutions. The two hospitals represent the leadership of the United States in meeting the problem of hospitalization of narcotic addicts.

The dedication ceremonies are expected to be attended by a large number of officials and others interested in narcotic problems from various parts of the United States.

ooOoo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, January 31, 1937.
1-28-37

Press Service
No. 9-47

Saturday, February 13th, has been set as the date for the dedication and cornerstone laying for the new nardotic farm at Fort Worth, Texas. Dedication services will be held at 11:00 A.M. Congressman Fritz Lanham, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Buildings and Grounds, is Chairman of the Committee in charge of arrangements. Other members of the Committee are Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Public Health Service activities; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; Admiral C.J. Peoples, Director of Procurement; Dr. Walter L. Treadway, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division in Mental Hygiene; W.E. Reynolds, Assistant Director of Procurement, Public Buildings Section. A local committee consisting of residents of Fort Worth and vicinity will cooperate with the general committee on arrangements.

Miss Roche will deliver the principal address on behalf of the Treasury Department. Dr. Parran will also speak. An R.O.T.C. band will provide music.

Congress has authorized an expenditure of $4,000,000 for the new institution. Under this program it will eventually provide 1200 beds or 200 more than the accommodations at the initial narcotic farm at Lexington, Kentucky. Funds now available, however, will allow the expenditure of approximately $2,250,000.

The institution is located on a 1400 acre tract six miles from Fort Worth. Under a contract awarded on July 27, 1936, work is now proceeding on the first group of structures -- an Administration Build-

ing, Nurses Home, Clinical Building and Maximum Custody Ward.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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The dedication ceremonies are expected to be attended by a large number of officials and others interested in narcotic problems from various parts of the United States.

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Alcohol Tax Unit

All Alcohol Tax agents in flood areas have been instructed to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ devote their services and use their automobiles in relief work in cooperation with the Coast Guard, Red Cross and other agencies. In Louisville ~~xxxxxx~~ Alcohol Tax agents have served with the military police; in Evansville, Ind., they are serv as aides to Capt. Leroy Reinburg, Coast Guard Commander. Enforcemen work has been suspended generally in the flood area.

Bureau of Narcotics

The Bureau of Narcotics has conducted a survey of supplies of codeine, required in the treatment of pneumonia and allied diseases. Supplies were found adequate. In some cases on account of the non-availability of records in flood areas it was necessary to expedite shipments through action of the Washington office.

##

Twelve ten
3 -/ Medical officers and/sanitary engineers of the U.S.Public regular
Health Service, have been transferred from their/posts in various parts of the country, and are on duty in the flood areas. Their work is ~~being~~ coordinated with the Stat eauthorities, ~~and the~~ Red Cross personnel and other agencies.

Dr. Parran said today that all requirements for vaccines, serums and anti-toxins are being promptly met through shipments from all parts of the country. Some of the supplies are being sent by State Boardsof Health ~~in States not affected by floods~~ and others are going direct into the flood areas from drug manufacturing houses. The heaviest calls for these supplies so far have come from Kentucky.

Medical officers reported to the Surgeon General that there will be need for additional forces of sanitary engineers in the near future, when the waters in the Ohio Valley recede, ~~and~~ as serious problems of sanitation are confr ~~may be presented~~. Sanitary engineers now on duty are giving particular attention to the water supplies to prevent outbreaks of typhoid and other di seases.

Public Health Service medical officers areon special duty at Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, St.Louis,Mem phis, ~~and~~ Charleston,W.Va. Covington ~~Ky.~~, Ashland, ~~Ky.~~, Paducah and Maysville Ky. Sanitary engineers are on duty at Columbus, Charleston, Indianapolis Cincinnati,Louisville, Jefferson City Mo., Nashville, and Little Rock.

Total shipments of biologic supplies from all sources have been: 688,276 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine, 222,191 doses of small pox ~~vaccinations~~, vaccine 52,140 does of diphtheria anti-toxin, 66,570 doses of diphtheria toxoid, 6,851,870 units of influenza and pneumonia serum, 10,655 doses of tetanus anti-toxin and 400 various packages of preventive and th erapeutic products.

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Public Health Service

Federal medical officers detailed in the Ohio Valley flood region, in their reports today to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, stated that no serious epidemic has occurred, although colds from exposure are widely prevalent, and numerous cases of pneumonia in some flood centers among evacuated populations, are receiving attention of doctors and nurses.

~~The fact that disease outbreaks have been prevented so far, and that there is a minimum of serious illness is attributed to the emergency measures invoked to protect the public health. These measures deal not only with problems which have been hourly faced since the flood crisis began, but have to do with a great volume of preventive work to combat outbreaks that might follow in the wake of the flood.~~

Dr. Parran's emergeny program ~~is briefly outlined is a cooperative plan which is being worked out~~ in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State and local, embraces these principal lines of work:

1 - The Surgeon General's office has become a clearing house of information as to ~~the~~ biologic resources of the nation and ~~as to~~ of medical requirements in all flood areas. Complete inventory has been made of all available biologic supplies. These include typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine, smallpox vaccination needles, prophylactic doses of diphtheria anti-toxin, and tetanus anti-toxin. Careful check is being kept of all orders for these products from medical officers to avoid duplication, and ~~in order~~ to conserve the supply.

2 - The U.S. Public Health Service has coordinated its work with the American Red Cross, State Departments of Health, the Works Progress Administration and with other cooperating agencies.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The Branch of Supply of the Procurement division has authorized Procurement officers in all flood states to establish emergency headquarters at points best suited for cooperating with the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Works Progress Administration and Red Cross for purchasing, receiving and distributing needed supplies, and ~~[illegible]~~ to maintain 24 hour service. Procurement offices in Washington are securing information from manufacturers and distributors of relief supplies as to stocks available, shippi facilities, etc., and are relaying this information to the Procurement offices in the flood states, these offices then order needed supplies direct. In addition a considerable number of mattresses, textiles, etc., have been transferred from depots outside the flood area to depots in the flood area.

~~[illegible]~~ Generally emergency clothing needed for refugees is ~~[illegible]~~ being provided by W. P. A. sewing projects in the flood area. The Procurement offices in Washington are now ~~[illegible]~~ making arrangments for purchases of textiles to replenish the stocks of these sewing projects. Today's shipments to the flood area inclu 100,000 yards of comforter cloth and 100,000 yards of flannel.

~~[illegible]~~ Louisville headquarters of the Procurement Division, ~~[illegible]~~ were flooded and new headquarters were establishe today in the highland section of that city. Purchases of boots an chloride of lime were made for this area.

18 ; Lawrenceburg,Ind., 5 ; Hazleton,Ind., 2 ; Evansville, 76 ; Vincennes,Ind.,1 ; Cairo,Ill., 30 ; Memphis, 17 ~~and~~ Marietta 24 , Vicksburg 4 and New Orleans, 1.

The Coast Guard maintains its own communication service through the Coast Guard Radio Station at Ft.Hunt,Va., across the Potomac river from Washington. This station maintains communication with the entire flooded area through a short wave channel. Communication is maintained through three Naval Reserve air stations at Evansville,Cincinnati and Memphis, respectively; five amateur radio stations at Evansville and 12 radio communication trucks by land, and by 30 portable radio sets and 40 floating radio sets installed in various floating units. The Coast Guard radio sets are especially equipped to withstand water and continue to operate even after immersed in water.

~~Priority~~ Chief developments Thursday were:

Although need for boats at Kenova,W.Va., was most acute, two lifeboats and crews were sent to Cattletsburg,Ky., where authorities reported flood conditions as "very serious."

Marietta,O., reports flood crest at that point has passed.

Several Coast Guard surf boats were sent from Mt.Vernon,Ill., this morning , with doctors and nurses , 100 miles down stream to meet a boat of the Army Engineer Corps, that started from Golconda,Ill., carrying 30 babies and 30 adults ill with pneumonia. Coast Guard boats will bring them to Mt.Vernon concentration camp.

Capt.Reinburg sent several boats from Ashland to Greenup,Ky., where 650 people had fled their homes for higher ground.

First of 23 seagoing vessels ordered from Atlantic and Gulf bases,reported at Mississippi points . The 165 foot patrol boat and three 75 foot cutters arrived at Vicksburg,Miss., while the 125 foot cutter Dix, arrived at New Orleans.

Ten of 20 small boats at Cincinnati, were transferred to Louisville where conditions still are acute.

Jan. 28, 1937

~~Memorandum for the Press~~

Resume of Coast Guard operations ~~and situation in the flooded area~~:

Evansville, Ind., is field headquarters ~~where~~ Capt. Leroy Reinburg has ~~set up~~ offices in the Vanderburgh county courthouse. About 225 Coast Guard boats of all types with crews aggregating about 1,800 men are under Reinburg's direction, in the area ~~stretching~~ from Parkersburg, W.Va., to Memphis, Tenn.

~~Four~~ ~~In all 407~~ Four hundred and seven boats of all types have been dispatched from all sections ~~of the country: from~~ including great lakes ~~points~~ and Atlantic coast points as far distant as Boston. These include 23 sea going Coast Guard ~~cutters~~ craft, 63 Navy boats, nine life saving boats from the Light house service and two from the Coast and Geodetic survey. Seven are to be assigned to Mississippi River duty

The flooded area has been divided into eight districts. Seven are in ~~with charge~~ charge of a commissioned officer directly responsible to Evansville headquarters. These districts and their commanding officers are:

Marietta, O., Lt. Comdr. H.T. Jewell; Huntington, W.Va., Lt. Comdr., George McCabe; Portsmouth, O., Lt. ~~Comdr. L.P. Jensen~~ W.W. Bennett; Louisville, Lt. L.P. Jensen; ~~Cincinnati, Boatswain W.E.K~~ Cairo, Ill., Lt. Comdr. R. C. Jewell, enroute from Boston area, and Comdr. Henry Coyle, enroute to Memphis, from ~~Norfolk~~ Richmond, Va. The Cincinnati district is in charge of Boatswain W.E. Ireland. Lt. Comdr. I. B. Steele enroute from Boston area to Cairo, Ill.

~~The eight Coast Guard~~

The Coast Guard has 15 airplanes on flood duty. Eight ~~were~~ had been using Evansville as a ~~landing~~ base, but because of rising waters may be using fields as far north as Indianapolis. Two are at Memphis, Tenn; two are enroute from Cape May, N.J., one is enroute from Salem, Mass., one ~~has~~ has returned to Washington, after flying serum to the Louisville area, and another is at Cape May, after a similar errand.

Two more planes at St. Petersburg, Fla., and another at Miami, have been ordered to stand by for possible flood duty.

Boats in the flood area were ~~distributed~~ separated as follows:

Cincinnati, 10; Portsmouth, 4; Huntington, W.Va., 30; Louisville,

more

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington.

Flood Memorandum No. 1 Jan. 28, 1937

While flood conditions warrant it, this memorandum will be distributed daily. Additional information as to flood relief activities of Treasury agencies may be obtained at Room 289, Treasury Depart ent, National 6400, Extensions 2679 , 2040 or 2041.

COAST GUARD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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COAST GUARD

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The Branch of Supply of the Procurement Division has authorized Procurement officers in all flood states to establish emergency headquarters at points best suited for cooperating with the Works Progress Administration and Red Cross for purchasing, receiving and distributing needed supplies, and to maintain 24 hour service. Procurement offices in Washington are securing information from manufacturers and distributors of relief supplies as to stocks available, shipping facilities, etc., and are relaying this information to the Procurement offices in the flood states, these offices then ordering needed supplies direct. In addition, a considerable number of mattresses, textiles, etc., have been transferred from depots outside the flood area to depots in the flood area.

Generally emergency clothing needed for refugees is being provided by WPA sewing projects in the flood area. The Procurement offices in Washington are now making arrangements for purchases of textiles to replenish the stocks of these sewing projects. Today's shipments to the flood area included 100,000 yards of comforter cloth and 100,000 yards of flannel.

Louisville headquarters of the Procurement Division were flooded and new headquarters were established today in the highland section of that city. Purchases of boots and chloride of lime were made for this area.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Federal medical officers detailed in the Ohio Valley flood region, in their reports today to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, stated that no serious epidemic has occurred, although colds from exposure are widely prevalent, and numerous cases of pneumonia in some flood centers among evacuated populations, are receiving attention of doctors and nurses.

Dr. Parran's emergency program, in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State and local, embraces these principal lines of work:

1 - The Surgeon General's office has become a clearing house of information as to biologic resources of the nation and of medical requirements in all flood areas. Complete inventory has been made of all available biologic supplies. These include typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine, smallpox vaccination needles, prophylactic doses of diphtheria anti-toxin, and tetanus anti-toxin. Careful check is being kept of all orders for these products from medical officers to avoid duplication, and to conserve the supply.

2 - The U.S. Public Health Service has coordinated its work with the American Red Cross, State Departments of Health, the Works Progress Administration and with other cooperating agencies.

3 - Twelve medical officers and ten sanitary engineers of the U.S. Public Health Service, have been transferred from their regular posts in various parts of the country, and are on duty in the flood areas. Their work is coordinated with the State authorities, Red Cross personnel and other agencies.

Dr. Parran said today that all requirements for vaccines, serums and anti-toxins are being promptly met through shipments from all parts of the country. Some of the supplies are being sent by State Boards of Health and others are going direct into the flood areas from drug manufacturing houses. The heaviest calls for these supplies so far have come from Kentucky.

Medical officers reported to the Surgeon General that there will be need for additional forces of sanitary engineers in the near future, when the waters in the Ohio Valley recede, as serious problems of sanitation are confronted. Sanitary engineers now on duty are giving particular attention to the water supplies to prevent outbreaks of typhoid and other diseases.

Public Health Service medical officers are on special duty at Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, St. Louis, Memphis, Charleston, W. Va. Covington, Ashland, Paducah and Maysville, Ky. Sanitary engineers are on duty at Columbus, Charleston, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Jefferson City, Mo., Nashville and Little Rock.

Total shipments of biologic supplies from all sources have been: 688,276 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine, 222,191 doses of small pox vaccine, 52,140 doses of diphtheria anti-toxin, 66,570 doses of diphtheria toxoid, 6,851,870 units of influenza and pneumonia serum,, 10,655 doses of tetanus anti-toxin and 400 packages of various preventive and therapeutic products.

ALCOHOL TAX UNIT

All Alcohol Tax agents in flood areas have been instructed to devote their services and use their automobiles in relief work in cooperation with the Coast Guard, Red Cross and other agencies, In Louisville, Alcohol Tax agents have served with the military police; in Evansville, Ind., they are serving as aides to Capt. Leroy Reinburg, Coast Guard Commander, Enforcement work has been suspended generally in the flood area.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The Bureau of Narcotics has conducted a survey of supplies of codeine, required in the treatment of pneumonia and allied diseases. Supplies were found adequate. In some cases on account of the non-availability of records in flood areas it was necessary to expedite shipments through action of the Washington office.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Press Service
No. 9 - 48

Notice to Editors and Correspondents ~~and Editors~~

Press Service No. 9 -47, relative to the dedication of the new narcotic farm at Fort Worth Texas, and scheduled for release for Sunday morning newspapers, January 31, may be used in Saturday afternoon newspapers, January 30.

Press Service No. 9 - 47 , on Page 2, gave Feb. 9 as the date for opening of bids on a second group of buildings for the Fort Worth institution. The date of opening of these bids has since been postponed to Feb. 19.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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No. 9-48

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31

There are now operating with the Coast Guard Relief force approximately 2000 officers and men, including 300 navy personnel.

Recognizing the flood as one of the major catastrophes of this country, Read Admiral Waesche said, the Coast Guard is rendering every assistance humanly possible . Its officers and men and facilities will remain on the job as long as their services are required.

Today's developments included:

Ohio river at Evansville reported almost at a standstill by Capt. Reinburg, with a rise of .02 feet per hour. Land planes in the Evansville area were forced to discontinue use of the landing field at this point and are basing at St. Louis and Indianapolis.

Of the 23 large sea going craft ordered to the area, four have reported at Vicksburg and one at New Orleans.

Lifeboats from New York City are moving into Evansville for launching for use at points down the river. Lifeboats from the Great Lakes area were reported near Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Boats of all types reporting in the flood area today include:

Marietta, 24; Huntington, 27; Portsmouth, O., 4 ; Cincinnati, 10 ; Lawrenceburg, Ind., 5 ; Louisville, 18 ; Hazelton, Ind., 2; Vincennes, 1 ; Evansville, 76 ; Cairo, 30 and Memphis, 9 .

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Coast Guard

"With the movement downstream of the Coast Guard relief forces which have been operating in the upper Ohio, the ~~Coast Guard~~ service feels it will have ample boat facilities to care for the needs of the inhabitants along the dangerous sections of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers," Admiral Russell R.Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard declared today in reviewing reports from the eight flood districts set up by the Coast Guard, under Capt. Leroy Reinburg at Evansville, Ind.

Although conditions at Evansville are ~~[illegible]~~ still in the critical stage the situation in Ohio river sections above this point ~~are such as to~~ allows the Coast Guard to move its boats and other equipment farther down the ~~[illegible]~~ Ohio and the Missippi from Cairo to Memphis, where the ~~[illegible]~~ crest is expected next week.

~~The~~ Work of relief agencies in the Mississippi river sectors will be accomplished with greater dispatch, Admiral Waesche pointed out, ~~especially~~ because of the vast number of men and equipment that are now in the inundated areas. The service has dispatched 23 sea going cutters from Atlantic and Gulf ports to strategic points on the Mississippi. Boats now being withdrawn from various points are ordered to new fields only upon the advice as consultation with local relief agencies and with the American Red Cross.

"While the first Coast Guard boats sent to the Ohio river were mostly of the surfboat type," Admiral Waesche pointed out," the boats now moving into the Mississippi river for service at Memphis and Cairo, are of the heavy motor lifeboat type used in ocean rescue work, and ~~[illegible]~~ sea going cutters capable of carrying from 50 to 500 refugees in evacuation work. The first boats sent into the Ohio could accomodate from 15 to 50 persons."

~~m o r e~~

Dr. Parran announced that Dr. W. G. Workman and Dr. V. J. Dorset, of the National Institute of Health, both of whom are health laboratory technicians, skilled in making pneumonia typing tests, havebeen detailed to duty at Louisville. They are to be work in cooperation with others of Dr.Parran's staff now in that area, and with State Health officers.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, acting through Surgeon General Parran, today made available for service at Louisville five members of the New York City health engineering force. The Mayor informed Dr.Parran the ~~xxxx~~ engineering unit would arrange to go to Louisville at once and report to ~~Mayor Miller~~ Mayor Miller for duty. The New York Unit comprises: Chief Sanitary Engineer Richard H.Gould, Sanitary Engineer W.E.Donaldson, Sanitary Chemist William T. Carpenter, Sanitary Engineer F.E.Laverty and Bacteriologist Robert Shapiro.

Medical units,consisting of both doctors and nurses, working back into the rural sections, far removed from the principal relief centers, have found considerable sickness among flood ~~xxxxxxx~~ sufferers, todays reported indicated. Emergency measures have been taken to meetthis problem Efforts will be made to establish emergency hospital units to take care of people in these outlying areas.

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4202 Not. 244

Pureau Health Service

Adequate supplies of biologic products - vaccines, serums, anti-toxins, vaccination needles - are moving into the Ohio Valley flood area, from the nearest centers of supply to meet requirements of medcal offi cers, Federal State and local, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S.Public Health Service announced today.

Dr. Parran, under whose direction all orders and approvals for shipments of biologic supplies is coordinated, gave the following ~~xxxxxxx~~ totals of biologic products of all kinds shipped to all flood areas, ~~xxx~~ up to this date:

990,000 doses of typhoid vac cine, sufficient to vaccinate 330,000 people, figuring three doses for each individual.

249,000 smallpox vac cination points, sufficient to innoculate an equivalent number of persons.

11,600 doses of tetanus prophylactic anti-toxin, to take care of flood victims and relief workers injured during the flood crisis.

70,000 doses of diphtheria toxoids, primarily used to ~~prevent~~ treat ~~this disease among~~ children.

58,000,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin, in the application of which a single individual may receive as high as 20,000 units in treatment, depending upon the ~~severity~~ nature of the case.

17,400,000 units of pneumonia serum -- which is administered in large quantities of units, depending upon the requirements in individual cases.

In addition, large quantities ~~in relatively smaller volume, have been shipped~~ of scarlet fever serum, meningitis serum, influenza vaccine and vaccine for treatment of common colds, have been moved into all relief cen ters.

More

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Flood Memorandum No. 2 January 29, 1937.

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Sat. Jan. 30.
morning paper

9-49

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that in a redistribution of duties in the Treasury Department the responsibility of the Secretary with respect to the following bureaus and divisions will be exercised through the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wayne C. Taylor:

The Bureau of the Mint, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the office of the Treasurer of the United States, the office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt, the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and the Division of Savings Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, January 30, 1937.
1-29-37.

Press Service
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Up to this date, the following biologic shipments have gone into food relief centers and to hospital units:

1,126,000 doses of typhoid vaccine, 250,000 smallpox vaccination points, 16,000 doses of tetanus prophylactic anti-toxin, 70,000 doses of diphtheria toxoids, 60,000,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin, 17,400,000 units of pneumonia serum, 13,400 doses of influenza vaccine, 3,000 packages of scarlet fever serum, 4,250,000 doses of diphtheria prophylactic, ~~doxxxx~~ and large quantities of meningitis serum and vaccines for treatment of common colds.

Todays reports from all points indicated that the flood region is free of communicable disease epidemics. Medical officers, ~~the~~ these reports said, ~~said~~ are giving attention chiefly to scattered cases of pneumonia and common colds, principally the result of exposure. Widespread application of medical preventive measures has thus far checked outbreaks of serious disease conditions.

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Prior to his departure with other members of the President's committee via the Southern Railway for Memphis tomorrow morning ~~at 7 o'clock~~ Surgeon General Parran had completed a program to mobilize for duty in the flood areas the nation's best Sanitary Engineers, drawn from the ranks of Federal personnel and from State and City Boards of Health.

Dr. Parran said that 200 Sanitary Engineers now are on duty in the Ohio and Mississippi flood region. Most of them are concentrated in the affected River areas of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. About 40 ~~of these men~~ engineers have been detailed by State Health Officers and have been given temporary commissions as public health officers. The entire force has been recruited thus far from sections north of the Ohio. Standing by ready for immediate duty, ~~in the Ohio Valley and in the Mississippi valley also if the crisis demands, there~~ are scores of other engineers whose services have been offered by State Health Officers in southeastern, southwestern and western States. Arrangements have been made to transport these specialists by plane to points needed when the emergency demands.

Immunization of flood victims moved into camps, as well as of those in other places of refuge, has gone forward rapidly under direction of Federal and State medical officers, reports from field officers to the Surgeon General today indicated. Ample supplies of immunizing serums, vaccines and anti-toxins are being made available to doctors and hospital units in all localities. Adequate stocks of these biologic supplies as well as ~~reserve~~ reserve quantities of preventive medicines are being made available ~~currently~~ to meet current requirements, from stocks on hand at sources of supply.

Immediate Release

Treasury Department

Jan 30, 1936

Flood Memorandum #3

U. S. Public Health Service

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S.Public Health Service, member of the committee appointed by the President to survey the flood region, today outlined the following major points in the ~~immediate and future~~ medical and sanitation problems that confronts the Federal medical and engineering forces, cooperating with the American Red Cross, Works Progress Administration, the War Department, C.C.C. forces and State Departments of Health:

1 - Immediate medical and nursing care of flood sufferers who have fallen victims of illness of various kinds in concentration camps or other places of refuge. Adequate medical personnel is on duty in chief centers.

2 - Establishment of sanitary conditions in concentration camps, and in all localities affected by floods as waters recede and the "clean-up" progresses.

3 - Rehabilitation of municipal water supplies which were put out of commission and the application of purification methods under the direct supervision of sanitary engineers of the public health services of both Federal and State Governments, ~~cooperating with W.P.A. engineers, personnel~~

4 - Restoration to a safe health basis of the hundreds of milk pasteurization plants throughout the affected flood areas in the Ohio Valley, on both sides of the river.

5 - Thorough sanitary engineering clean-up and purification of private water supplies, such as wells, in areas bordering the Ohio River.

6 - Adequate check up and clean-up of sewage disposal systems.

7 - Survey and clean-up of water distribution system into homes with scientific tests of water in all areas to insure public safety.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 30, 1937

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FLOOD MEMORANDUM NO. 4 February 1, 1937.

Health conditions are generally good in the flood sections of the Ohio Valley. This was shown today by reports to the U.S. Public Health Service from field officers stationed in different districts.

There is a complete absence of epidemics of communicable diseases. In some flood areas, illness is slightly in excess of normal. A relatively small percentage of the cases are in the pneumonia and influenza group. The number of cases of sickness is remarkably small considering the large number of people affected by exposure and other unfavorable conditions.

Public Health officers are proceeding as rapidly as possible to complete the innoculation of flood sufferers in concentration camps and other refugee points, against the dangers of typhoid and smallpox. The special effort has been to immunize all people in flooded cities, villages and in rural communities, on both sides of the Ohio River, with anti-typhoid vaccine, following the breakdown and contamination of drinking water supplies.

As the waters recede, and the "clean-up" proceeds, every public and private water supply is being inspected. Scientific methods are being used to purify these sources of water supply. Portable chlorinators are being shipped into flood relief centers in large quantities.

Hospital equipment is beinc concentrated at Memphis for possible use in caring for refugees.

Additional personnel of Sanitary Engineers from State Departments of Health are being recruited and requested to stand by for orders if they are needed in the forthcoming "cleaning-up" of cities and towns.

Quarantine boats from various Gulf stations of the U.S. Public Health Service are being concentrated at at New Orleans and Memphis for possible duty.

Conditions in flood regions and emergency steps taken to meet varying situations, as shown by todays reports, are summarized below:

Sikeston, Mo. U.S. Public Health Service Sanitary Engineer L.H. Male said: Flood conditions not acute, unless levee near New Madrid breaks. No public water supply out of commission. WPA labor disinfecting private water supplies. Sanitary engineers directing preventive program in 8 counties.

Lexington, Ky. A total of 467 prisoners from State Reformatory, at Frankfort, are being cared for at U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington. Overcrowded beyond capacity. Supplementing Federal guard force, a force from National Guard called in for proper custody of State prisoners. Of the 922 regular inmates of the hospital, 260 are ill of influenza. State prisoners segregated.

Maysville, Ky. Dr. H.F. Fraser, U.S. Public Health medical officer, reported: Over 90 per cent of inhabitants innoculated for typhoid. People in neighboring villages being innoculated. Sanitary engineers chlorinating individual cisterns, rapidly as possible. As water recedes buildings are inspected, and if dangerous, are posted.

Louisville, Ky. Dr. Robert Olesen, Asst. Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, reported: County health units in dry areas have moved to flood sections for duty. Temporary hospitals for sick in charge of competent physicians and nurses established at many points. Similar service provided in refugee camps. Some evidence of excess meningitis in southeastern Kentucky. Best information discloses general disease rate only slightly above normal, the excess being due to pneumonia and chronic illness. General health in refugee camps is satisfactory. Medical and nursing service apparently ample. Sanitary Engineer Hoskins expects Louisville's crippled water system to resume operation by Wednesday.

Indianapolis, Ind. Four Sanitary Engineers, loaned by Michigan State Health officer, arrived and are on duty in flood zone.

Forest City, Ark. U.S. Public Health Service Sanitary Engineer H.N. Old, reported: Health program organized for conditions expected with the crest of flood reaching critical points Wednesday to Friday. Trumann, Ark., water system is only public water supply in this area out of commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. C.C. Applewhite, U.S. Public Health Service medical officer, reported: No abnormal number of cases of illness in flooded area. A few cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, chickenpox, influenza and pneumonia have been reported. Most of illness of minor nature. Sanitary engineers completed plans for "clean-up" as waters subside in flood areas. Large squads of WPA relief workers will be employed in restoring sanitary conditions.

Augusta, Ky. Evacuated refugees moved to camps in higher ground have been innoculated for typhoid.

Vanceburg, Ky. Private wells used for water supply has been chlorinated. Rehabilitation of homes proceeding slowsly.

Newport, Ky. Approximately 3,500 doses of typhoid vaccine given residents. Dwellings cannot be re-occupied unless health department permits. General health conditions excellent.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal buildings at Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio; Catlettsburg, Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky; Parkersburg, W. Virginia; and New Albany, Ind., are flooded to depths of from 3 to 11 feet above the first floor level. Buildings all along the Ohio Valley report flooded basements. The exact damage cannot be ascertained until the flood recedes. Negotiations are already under way with WPA authorities for "clean-up" work and orders have been issued to Procurement field engineers to have necessary temporary repair work done as an emergency matter so that operation of buildings may be resumed immediately.

Old Federal buildings at Portsmouth, Ohio, Clarksburg, Tenn and Louisville, Ky. have been turned over for relief work, housing of refugees, etc. At Lexington the old Federal building is being used for housing a portion of the prisoners evacuated from the Frankfort reformatory.

COAST GUARD

Lieut. George Bowerman, flying a V-150 plane, left Bolling Field, Washington, this afternoon, with a supply of 20,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine for Louisville. The supply of vaccine was furnised by the Army Medical Center in Washington.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Washington

FLOOD MEMORANDUM NO. 5. February 2, 1937.

Water systems in 94 cities and towns with a combined population of 1,401,756 people, are entirely out of commission, by being submerged by water in States affected by floods, todays report to the U.S. Public Health Service disclosed.

In 21 other cities and towns with total populations of 207,000, the water systems have been restored to operation, under the supervision of U.S. Public Health sanitary engineers and localhealth officers.

In cities where water systems are out commission, drinking water is being supplied from tank cars or trucks or is being pumped from wells that have been chlorinated under supervision of medical officers and sanitary engineers.

The Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service now has at work in seven States of the flood area, 159 Public Health specialists -- medical officers, sanitary engineers andsanitarians. This force is working closely with those of other Federal and State cooperating agencies. Among those on duty in various relief centers are 40 Sanitary Engineers recruited from State Departments of Health and 78 Sanitarians from Works Progress Administration projects.

Health conditions throughout the flood area continue to be very satisfactory, all of todays reports indicated. Disease incidence remains about normal. A slight increase in pneumonia, reported from some districts, prevails mostly among elderly people or as a result of chronic illness.

Medical preventive programs now being carried forward rapidly in all flood districts, through the vaccination of entire populations of affected cities and towns to combat the dangers of typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria and other diseases, is expected to keep thedisease rate at a low mark.

On the basis of medical experience gained in previous floods, through similar disease-prevention measures, it is not anticipated that there will be any serious disease outbreaks of communicable type.

Medical units in all centers are being supplied with abundant shipments of vaccines, anti-toxins and serums. Shipments of biologic products have been moving into the flood states by plane and rail sufficient to meet all requirements.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, February 2, 1937. 9-50
2/1/37

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Taylor announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated February 3 and maturing November 3, 1937, which were offered on January 29, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 1.

The total amount applied for was $191,855,000, of which $50,385,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.760, equivalent to a rate of about 0.316 percent per annum, to 99.694, equivalent to a rate of about 0.404 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.696 and the average rate is about 0.401 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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During 1935 there were 35 convictions and seven acquittals in income tax cases; 73 convictions and 15 acquittals in other cases.

Tax evaders, as in previous years, represented widely varied lines of business and professional life and operators in such illegal activities as policy and lottery operators, bootleggers and illicitly produced oil and gasoline.

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Value	$517,834	$47,021
Total value of all seizures	$658,720	$72,524

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In addition to the individual operations of the service listed above, the Coast Guard participated in operations with other law enforcement agencies during 1936 which resulted in the seizure of 8 vessels, 49 vehicles, 275 stills, 171 arrests and the apprehension of 10 aliens. The total value of property seized in these joint operations was $55,460.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Total Customs seizures during 11 months of 1936, including the liquor and narcotic seizures reported separately, numbered 11,600, valued at $1,591,601. The seizures for the same period in 1935 numbered 17,272, valued at $1,655,963. Arrests during the entire year 1936 were 758 as against 1,005 in 1935.

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The quantity of mash seized in connection with illicit stills, regarded as the best available index of non-tax paid output, showed a 29 per cent decrease as compared with 1935, and the quantity of spirits seized showed an even greater decrease. Following are comparative statistics.

	1935	1936
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Distilled spirits seized (Gals.)	904,295	589,823
Mash seized (Gals.)	19,024,225	13,564,562
Automobiles seized	4,608	4,397
Trucks seized	563	489
Value of property seized	$4,993,232	$4,249,856
Persons arrested	33,804	31,302

Although important captures of alcohol laden smuggling craft were made early in the year, just prior to the abandonment of this traffic, Customs statistics show a notable decrease in liquor seizures. Following is a comparison covering the first 11 months of each calendar year:

	1935	1936
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Value	$990,674	$405,620
Boats seized in liquor cases	48	14
Value	$120,714	$108,070
Automobiles seized in liquor cases (value)	$ 42,994	$ 9,908
Airplanes seized in liquor cases (1 each year)	$ 1,850	$ 500

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

Reduced seizures and increased prices on the illicit narcotic market featured 1936 operations of the Bureau of Narcotics in enforcing the Harrison Act and allied statutes. Following are comparative statistics of the last two years:

		1935	1936
Violations reported (11 months)		5,818	5,180
Convictions (10 months)		2,560	2,362
Sentences (in years)		4,689	4,003
Fines		$171,510	$110,104
Purchases and seizures (12 months)			
Crude opium	Ounces	917	589
Smoking opium	"	3,856	465
Medicinal opium	"	20	25
Morphine	"	839	167
Heroin	"	1,448	666
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Average prices of narcotic drugs on the illicit market (per ounce)			
Morphine		$65-$100	$60-$145
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Prepared opium (per 5-tael tin)		$100-$125	$65-$125

Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger reported:

"The trend of the traffic during 1936 indicated:

"1 Increasing adulteration of heroin.

"2 Further shortage in the illicit traffic.

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Narcotics seizures by the Bureau of Customs, which is charged with preventing illegal entry into this country, indicated increased efforts to smuggle drugs. Following are statistics for the first eleven months of each calendar year:

	1935	1936
Narcotics seized (ounces)	10,596	13,325
Value	$90,799	$104,220
Automobiles seized in narcotic cases	102	95

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, February 7, 1937.
2-4-37.

Press Service
No. 9-51

Further coordination of operations by Treasury Department law enforcement agencies and the launching of intensified concerted efforts to combat narcotic smuggling were outstanding developments of the work of these services during the calendar year 1936.

For the purpose of facilitating cooperative work, each of the services operating throughout the United States has 15 districts, covering identical territory, and with a few exceptions, each has its headquarters offices in the same cities. These cities are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Atlanta, Louisville, Cleveland, Chicago, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle. In the greater number of these cities the Coast Guard also is represented by officers designated as coordinators.

Further coordination has been secured by transferring the personnel of the Customs Border Patrol, which formerly operated under individual Collectors of Customs, to the Customs Agency Service, the investigative branch of the Bureau of Customs.

The intensified drive against narcotics smuggling saw a large number of Coast Guard vessels, including some of the new 327-foot cutters, and additional personnel sent to strategic points on the Pacffic, and appropriate steps taken on varied fronts to meet other phases of the narcotics problem.

Other accomplishments during the recent year included:

The virtual disappearance from the Atlantic Coast of foreign alcohol smuggling vessels.

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Increasing success in combatting tax evasion.

The following resume presents some of the work of the agencies during the year.

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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1937.

	Date of Failure	Total disbursements including Offsets allowed	Per cent Total disbursements to total Liabilities	Per cent dividends declared to all Claimants
First National Bank of Gulfport, Miss.	8-9-32	$1,116,791.00	47.65	11.0287
Montour Nat'l Bank, Montour Falls, N.Y.	5-1-36	24,310.00	102.04	102,0971
City National Bank, Spokane, Wash.	11-20-30	192,418.00	75.35	76,80273
Farmers Nat'l Bank, Fairfax, S. D.	2-1-34	11,217.00	36.07	21.179

NOTE: Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another Bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold. This applies to each of the four banks named above.

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	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Nat'l Bank of Shawneetown, Shawneetown, Ill. 2/	9-21-34	$ 293,274.00	106.15	111.25
Peoples National Bank, Bronson, Mich. 2/	5-9-34	310,635.00	105.97	109.8
First National Bank, Ransom, Ill. 2/	11-1-33	149,924.00	106.52	108.44
Hopewell Nat'l Bank, Hopewell, Pa.	12-3-31	221,935.00	99.68	100.
First National Bank, Letcher, S. Dak.	9-27-32	61,996.00	57.58	6.9
First National Bank, Caruthersville, Mo.	12-18-30	404,020.00	83.05	76.52
Chevy Chase Svgs. Bank, Washington, D. C. 2/	11-15-33	903,172.00	105.73	108.
First National Bank, Auburndale, Florida	5-15-29	149,871.00	41.14	15.
First National Bank, Floyd, Iowa	1-9-31	133,890.00	72.72	66.88
Citizens National Bank, Wilmington, Ohio	3-9-31	515,209.00	77.88	72.32
First-Exchange Nat'l Bk., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1-19-29	942,560.00	91.57	88.2
First National Bank, Graettinger, Iowa 2/	10-30-33	151,539.00	101.47	103.6
Peoples Nat'l Bk.of Winston, Winston-Salem, N.C.	6-29-31	539,633.00	46.10	17.535
Morris National Bank, Morris, Minnesota 2/	1-2-34	199,742.00	86.52	73.89
First National Bank, Humboldt, Iowa 2/	10-24-33	955,710.00	101.6	102.65
Third National Bank, New London, Ohio	7-20-31	374,973.00	84.41	84.17

2/ Formerly in Conservatorship.

an additional dividend of 2.0971 per cent. Total disbursements under this Receivership aggregated $24,310.00, representing 102.04 per cent of total liabilities.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, Spokane, Washington.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed November 20, 1930 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (~~Old National Bank and Union Trust Company, Spokane~~ (The Assuming bank)) amounted to 76.80273 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this Receivership aggregated $192,418.00, representing 75.35 per cent of total liabilities.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, Fairfax, South Dakota.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed February 1, 1934 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (~~The Farmers National Bank of Fairfax~~ (The Assuming bank)) amounted to 21.179 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this Receivership aggregated $11,217.00, representing 36.07 per cent of total liabilities.

in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership January 2, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received 73.89 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $199,742.00, representing 86.52 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Humboldt, Iowa

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership October 24, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received 100 per cent principal with interest amounting to an additional dividend of 2.65 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $955,710.00, representing 101.6 per cent of total liabilities.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, New London, Ohio.

This bank was placed in Receivership July 20, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received 84.17 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $374,973.00, representing 84.41 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GULFPORT, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed August 9, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (The assuming bank) amounted to 11.0287 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this Receivership aggregated $1,116,791.00 (derived mainly from the sale of collateral) or 47.65 per cent of total liabilities.

MONTOUR NATIONAL BANK, Montour Falls, New York.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed May 1, 1936 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (Montour National Bank (The assuming bank)) amounted to 100 per cent principal with interest amounting to

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Auburndale, Florida.

This bank was placed in Receivership May 15, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $149,871.00 representing 41.14 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 15 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Floyd, Iowa.

This bank was placed in Receivership January 9,1931. Depositors and other creditors received 66.88 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $133,890.00, representing 72.72 per cent of total liabilities.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, Ohio.

This bank was placed in Receivership March 9,1931. Depositors and other creditors received 72.32 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $515,209.00, representing 77.88 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST-EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

This bank was placed in Receivership January 19,1929. Depositors and other creditors received 88.2 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed aggregated $942,560.00, representing 91.57 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Graettinger, Iowa.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership October 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received 100 per cent principal, with interest XXXXXX amounting to an additional dividend of 3.6 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $151,539.00, representing 101.47 per cent of total liabilities.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF WINSTON, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

This bank was placed in Receivership June 29, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $539,633.00 representing 46.10 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 17.535 per cent of their claims.

MORRIS NATIONAL BANK, Morris, Minnesota.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed

$1,571.00 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Ransom, Illinois.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership November 1, 1933. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 8.44 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $149,924.00, and the stockholders received the sum of $1,790.00 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

HOPEWELL NATIONAL BANK, Hopewell, Pennsylvania.

This bank was placed in Receivership December 3, 1931. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $221,935.00, representing 99.68 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Letcher, South Dakota.

This bank was placed in Receivership September 27, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $61,996.00 representing 57.58 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 6.9 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Caruthersville, Missouri.

This bank was placed in Receivership December 18,1930. Depositors and other creditors were paid 76.52 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $404,020.00, representing 83.05 per cent of total liabilities.

CHEVY CHASE SAVINGS BANK, Washington, D. C.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership November 15, 1933. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 8 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $903,172.00 and the stockholders received the sum of $7,950.00 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington.

Press Service
No. 9-52

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS Feb 10-1937

J. F. T. O'CONNOR, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 20 receiverships during January, 1937, making a total of 571 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the so-called Banking Holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 571 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $168,759,511.00, or an average return of 76.40 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 62.18 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of January, 1937 amounted to $3,319,430.00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16,1933 to January 31, 1937 amounted to $762,952,332.00.

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NATIONAL BANK OF SHAWNEETOWN, Shawneetown, Illinois.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership September 21, 1934. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 11.25 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $293,274.00, and the stockholders received the sum of $475.00 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, Bronson, Michigan.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership May 9, 1934. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal with interest in full amounting to an additional dividend of 9.8 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $310,635.00, and the stockholders received the sum of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, February 10, 1937.
2-4-37.

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This bank was placed in receivership December 3, 1931. Depositors and other creditors were paid 100 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $221,935.00, representing 99.68 per cent of total liabilities.

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This bank was placed in receivership January 19, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received 88.2 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed aggregated $942,560.00, representing 91.57 per cent of total liabilities.

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This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditorsreceived 100 per cent principal, with interest amounting to an additional dividend of 3.6 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $151,539.00, representing 101.47 per cent of total liabilities.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF WINSTON, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

This bank was placed in receivership June 29, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $539,633.00 representing 46.10 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 17.535 per cent of their claims.

MORRIS NATIONAL BANK, Morris, Minnesota.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933 and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 2, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received 73.89 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $199,742.00, representing 86.52 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Humboldt, Iowa.

This bank did not reopen after the banking holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 24, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received 100 per cent principal with interest amounting to an additional dividend of 2.65 per cent. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $955,710.00, representing 101.6 per cent of total liabilities.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, New London, Ohio.

This bank was placed in receivership July 20, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received 84.17 per cent principal. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, aggregated $374,973.00, representing 84.41 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GULFPORT, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed August 9, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (The assuming bank) amounted to 11.0287 per cent principal. Total disbursements under

this receivership aggregated $1,116,791.00 (derived mainly from the sale of collateral) or 47.65 per cent of total liabilities.

MONTOUR NATIONAL BANK, Montour Falls, New York.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed May 1, 1936 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (The assuming bank) amounted to 100 per cent principal with interest amounting to an additional dividend of 2.0971 per cent. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $24,310.00, representing 102.04 per cent of total liabilities.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, Spokane, Washington.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed November 20, 1930 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (The assuming bank) amounted to 76.80273 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $192,418.00, representing 75.35 per cent of total liabilities.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, Fairfax, South Dakota.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed February 1, 1934 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (The assuming bank) amounted to 21.179 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $11,217.00, representing 36.07 per cent of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Nat'l Bank of Shawneetown, Shawneetown, Ill. 2/	9-21-34	$ 293,274.00	106.15	111.25
Peoples National Bank, Bronson, Mich. 2/	5-9-34	310,635.00	105.97	109.8
First National Bank, Ransom, Ill. 2/	11-1-33	149,924.00	106.52	108.44
Hopewell Nat'l Bank, Hopewell, Pa.	12-3-31	221,935.00	99.68	100.
First National Bank, Letcher, S. Dak.	9-27-32	61,996.00	57.58	6.9
First National Bank, Caruthersville, Mo.	12-18-30	404,020.00	83.05	76.52
Chevy Chase Svgs. Bank, Washington, D. C. 2/	11-15-33	903,172.00	105.73	108.
First National Bank, Auburndale, Florida	5-15-29	149,871.00	41.14	15.
First National Bank, Floyd, Iowa	1-9-31	133,890.00	72.72	66.88
Citizens National Bank, Wilmington, Ohio	3-9-31	515,209.00	77.88	72.32
First-Exchange Nat'l Bk., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1-19-29	942,560.00	91.57	88.2
First National Bank, Graettinger, Iowa 2/	10-30-33	151,539.00	101.47	103.6
Peoples Nat'l Bk.of Winston, Winston-Salem, N.C.	6-29-31	539,633.00	46.10	17.535
Morris National Bank, Morris, Minnesota 2/	1-2-34	199,742.00	86.52	73.89
First National Bank, Humbolt, Iowa 2/	10-24-33	955,710.00	101.6	102.65
Third National Bank, New London, Ohio	7-20-31	374,973.00	84.41	84.17

2/ Formerly in Conservatorship.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1937.

	Date of Failure	Total disbursements including Offsets allowed	Per cent Total disbursements to total Liabilities	Per cent dividends declared to all Claimants
First National Bank of Gulfport, Miss.	8-9-32	$1,116,791.00	47.65	11.0287
Montour Nat'l Bank, Montour Falls, N.Y.	5-1-36	24,310.00	102.04	102.0971
City National Bank, Spokane, Wash.	11-20-30	192,418.00	75.35	76.80273
Farmers Nat'l Bank, Fairfax, S. D.	2-1-34	11,217.00	36.07	21.179

NOTE: Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another Bank. Receivership for purpose of collecting assessment upon stockholders to enable payment of deficit in assets sold. This applies to each of the four banks named above.

Statement of United States Savings Bonds Sales at the
Fifty Largest Offices from March 1, 1935, through Dec. 31, 1936.

OFFICE	MATURITY VALUE OF SALES
Chicago, Illinois	35,611,666.00
New York, N. Y.	26,526,225.00
Detroit, Michigan	12,459,416.00
St. Louis, Missouri	10,834.905.00
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10,660,274.00
Minneapolis, Minnesota	9,881,505.00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	9,493,195.00
Cleveland, Ohio	8,889,258.00
Kansas City, Missouri	8,514.968.00
Los Angeles, California	7,210,662.00
Boston, Massachusetts	6,616,384.00
Denver, Colorado	5,796,941.00
St. Paul, Minnesota	5,693,989.00
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	5,361,001.00
Portland, Oregan	5,184,000.00
Baltimore, Maryland	5,124,025.00
Omaha, Nebraska	5,043,334.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,923,191.00
Brooklyn, New York	4,895,459.00
Seattle, Washington	4,453,351.00
Indianapolis, Indiana	4,279,000.00
San Francisco, California	4,155,433.00
Des Moines, Iowa	3,580,967.00
Columbus, Ohio	3,017,775.00
Louisville, Kentucky	3,016,450.00
Dallas, Texas	2,813,768.00
Houston, Texas	2,581,717.00
Toledo, Ohio	2,459,441.00
Newark, New Jersey	2,387,486.00
New Orleans, Louisiana	2,376,691.00
Memphis, Tennessee	2,176,650.00
Dayton, Ohio	2,171,271.00
Buffalo, New York	1,861,725.00
Atlanta, Georgia	1,825,525.00
Richmond, Virginia	1,803,925.00
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1,538,102.00
Oakland, California	1,412,972.00
Ft. Worth, Texas	1,277,941.00
Akron, Ohio	1,241,760.00
Rochester, New York	1,183,157.00
Jersey City	980,416.00
Providence, Rhode Island	825,800.00
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	715,108.00
Syracuse, New York	681,216.00
Nashville, Tennessee	619,225.00
Hartford, Connecticut	602,841.00
New Haven, Connecticut	581,050.00
Albany, New York	540,618.00
Springfield, Ohio	323,816.00
*Washington, D. C.	15,762,939.00
*Includes a portion of mail orders.	$261,968,549.00

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Statement of United States Savings Bonds Sales from March 1, 1935 through December 31, 1936.

State	Maturity Value of Total Sales
Illinois	$72,337,850
New York	49,021,675
Ohio	42,520,050
Pennsylvania	38,112,825
Iowa	35,635,750
Missouri	35,466,900
Minnesota	33,454,625
Michigan	30,251,575
California	29,018,800
Texas	27,855,400
Indiana	25,711,875
Wisconsin	25,605,575
Kansas	25,573,800
Nebraska	18,480,425
Massachusetts	12,754,750
New Jersey	12,233,050
Oklahoma	12,100,275
Washington	11,890,475
Colorado	9,866,700
Kentucky	9,360,375
Oregon	9,084,850
North Carolina	8,940,100
Virginia	8,340,650
Maryland	7,676,225
West Virginia	7,664,500
Tennessee	7,475,900
Montana	7,389,800
Florida	7,221,175
Georgia	7,131,975
North Dakota	6,333,375
Louisiana	5,721,425
Arkansas	5,445,850
South Dakota	5,399,125
Mississippi	5,292,025
Alabama	4,574,125
South Carolina	3,870,275
Connecticut	3,513,150
Maine	2,711,600
Idaho	2,071,075
Utah	1,993,625
Wyoming	1,828,000
New Mexico	1,694,825
Arizona	1,681,850
New Hampshire	1,462,150
Rhode Island	1,393,100
Vermont	1,328,575
Nevada	925,975
Delaware	557,075
* Dist. of Columbia	34,200,775
	$720,175,900

* Includes a portion of mail orders.

Savings Bonds are sold is the $100, maturity value, bond, which accounts for approximately 32.46 percent of all the bonds sold. The $25 unit is next in popularity with approximately 23.12 percent. Then follows the $50 unit with 19.37 percent. The $1,000 bond is next in order being more popular than the $500 unit and accounting for approximately 15.73 percent of the total sales, while the $500 unit accounts for 9.32 percent of the total sales.

Sales of United States Savings Bonds in the 50 larger cities and in the several states and possessions from March 1, 1935, to ~~February~~ January 1, 1937, arranged in order of their total sales for this entire period were:

The Secretary stated that tabulation of sales by states to the end of the year 1936 shows that the State of Illinois leads the United States with a maturity value sale of $72,337,850. New York State is second with a maturity value sale of $49,021,675. Ohio is third, then follows Pennsylvania, with Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota next in order. Michigan takes the eighth place, while California, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska follow in close succession.

The sales of United States Savings Bonds in the 50 leading cities show Chicago well in the lead with a maturity value sale of $35,611,666 from March 1, 1935, to January 1, 1937. New York is not a very close second with only $26,526,225. The total sales for the 50 leading cities amounted, on January 1, 1937, to $261,968,549, maturity value.

Tabulations of sales made during the last quarter of the year 1936 indicate that men are buying approximately 23.12 percent of the total of Savings Bonds sold; while coowners--mostly man and wife who buy these bonds jointly--account for 32.43 percent; and women, for approximately 17.14 percent. A beneficiary is named in about 8.61 percent of the bonds sold. Banks are buying about 8.75 percent, and the rest of the sales are to corporations, associations, and trust funds.

The small towns and rural America purchase in excess of 31.90 percent of the total amount of bonds sold each month; and towns from 10,000 to 25,000 population, about 9.94 percent; while cities from 25,000 to 100,000, buy approximately 13.72 percent. The metropolitan cities of 100,000 or more, account for about 44.44 percent of the total sales of Savings Bonds each month.

The most popular unit of the five denominations in which United States

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, February 8, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-53

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that the sale of United States Savings Bonds since March 1, 1935, when these bonds were made available, to February 1st of this year has reached a total of $862,781,212, maturity value. This is a daily average of $1,472,322, maturity value, for each of the 586 business days elapsed.

These bonds were bought by approximately 750,000 individual investors, and approximately 60,000 investors--over 50 percent of whom are repeat purchasers--are now buying United States Savings Bonds each month.

The sale of Savings Bonds for the year 1935 amounted to $259,000,824, maturity value. For the year 1936 the sales were $473,515,140--an increase of approximately 82.8 percent. The January sales of this year were in excess of $130,000,000, maturity value--more than twice the sales of the corresponding month last year.

The highest total for daily sales was reached on January 4th of this year with the receipt by the Treasurer of the United States of $6,230,330 from post offices selling these bonds throughout the country. In addition and on the same day the Treasurer received direct-by-mail orders accompanied with cash representing $1,319,425, maturity value--or a total sale for this single day of January 4th of $9,626,532, maturity value, of United States Savings Bonds.

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The most popular unit of the five denominations in which United States Savings Bonds are sold is the $100, maturity value, bond, which accounts for approximately 32.46 percent of all the bonds sold. The $25 unit is next in popularity with approximately 23.12 percent. Then follows the $50 unit with 19.37 percent. The $1,000 bond is next in order being more popular than the $500 unit and accounting for approximately 15.73 percent of the total sales, while the $500 unit accounts for 9.32 percent of the total sales.

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Pennsylvania	38,112,825
Iowa	35,635,750
Missouri	35,466,900
Minnesota	33,454,625
Michigan	30,251,575
California	29,018,800
Texas	27,855,400
Indiana	25,711,875
Wisconsin	25,605,575
Kansas	25,573,800
Nebraska	18,480,425
Massachusetts	12,754,750
New Jersey	12,233,050
Oklahoma	12,100,275
Washington	11,890,475
Colorado	9,866,700
Kentucky	9,360,375
Oregon	9,084,850
North Carolina	8,940,100
Virginia	8,340,650
Maryland	7,676,225
West Virginia	7,664,500
Tennessee	7,475,900
Montana	7,389,800
Florida	7,221,175
Georgia	7,131,975
North Dakota	6,333,375
Louisiana	5,721,425
Arkansas	5,445,850
South Dakota	5,399,125
Mississippi	5,292,025
Alabama	4,574,125
South Carolina	3,870,275
Connecticut	3,513,150
Maine	2,711,600
Idaho	2,071,075
Utah	1,993,625
Wyoming	1,828,000
New Mexico	1,694,825
Arizona	1,681,850
New Hampshire	1,462,150
Rhode Island	1,393,100
Vermont	1,328,575
Nevada	925,975
Delaware	557,075
*Dist. of Columbia	34,200,775
	$720,175,900

*Includes a portion of mail orders.

Statement of United States Savings Bonds Sales at the Fifty Largest Offices from March 1, 1935, through December 31, 1936.

OFFICE	MATURITY VALUE OF SALES
Chicago, Illinois	$ 35,611,666.00
New York, N.Y.	26,526,225.00
Detroit, Michigan	12,459,416.00
St. Louis, Missouri	10,834,905.00
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10,660,274.00
Minneapolis, Minnesota	9,881,505.00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	9,493,195.00
Cleveland, Ohio	8,889,258.00
Kansas City, Missouri	8,514,968.00
Los Angeles, California	7,210,662.00
Boston, Massachusetts	6,616,384.00
Denver, Colorado	5,796,941.00
St. Paul, Minnesota	5,693,989.00
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	5,361,001.00
Portland, Oregon	5,184,000.00
Baltimore, Maryland	5,124,025.00
Omaha, Nebraska	5,043,334.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,923,191.00
Brooklyn, New York	4,895,459.00
Seattle, Washington	4,453,351.00
Indianapolis, Indiana	4,279,000.00
San Francisco, California	4,155,433.00
Des Moines, Iowa	3,580,967.00
Columbus, Ohio	3,017,775.00
Louisville, Kentucky	3,016,450.00
Dallas, Texas	2,813,768.00
Houston, Texas	2,581,717.00
Toledo, Ohio	2,459,441.00
Newark, New Jersey	2,387,486.00
New Orleans, Louisiana	2,376,691.00
Memphis, Tennessee	2,176,650.00
Dayton, Ohio	2,171,271.00
Buffalo, New York	1,861,725.00
Atlanta, Georgia	1,825,525.00
Richmond, Virginia	1,803,925.00
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1,538,102.00
Oakland, California	1,412,972.00
Ft. Worth, Texas	1,277,941.00
Akron, Ohio	1,241,760.00
Rochester, New York	1,183,157.00
Jersey City, New Jersey	980,416.00
Providence, Rhode Island	825,800.00
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	715,108.00
Syracuse, New York	681,216.00
Nashville, Tennessee	619,225.00
Hartford, Connecticut	602,841.00
New Haven, Connecticut	581,050.00
Albany, New York	540,618.00
Springfield, Ohio	323,816.00
* Washington, D.C.	15,762,939.00
* Includes a portion of mail orders	$261,968,549.00

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 9, 1937.
2/8/37

Press Service
9-54

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated February 10 and maturing November 10, 1937, which were offered on February 5, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 8.

The total amount applied for was $179,465,000, of which $50,025,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.742, equivalent to a rate of about 0.340 percent per annum, to 99.707, equivalent to a rate of about 0.386 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.717 and the average rate is about 0.373 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 9, 1937.
2-8-37.

Press Service
No. 9-54

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ooOoo

the President of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America. Mr. Nettleship is a prominent numismatist.

Mr. Owen Johnson, of Stockbridge, Mass., author and novelist. (Wrote "Stover at Yale".) Was a candidate for Congress on Democratic ticket in last election. Defeated by Mr. Treadway.

Dr. F. S. Holbrook, Division of Weights and Measures, of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. Dr. Holbrook will take with him the official weights belonging to the Philadelphia Mint, which have been at the Bureau of Standards this week for calibrating, and which will be the ones used by the Commission.

Hon. James H. Hurley, for many years mayor of Willimantic, Conn., prominent retail merchant. (His wife is also active in public affairs, serving in the state legislature at present.)

Judge John H. Druffel, of Cincinnati, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Ohio.

Captain Louis H. Schmidt, retired business man of Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of Currency, ex-officio member.

Hon. O. B. Dickinson, Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who is also an ex-officio member.

Mr. Joseph S. Buford, Chief Assayer of the United States Assay Office in New York, ex-officio member.

Other members appointed by the President, but who will not be able to attend are:

Mr. Ralph B. Strassburger, owner of the Norristown Herald-Times, Norristown, Pa.

Mr. Stanton Sanson, president of the Ajax Hosiery Mills, of Phoenixville, Pa.

Mr. Gustave J. S. White, wealthy real estate man, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Wayne Johnson, of the law firm of Johnson and Shores, of New York.

Mr. Matthew McCloskey, prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

E.K.W.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

Feb. 8, 1937

Memorandum for Mr. Gaston:

The Annual Assay Commission, which meets at the United States Mint at Philadelphia on Wednesday, February tenth, at 10:00 o'clock, is one of the oldest and most dignified institutions in the government. It has been meeting annually since the time of George Washington.

At all United States Mints, out of every delivery of coin from the coining room to the Superintendent of the Mint, a certain number of coins are required by law to be taken out by the Superintendent in the presence of the Assayer, for test by this Commission, which determines whether they conform to legal requirements as to their weight and fineness.

The law specifies that each coin must be wrapped carefully, in such a way as to protect it from attrition; that it be placed in an envelope and sealed, in the presence of Mint officers, and that a record of the place of coinage, date, number, denomination and other pertinent facts, be written on the envelope. The assay coins are then locked in the "pyx" box, and carefully safeguarded until time to send them to the Philadelphia Mint for the 'annual trial of coins'.

Members of the Annual Assay Commission are appointed by the President. Those designated to serve this year are:

Mrs. J. Gustavus Whitely, of Baltimore. Mrs. Whitely, a former congresswoman, active in civic affairs, is also an author. Her latest book is "Washington, and His Aides-de-Camp".

Mrs. Katharine Elkus White, Redbank, N. J., is also active in civic and in welfare work in her city. She is the daughter of the former Ambassador to Turkey, Hon. Abram I. Elkus, who served under Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, of New York. Mrs. Leach was formerly President of the League of Women Voters, and managed the campaign of Mrs. O'Day for Congress. Mrs. Leach is the wife of the editor of Forum. (She will not be able to attend the sessions of the Commission.)

Mr. Charles G. Meyer, of New York, president of the Meyer-Cord Realty Company, one of the largest real estate firms in America.

Mr. Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., Assistant to

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Fred - uncle Robert

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, has notified all members of the Commission that the the annual meeting will be at the United States Mint at Philadelphia Wednesday, February 10, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The test of the coinage by an Assay Commission has been an annual event since the establishment of the Mint in 1792. At all United States Mints, out of each delivery of coin, it is required by law that a certain number of coins be taken out by the Superintendent in the presence of the Assayer. These coins are sealed in an envelope and locked in the "pyx" box for the annual "trial of coins" at the Philadelphia Mint.

Dr. Holbrook of the Division of Weights and Measures of the National Bureau of Standards will take from Washington to Philadelphia the official weights of the Philadelphia Mint which have been calibrated at the Bureau of Standards during the past week. These will be used in testing the coins produced during the past year.

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Immediate

9-55

The following citizens have been appointed by the President as members of the Annual Assay Commission:

Mrs. J. Gustavus Whitely, Baltimore.

Mrs. Katherine Elkus White, Redbank N. J.

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, New York.

Charles G. Meyer, New York.

Charles F. Nebleship, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

Owen Johnson, Stockbridge, Mass.

Dr. F. S. Holbrook, Washington, D. C.

James H. Hurley, Willimantic, Conn.

Judge John H. Druffel, Cincinnati,

Capt. Louis H. Schmidt, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Ralph B. Strassburger, Norristown, Pa.

Stanton Sanson, Phoenixville, Pa.,

Gustave J. S. White, Newport, R. I.

Wayne Johnson, New York.

Matthew Mc Closkey, Philadelphia.

In addition to those named above the following are ex-officio members of the commission:

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

O. B. Dickinson, Judge of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Joseph S. Buford, Chief Assayer of the United States Assay Office in New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, February 9, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-55

The following citizens have been appointed by the President as members of the Annual Assay Commission:

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Mrs. Katharine Elkus White, Red Bank, N.J.,

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, New York,

Charles G. Meyer, New York,

Charles F. Nettleship, Jr. Jersey City, N.J.,

Owen Johnson, Stockbridge, Mass.,

Dr. F.S. Holbrook, Washington, D.C.,

James H. Hurley, Willimantic, Conn.,

Judge John H. Druffel, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Capt. Louis H. Schmidt, Mount Airy, Phila.,

Ralph B. Strassburger, Norristown, Pa.,

Stanton Sanson, Phoenixville, Pa.,

Gustave J.S. White, Newport, R.I.,

Wayne Johnson, New York,

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Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, has notified all members of the commission that the annual meeting will be at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 10, at 10 o'clock A.M.

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Dr. Holbrook of the Division of Weights and Measures of the National Bureau of Standards will take from Washington to Philadelphia the official weights of the Philadelphia Mint which have been calibrated at the Bureau of Standards during the past week. These will be used in testing the coins produced during the past year.

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IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES UNDER QUOTA
PROVISIONS OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT AND CORDAGE ACT OF 1935

Preliminary Figures, as of January 30, 1937

Customs Districts	January 1 to 30, 1937			May 1, 1936 to Jan. 30, 1937
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	42,462,820	120,600	78,150,017	4,226,256
Per Cent of Quota	9.5%	0.1%	4.4%	70.4%
Chicago	-	-	-	356,923
Galveston	-	-	-	83,653
Hawaii	-	-	-	462,907
Los Angeles	-	-	-	320,752
Maine & New Hampshire	-	-	-	4,530
Maryland	669,700	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3,965,890	-	-	30,496
Michigan	-	-	-	6,251
Minnesota	-	-	-	66,221
New Orleans	8,117,560	-	24,577,337	36,294
New York	27,188,637	-	22,213,002	1,453,354
Ohio	-	-	-	2,048
Oregon	-	-	-	110,058
Philadelphia	-	-	31,359,678	11,371
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	122,982
Rhode Island	-	-	-	13,615
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	1,837
St. Louis	-	-	-	128,876
San Antonio	-	-	-	40,928
San Francisco	2,521,033	-	-	722,013
Virginia	-	-	-	17,677
Washington	-	120,600	-	145,473
Wisconsin	-	-	-	87,997

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

9-56.

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, during the period January 1 to 30, 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1936, to January 30, 1937, also the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

February 11, 1937.

MR. FUSSELL
(Room 289 - Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There is attached a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1935, as of January 30, 1937.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, kindly have 80 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

M Henry

9-56

Immediate Release
Feb 11-1937

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 11, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-56

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, during the period January 1 to 30, 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1936, to January 30, 1937, also the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

Customs Districts	January 1 to 30, 1937			May 1, 1936 to Jan. 30, 1937
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds
TOTAL IMPORTS	42,462,820	120,600	78,150,017	4,226,256
Per Cent of Quota	9.5%	0.1%	4.4%	70.4%
Chicago	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	356,923
Galveston	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	83,653
Hawaii	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	462,907
Los Angeles	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	320,752
Maine & New Hampshire	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	4,530
Maryland	669,700	- - - -	- - - - -	- - - -
Massachusetts	3,965,890	- - - -	- - - - -	30,496
Michigan	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	6,251
Minnesota	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	66,221
New Orleans	8,117,560	- - - -	24,577,337	36,294
New York	27,188,637	- - - -	22,213,002	1,453,354
Ohio	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	2,048
Oregon	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	110,058
Philadelphia	- - - - - -	- - - -	31,359,678	11,371
Puerto Rico	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	122,982
Rhode Island	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	13,615
St. Lawrence	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	1,837
St. Louis	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	128,876
San Antonio	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	40,928
San Francisco	2,521,033	- - - -	- - - - -	722,013
Virginia	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	17,677
Washington	- - - - - -	120,600	- - - - -	145,473
Wisconsin	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	87,997

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

(Preliminary Figures as of January 30, 1937)

Customs Districts	January 1 to 30, 1937				Dec.1,1936 to Jan. 30,1937
	CATTLE UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,213	28,948	428	5,203	867,280
Per Cent of Quota	10.0%	18.6%	2.1%	0.3%	1.9%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	-	-	-	1	-
Buffalo	723	2,903	10	-	-
Chicago	-	549	-	-	-
Dakota	25	661	-	22	-
Duluth and Superior	-	30	-	-	-
Maine & New Hampshire	18	1	49	-	249,370
Maryland	-	54	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	-	10	-	295,424
Michigan	135	1,195	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	12,910	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	129	-	-	-
New York	4,260	501	-	-	322,486
Oregon	-	390	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	187	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	9	213	14	6	-
Vermont	23	44	305	5,174	-
Washington	1	1,889	40	-	-
Total from Canada	5,195	21,656	428	5,203	867,280
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	18	1,303	-	-	-
El Paso	-	4,015	-	-	-
San Antonio	-	1,145	-	-	-
San Diego	-	829	--	-	-
Total from Mexico	18	7,292	-	-	-

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to 30, 1937
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs Districts	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,701,118	144,293	3,155,857	5,001,268
Per Cent of Quota				2.0%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	1,800	-	-	1,800
Dakota	667,882	139,734	-	807,616
Duluth & Superior	160,490	4,559	-	165,049
New York	-	-	3,155,857	3,155,857
St. Lawrence	53,442	-	-	53,442
Vermont	154,450	-	-	154,450
Washington	663,054	-	-	663,054

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

9-57

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of January 30, 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

February 11, 1937.

TO MR. FUSSELL
(Room 289, Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There are attached two tabulations for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of January 30, 1937.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 115 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

M. Henry

Immediate Release
Feb 11 - 1937

9-57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 11, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-57

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of January 30, 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT
During the Period January 1 to 30, 1937
(Preliminary Figures)

	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
Customs Districts	Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,701,118	144,293	3,155,857	5,001,268
Per Cent of Quota				2.0%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	1,800	- - - -	- - - - -	1,800
Dakota	667,882	139,734	- - - - -	807,616
Duluth & Superior	160,490	4,559	- - - - -	165,049
New York	- - - -	- - - -	3,155,857	3,155,857
St. Lawrence	53,442	- - - -	- - - - -	53,442
Vermont	154,450	- - - -	- - - - -	154,450
Washington	663,054	- - - -	- - - - -	663,054

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT
(Preliminary Figures as of January 30, 1937

Customs Districts	January 1 to 30, 1937 CATTLE UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	Dec. 1, 1936 to Jan. 30, 1937 WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,213	28,948	428	5,203	867,280
Per Cent of Quota	10.0%	18.6%	2.1%	0.3%	1.9%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -
Buffalo	723	2,903	10	- - -	- - -
Chicago	- - -	549	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dakota	25	661	- - -	22	- - -
Duluth & Superior	- - -	30	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maine & New Hampshire	18	1	49	- - -	249,370
Maryland	- - -	54	- - -	- - -	- - -
Massachusetts	1	- - -	10	- - -	295,424
Michigan	135	1,195	- - -	- - -	- - -
Minnesota	- - -	12,910	- - -	- - -	- - -
Montana & Idaho	- - -	129	- - -	- - -	- - -
New York	4,260	501	- - -	- - -	322,486
Oregon	- - -	390	- - -	- - -	- - -
Philadelphia	- - -	137	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Lawrence	9	213	14	6	- - -
Vermont	23	44	305	5,174	- - -
Washington	1	1,839	40	- - -	
Total from Canada	5,195	21,656	428	5,203	867,280
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	18	1,303	- - -	- - -	- - -
El Paso	- - -	4,015	- - -	- - -	- - -
San Antonio	- - -	1,145	- - -	- - -	- - -
San Diego	- - -	829	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total from Mexico	18	7,292	- - -	- - -	- - -

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Sta

FEB 11 1937

TO MR. GASTON

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
(Through Assistant Secretary Gibbons)

There is transmitted herewith a statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of December, 1935, 1936, and the calendar years ended December 31, 1935 and 1936.

James H Moyle

Inclosure.

9-58

IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON
DECEMBER 1936

	December 1936	November 1936	December 1935	Calendar Year 1936	Calendar Year 1935
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	3,424,539	3,408,398	3,855,870	4,222,560	4,282,960
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	2,498,199	1,741,151	1,072,768	14,392,140	7,280,447
Available for Consumption	5,922,738	5,149,549	4,928,638	18,614,700	11,563,407
Entered into Consumption (a)	2,495,356	1,723,574	696,234	15,093,537	7,036,217
Exported from Customs Custody	1,340	1,436	9,844	95,121	304,630
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	3,426,042	3,424,539	4,222,560	3,426,042	4,222,560
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,360,417	1,456,217	1,479,672	1,607,096	1,766,588
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	449,031	265,721	497,373	2,621,993	2,363,328
Available for Consumption	1,809,448	1,721,938	1,977,045	4,229,089	4,129,916
Entered into Consumption (a)	722,569	361,137	368,561	3,120,467	2,488,223
Exported from Customs Custody	1,532	384	1,388	23,275	34,597
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,085,347	1,360,417	1,607,096	1,085,347	1,607,096
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	165,322	201,458	270,653	232,724	325,712
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	127,876	64,938	37,828	412,348	202,233
Available for Consumption	293,198	266,396	308,481	645,072	527,945
Entered into Consumption (a)	155,683	101,016	69,559	500,121	276,497
Exported from Customs Custody	60	58	6,198	7,496	18,724
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	137,455	165,322	232,724	137,455	232,724
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$6,213,853	$4,264,813	$3,309,067	$37,729,507	$33,716,579
Still Wines	654,612	319,661	459,604	3,110,183	3,096,711
Sparkling Wines	469,212	303,030	416,094	1,703,640	1,638,708
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	7,337,677	4,887,504	4,184,765	42,543,330	38,451,998
Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities	31,360,176	30,564,784	24,938,691	371,490,575	325,298,573
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	38,697,853	35,452,288	29,123,456	414,033,905	363,750,571
Percent Collected on Liquors	19.0%	13.8%	13.4%	10.3%	10.6%

(a) - Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, February 12, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-58

2-11-37.

Imports of distilled liquors and wines and duties collected thereon for the month of December 1935, 1936, and the calendar years ended December 31, 1935 and 1936, have been reported by the Commissioner of Customs as shown in the following statement:

	December 1936	November 1936	December 1935	Calendar Year 1936	Calendar Year 1935
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	3,424,539	3,408,398	3,855,870	4,222,560	4,232,960
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	2,498,199	1,741,151	1,072,768	14,392,140	7,230,447
Available for Consumption.....	5,922,738	5,149,549	4,928,638	18,614,700	11,563,407
Entered into Consumption (a).....	2,495,356	1,723,574	696,234	15,093,537	7,036,217
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	3,426,042	3,424,539	4,222,560	3,426,042	4,222,560
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	1,360,417	1,456,217	1,479,672	1,607,096	1,766,588
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	449,031	265,721	497,373	2,621,993	2,363,328
Available for Consumption.....	1,809,448	1,721,938	1,977,045	4,229,089	4,129,916
Entered into Consumption (a).....	722,569	361,137	368,561	3,120,467	2,488,223
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	1,085,347	1,360,417	1,607,096	1,085,347	1,607,096
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Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	165,322	201,458	270,653	232,724	325,712
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	127,876	64,938	37,828	412,348	202,233
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(a) Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

of governmental or fiscal independence. Finally, and most important, a general survey of existing state and federal taxation would undoubtedly lead to the elimination both of injustices and of evasions which are almost inevitable in forty-nine uncoordinated systems.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already indicated the problem as we see it, and the general approach we are making. In an address before the Tax Revision Council, he said:

> "The basic problem, as I see it, is to be just to the taxpayers.... Duplicate taxes cause waste, but that is a detail. The greater problem is to restore equilibrium in the tax structure as a whole, in order, primarily to be fair and just.
>
> "The first step, in my opinion, is to make a careful survey and analysis of the total tax structure of the country to determine just how the burden of our governmental expenses is now distributed."

The Treasury has recently published the first results of this survey. The Secretary continued:

> "Next, I would note what practicable changes in the combined tax structure of the country would produce a sound and more equitable distribution of the total burden. In the third place, I would concentrate upon a few important and workable means of eliminating conflicts and overlapping in a manner consistent with our analysis of what constitutes a fundamentally desirable tax structure. Finally, having arrived at a few important possibilities which we know to be fundamentally sound, we can then attempt to put them into effect."

A fair solution of the whole problem cannot be arrived at over night, nor is it likely to spring full-grown from the head of even the most thoughtful expert. The solution is more likely to be the final result of a series of investigations, study and conferences by the interested tax administrators, business men, economists and lawyers. It is with the view of enlisting your own interest that I have ventured to address you upon this still unsettled problem this evening.

ooOoo

al functions. It is urged that if the taxpayer's eyes are focused on Washington, his concern for economy in his state will be replaced by a desire that his state shall obtain as much as possible out of the common fund; and thus that governmental waste in the states will outstrip any economies in the tax administration itself. Similarly, that the present legal disputes over state jurisdiction to tax will simply be replaced by political disputes in Congress as to the formulas for allocating revenues to the various states; and that these allocations will not necessarily bear any proper relationship to the functions the particular state is performing, or to its desserts as a revenue-producer.

These questions have been receiving thoughtful consideration from congressional committees, from the Interstate Conference of Legislators, from the National Tax Association, and from other students of the subject. The President directed the Treasury in 1935"to undertake a study of sources of taxation, with particular reference to the matter of conflict or overlapping of Federal, State and local taxation"; and the President added: "When this study is complete it should furnish the basis for discussion of the problems involved with representatives of the states."

It is hazardous to forecast any conclusions in advance of the completion of a study of this kind, but some general observations are possible. In the first place, it is hardly likely that any one of the plans I have mentioned--separation of sources, crediting state against federal taxes, or federal collection and distribution--will alone be used in the case of all the major duplicated taxes. It is more likely that some combination of these solutions, perhaps with others, will ultimately be found to produce the most satisfactory results. It is quite possible that, with more prosperous times, the national government or the states can and will voluntarily relinquish the imposition of some of the duplicated taxes. Again, Congress may conclude for example, to substitute federal collection of gasoline taxes, plus an allocation of some or all the proceeds to such states as will relinquish their present gasoline taxes, in place of direct federal grants for highway construction. The states might thereby be assured of at least their present revenue, with less cost to themselves, and with no real loss

of forms that the definition of the credit would be extremely difficult. Hence, the crediting device, like a further separation of sources, can hardly be used to solve the whole problem of conflicts, though quite possibly its use can be advantageously extended somewhat.

Federal collection and distribution of revenues from designated taxes has received distinguished advocacy from state tax administrators. Several advantages of such an arrangement have an obvious appeal to taxpayers as well. Duplicate administrations would be eliminated along with the concomitant harassments of double returns, double examinations, and possibly litigation.

Indeed in the case of corporations doing business in several states, one franchise tax return could be substituted for the many now required; and the corporation's accounting officers would be relieved of the expensive task of allocating capital stock, property or income to the various states according to the almost completely divergent formulas employed by each of them. Difficult legal problems as to the jurisdiction of a particular state to levy a tax upon transactions across state lines, for example, would be eliminated, for the power of the federal government to levy the taxes as to which conflicts exist is well established. The present advantage which certain interstate businesses and transactions enjoy over domestic businesses would be ended, and the two would be taxed upon the same footing. By the same token, tax bootlegging transactions across state lines would be greatly curtailed, and the present state enforcement personnel could be reduced correspondingly. Finally, it would be more nearly possible to view the nation's tax system as a whole, and to adjust the incidence and the rates of taxation with measurable fairness.

Critics of the plan do not deny these advantages, but stress political objections which they regard as inherent in our form of government. The centralization of taxing power in the federal government arouses serious criticism from those who are anxious to preserve to the full the fiscal independence of the states, which they deem to be essential to a proper performance of its tradition-

government tax income, a similar agreement cannot readily be reached between 48 states and the national government. The slow accretion of public sentiment will probably lead to some further developments in the direction of separation of sources, perhaps concurrently with some shifting of governmental functions from the one sovereignty to the other, but the process will not be quickly or easily concluded.

Two other solutions of the present conflicts have received wide advocacy: (1) the crediting of payments of designated state taxes against similar federal taxes, as is now permitted to some extent in the case of estate and inheritance taxes; and (2) federal collection of certain imposts, followed by distribution to the states of at least a part of the collections. The crediting device has directly brought about a considerable degree of uniformity in the rates of state inheritance taxes, as it was intended to do; and in effect has largely limited the total imposition upon any estate to the current federal rates. On the other hand, the crediting arrangement not only necessitates duplicate returns, duplicate examinations and duplicate administrations, but involves serious practical complications in the final determination of the taxes due to the two jurisdictions in the case of sizeable estates. Although the main advantage of the crediting provision over other suggested methods of eliminating conflicts is that it leaves the state free to determine rates for itself, this independence is more apparent than real. Actually, the federal government is established as the dominant partner; it really determines the total rate, for the amount the states may collect is practically pretty well restricted to the credit which the federal government chooses to allow. Finally, the crediting device is possible only when the taxes imposed by the two governments are identical or at least very similar; and it can hardly be fairly employed, unless the tax in question is used almost universally by the states. The income tax meets the first test, but not the second, for important states, such as N.J. and Illinois, do not levy it. Taxes on corporations are generally levied by the states; but in such a variety

A more likely suggestion is a separation of sources; that is, that the federal government should confine itself to certain agreed forms of taxes, and the states, to others. To some degree such a separation exists even now. The federal government has not resorted to property taxes, the mainstay of the local governments, for many years; and the constitutional requirement of apportionment according to population will prevent it from doing so to any important degree in the future. Similarly, the states are constitutionally prevented from levying customs duties. It is unlikely that either of these limitations will be removed. The states are also under important restrictions in taxing corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or transactions across state lines; and transfers of property deemed by the Supreme Court to have a legal situs in another state. A modification of some of these restrictions is certainly a possibility, for bills for this purpose have been introduced in Congress in past years, one of which has been favorably considered by the Senate. A further separation of sources is possible, but the legal and practical obstacles are serious. The principal conflicts occur in the cases of the lucrative taxes. Thus the gasoline tax yielded $589 millions to the states in 1935, and $161 millions to the federal government. The federal government is now obtaining nearly $200 millions from this source. Income taxes yielded to the states $240 millions in 1930 and $165 millions in 1935; while the federal government is now collecting $2,373 millions. Neither the state nor the federal government will be anxious to risk the crippling of its resources in hard times, by a complete relinquishment of particular productive taxes. Moreover, it is not easy to see how the separation could legally be accomplished.

While two business men or economists might be able to agree that the federal government alone should tax sales of tobacco, and the states alone, sales of gasoline; the states alone tax transfers of property at death, and the federal

tion. Thus a sale of an automobile by a New York City dealer to a resident of the city is now subject to a city sales tax. If the purchaser orders the car across the river in New Jersey for delivery in New York, it is possible to arrange matters so that the sale will not be taxable in either place. Similarly, a Delaware corporation may maintain an active branch in Ohio, but so conduct its affairs that it is not legally doing a local business there, but merely taking orders which are accepted or rejected at the home office elsewhere. It has been urged that these exemptions can be eliminated by a federal enabling act, increasing the taxing power of the states. However, serious difficulties must be overcome in the formulation of the grant of power, if an undesirable double taxation by independent states of companies doing an interstate business is to be avoided, with accompanying litigation. Certainly some uniform formula for allocating property or income to the respective states should be put into effect, if it is at all possible; and that result is hard to achieve by independent state action.

Granted that some coordination of state and federal taxing systems has therefore become desirable, the next step is to devise means for eliminating the present conflicts without violence to the present structure of government. A brief survey indicates difficulties in the way of any of the suggested solutions. In a federal system of government, freedom of action by states and the nation within their respective spheres, particularly in financial matters, is axiomatic. The central government's difficulties under the articles of the confederation, when it sought to depend upon requisitions of funds from the constituent states, demonstrate the need by any sovereignty for an independent power to tax if it is to live a life of its own. While a grant to the federal government of the sole power of taxation would end the present conflicts, it would also end state and local government as we know them now. Few citizens would wish to pay that price.

low limitations of the credit but the levy of the gift tax at much lower rates than the estate tax is effective in promoting large inter vivos gifts, and thereby preventing the imposition of any death taxes at all. Similarly, since the federal income tax is relatively low in the middle ranges of the surtax brackets, the states have in fact largely restricted themselves to income tax rates of a converse sort, that is, rates which like that of New York are graduated rather steeply in the lower ranges, but which flatten out in the upper brackets. The gasoline tax, on the other hand, is levied at higher rates by the states than by the federal government, a tacit recognition of their priorities in this field. In all cases, each government must necessarily adjust its impositions somewhat to the existing taxes of the others, for the total exaction must not be so great as to imperil or to dry up the flow of revenue. But this rough adjustment is arrived at, of course, tax by tax, without much consideration of the tax system as a whole. Each jurisdiction is apt to seize upon the readiest instrument for meeting its revenue needs, more or less regardless of the use already being made by other jurisdictions. It is therefore quite likely that some sources are being overtaxed; and that some taxes could be more advantageously administered by one jurisdiction alone, and not necessarily by the jurisdiction which now collects the chief revenue therefrom.

Finally, it is becoming increasingly hard for states to formulate their financial programs, without knowledge of what the federal government will do.

Another objection to the present uncoordinated system arises out of the constitutional barrier to state taxation which is deemed by the federal courts to burden interstate commerce. In the first place, it is by no means easy to define what types of taxes may validly be used by the states and what taxpayers may be subjected to them. Again the complete absence of any imposition upon sane types of transactions legally interstate in character, while similar transactions legally local in character are taxed, frequently encourages transactions which are economically undesirable and which would never occur but for this discrimina-

From the same group of taxes, the federal government will derive approximately $4,321 millions in 1936-37. In other words, somewhat more than half the state revenues and nearly three-fourths of the federal revenues are now derived from taxes which are levied by both jurisdictions. In addition, some of these taxes, notably the gasoline tax, are also levied by local subdivisions; and New York City made an abortive attempt to impose an income tax and inheritance tax.

It may be urged that the levy of two taxes by two jurisdictions on the same subject is no more objectionable than the levy by a single jurisdiction of a single tax at the combined rate. The total tax burden is the same in both cases. But this proposition is only superficially correct. We do not have satisfactory statistics on the cost to taxpayers of paying taxes, that is, of preparing the original return, and such supplemental data as may be required; of conferring with examining agents; of formulating protests against proposed additional taxes; and of litigating unsettled questions. Nevertheless, it is evident that these costs are considerable. Moreover, they are certainly much greater if the taxpayer must submit returns to several administrations than they would be if he were responsible to only one. Finally, the determination of the amounts due to several states and to the federal government under different forms of statutory provisions, which change with some frequency, is difficult in any case; and undoubtedly the cost of the determination nearly equals the tax itself in some instances. Similarly, the cost to the governments of maintaining duplicate and independent administrations, must be greater than the cost of a single bureau.

In the second place, either the state or the federal tax is likely to become dominant in the course of years, so far as any particular type of impost is concerned. The federal government certainly dominates the estate tax and gift tax field, and so long as the present federal tax is maintained the states can hardly secure large additional revenue from this source. Not only is the federal credit provision a strong encouragement to states to keep their rates wihin the relatively

on corporations measured by their net income, and of a proposed amendment to the Constitution to permit the taxation of all incomes. The amendment was approved by the requisite number of states in 1913 and a statute imposing such a tax followed in the same year. The War brought not only an enormous development in the income tax, but the introduction of the excess profits tax, the capital stock tax, an elaborate list of new excise taxes, and the readoption of a tax on transfers at death, this time in the form of an estate tax. These taxes were reduced or repealed after the war, but the depression necessitated the restoration of some, and increases in rates in others. At the present time the backbone of the federal revenues is made up of the income tax ($2,373 millions); the estate and gift taxes ($415 millions); and a great variety of excise and stamp taxes on sales of various commodities ($506 millions); in addition to the original big three, customs ($447 millions); liquor taxes ($595 millions); and tobacco taxes ($542 millions). To summarize in another way, out of $5,189 millions of estimated internal revenue collections for the current year; about 45 percent will come from the income tax, and about 8 percent from estate and gift taxes, the remaining 47 percent will come for the most part from many different forms of excise taxes, principally taxes on specified sales.

In the meantime, the pressure for additional revenue has similarly led the states and their subdivisions into several new forms of taxation. The general property tax remains the chief producer, its revenues going for the most part to local subdivisions. Following the lead of Wisconsin in 1911, state income taxes have come into force in some thirty states; the gasoline tax has been universally adopted; general sales taxes are now in effect in 23 states; and excise taxes on various commodities, principally tobacco, are widespread. Thus we find six types of taxes which are levied both by the Federal Government and by twenty three or more states, though in varying forms; estate and inheritance taxes; income taxes; gasoline taxes; sales taxes; liquor taxes; and tobacco taxes. From this group the states derived $1,334 millions in 1935.

$12,500 millions, currently being collected, $5,500 millions goes to the federal government, $2,500 millions to the state governments and $4,500 millions to the local governments. Partly because problems of federal taxation seem to have attracted more attention and discussion than the problem of coordinating state and federal fiscal systems; partly because the latter problem is basic in considering the virtues of the present fiscal systems, or the wisdom of proposals for changes; your chairman has asked me to devote most of my time to it this evening. In the question period following this address, it will be possible to discuss other current problems in which you may be interested.

During the period from the Civil War until the adoption of the income tax amendment in 1913, the states and the federal government quite successfully avoided overlapping taxes. The need for revenue was much less than it is today, for the demandfor governmental services was less and the state and federal governments could and did satisfy their respective requirements, without much resort to common types of taxes. To be sure, the aggregate of wealth and of income on which the taxes fell was the same, but the particular imposts were distinct. Federal revenues sprang from three main sources, customs duties, liquor taxes, and tobacco taxes. The state and local governments depended for their revenue almost entirely on the general property tax and special corporation taxes. During the Civil War, and again in the nineties, the federal government resorted to income and inheritance taxes, but in neither case was the experiment long-lived. It is not surprising therefore that men came to believe, as no doubt some still do, that the "proper" exercise of the federal taxing power consisted of the three traditional imposts, and that other types of taxes were abnormal and indeed undesirable.

A revolution in this state of affairs began shortly before the World War and was brought to fruition during the war years and the period since. Agitation for a federal income tax led to the adoption by Congress in 1909 of a tax

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

The following address by Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury, is for delivery before the Business and Professional Men's Group at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the evening of February 12, 1937. It is released for publication on delivery.

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The Coordination of State and Federal Taxes

The President's Budget Message annually focuses the attention of business men and other taxpayers upon the problems of financing the activities of the federal government. It is well that the message and its accompanying statements should show in detail, as they do, the exact sources of the various governmental revenues, and the items for which expenditures are estimated. The man who described the best tax as the one which plucks the feathers from the goose but causes the least squawking was not a modern economist, for the modern trend of thought in taxation is directed toward a tax-conscious public. The more acute the citizen's consciousness of his tax burdens, the more active his interest in the operations and particularly the expenditures of the state.

But the Budget, the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, because of their very detail, are formidable documents even for a business man to read and understand. Moreover, it is important that the federal taxes should be considered in their proper association with the state taxes which are being levied simultaneously upon the same income, wealth, transactions and taxpayers. The federal taxes yield about forty-five percent of the total annual tax collections in the United States; out of

if ice conditions permit; otherwise she will base temporarily at Halifax, N.S.

The object of the Ice Patrol is to locate by scouting and by radio information the icebergs and field ice nearest to and menacing the North Atlantic lane routes.

This International service is carried on by the Coast Guard under the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. The establishment of a regular Ice Patrol followed the sinking of the TITANIC on April 14, 1912, and has been carried on annually since then. The efficiency and value of the service is reflected in the fact that since its establishment there has been no loss of life within the scope of operations of the Ice Patrol, due to collision with icebergs.

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Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington, D. C. - February 12, 1937

FOR THE PRESS

The International Service of Ice Patrol will be inaugurated by the Coast Guard in the North Atlantic Ocean in the general region of the Grand Banks, on or about February 15th. The inauguration of the Ice Patrol, the date of which varies from year to year, is governed by the approach of ice in the North Atlantic towards the North Atlantic steamship lanes. Commander G. W. MacLane, Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard cutter CHAMPLAIN, will be in command of the International Ice Patrol. The Coast Guard cutter CAYUGA was dispatched February 3 to the Grand Banks to make a survey and study of ice conditions in that area, and as a result of this survey the International Ice Patrol will commence on the unusually early date of February 15.

The Coast Guard cutters CHAMPLAIN, MENDOTA and GENERAL GREENE will constitute the International Ice Patrol Force for the season of 1937. The cutter PONTCHARTRAIN has been designated as the standby vessel to relieve one of the vessels of the Patrol Force if necessary.

The CHAMPLAIN will inaugurate the Ice Observation Service. The MENDOTA, Commander Henry Coyle commanding, will be prepared to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, when directed by the Commander, International Ice Patrol Force, by March 1, or earlier if necessary. The GENERAL GREENE, carrying ~~the~~ Mr. Floyd M. Soule, Senior Physical Oceanographer, will be prepared to leave Woods Hole, Massachusetts, when directed by the Commander, International Ice Patrol Force, March 15 or earlier if conditions make it necessary. It will be the duty of the CHAMPLAIN and the MENDOTA to maintain a continuous patrol throughout the entire ice season, which usually continues until about the first of July. Each vessel remains on patrol for a 15-day period, basing at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for fuel and supplies. The GENERAL GREENE will be used primarily for oceanographic survey work, and will base ~~temper~~ at St. Johns, Newfoundland,

The GENERAL GREENE, carrying Senior Physical Oceanographer Floyd M. Soule, will await orders from the Force commander to proceed from Woods Hole, Massachusetts, on March 15, or earlier if necessary.

The CHAMPLAIN and MENDOTA will be under orders to cover the North Atlantic steamship lanes throughout the entire ice season, which usually continues until about the end of June. Each vessel will remain on patrol for a 15-day period, basing at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for fuel and supplies.

The GENERAL GREENE will be used primarily for oceanographic survey work, basing at St. Johns, Newfoundland, unless ice conditions require temporary harbor at Halifax.

Under the 1929 International Conference for the Safety of Lives at Sea, this service is carried on by the Coast Guard with all maritime nations, providing a pro rata share of the cost. Its efficiency and value is reflected, according to shipping interests, in the fact that since its establishment there has been no loss of life due to collisions with icebergs within the Patrol's scope of operations.

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FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, February 13, 1937
2/12/37

Press Release,
No. 9-59

The United States Coast Guard will inaugurate its 1937 International Service of Ice Patrol in the Grand Banks region of the North Atlantic Ocean on Tuesday, February 16, it was announced today with the issuance of orders for the four-month operation by Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche.

The early opening date for the steamship lane activity, the Commandant explained, resulted from observations made since the first of this month by the cutter CAYUGA.

Duties of the patrol will be to locate by scouting and by radio information the icebergs and field ice nearest to and menacing the North Atlantic commercial lanes. This winter's operation will be the first under the Act of Congress of June 25, 1936, which continues under statute the patrol conducted under executive order since the sinking of the Titanic in 1912.

The actual patrol, which provides at least one vessel on constant twenty-four hour watch during the ice season, will get under way with the departure of the cutter CHAMPLAIN from New York, with its captain, Commander G. W. MacLane, assigned to be in charge of the Coast Guard's International Ice Patrol Force for 1937. Three other cutters will participate in the operation. They are the MENDOTA, GENERAL GREENE and PONTCHARTRAIN, the latter designated as a standby vessel to relieve one of the regular patrol ships if necessary.

The MENDOTA, with Commander Henry Coyle commanding, will be prepared to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, by March 1, or earlier if necessary, the date to be directed by Commander MacLane.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Purchases on the market in January, 1937, for investment account:

1/4	U. S. Government Life	$2,000,000
1/5	"	6,542,300
1/7	Postal	48,000
1/8	U. S. Gov't Life	1,000,000
1/11	D. C. Teachers	281,000
1/12	U. S. Gov't Life	1,500,000
1/14	Postal	1,355,000
1/25	U. S. Gov't Life	1,000,000
1/27	Postal	137,000
1/29	A. P. C.	200,000
	U. S. Gov't Life	300,000
	Total purchases:	14,363,300

File

February 12, 1937.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of January, 1937, the following market transactions took place in Government securities for investment accounts:

Total purchases	$14,363,300
Total sales	-0-
Net purchases:	$14,363,300

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1937.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of January, 1937, the following market transactions took place in Government securities for investment accounts:

Total purchases	$14,363,300
Total sales	-0-
Net purchases:	$14,363,300

M Gallin

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, February 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-60

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of January, 1937, amounted to $14,363,300, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

ooOoo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, February 16, 1937.
2/15/37

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated February 17 and maturing November 17, 1937, which were offered on February 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 15.

The total amount applied for was $154,486,000, of which $50,027,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.745, equivalent to a rate of about 0.336 percent per annum, to 99.706, equivalent to a rate of about 0.388 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.717 and the average rate is about 0.373 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 16, 1937.
2/15/37

Press Service
No. 9-61

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated February 17 and maturing November 17, 1937, which were offered on February 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 15.

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--oOo--

For Immediate Release
Wednesday, February 17, 1937.

9-62

Heavier travel from foreign countries into the United States and an increased volume of customs transactions, was announced by the Bureau of Customs today, for the first six months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period the preceding year.

From foreign ports, 25,768 vessels - an increase of 8 per cent- brought 659,255 passengers. A total of 16,385,196 persons entered in 6,212,716 automobiles, an increase of 11 per cent in the number of cars. A total of 15,040 persons entered in 2,804 aircraft, an increase of 17 percent. 1,250,485 persons entered in busses, a 7 percent increase. 17,203 passenger trains brought 651,260 passengers, an increase of 104,416 persons.

Freight traffic across the borders numbered 877,660 cars, an increase of 15 percent. Packages of merchandise examined by customs officers were as follows: 820,744 at appraisers stores, an increase of 45 percent; 261,799 at importers'places of business, an increase of 3 per cent; 6,474,778 on wharves,at freight terminals and on highways, a 30 per cent increase; and 3,772,005 mail packages, an increase of 10 percent.

Examination of merchandise packages resulted in increase above the invoiced value amounting to $840,658. Merchandise entries totalled 1,604,869, a 15 percent increase. Export declarations totalled 1,705,433, and increase of 9 percent.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, February 17, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-62

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From foreign ports, 25,768 vessels -- an increase of 8 per cent -- brought 659,255 passengers. A total of 16,335,196 persons entered in 6,212,716 automobiles, an increase of 11 per cent in the number of cars. A total of 15,040 persons entered in 2,804 aircraft, an increase of 17 per cent. 1,250,435 persons entered in busses, a 7 per cent increase. 17,203 passenger trains brought 651,260 passengers, an increase of 104,416 persons.

Freight traffic across the borders numbered 377,660 cars, an increase of 15 per cent. Packages of merchandise examined by customs officers were as follows: 320,744 at appraisers stores, an increase of 45 per cent; 261,799 at importers' places of business, an increase of 3 per cent; 6,474,773 on wharves, at freight terminals and on highways, a 30 per cent increase; and 3,772,005 mail packages, an increase of 10 per cent.

Examination of merchandise packages resulted in increases above the invoiced value amounting to $340,653. Merchandise entries totalled 1,604,369, a 15 per cent increase. Export declarations totalled 1,705,433, an increase of 9 per cent.

ccOcc

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, February 20, 1937.
2/19/37

Press Service
9-63

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated February 24 and maturing November 24, 1937, which were offered on February 17, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 19.

The total amount applied for was $134,519,000, of which $50,024,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.776, equivalent to a rate of about 0.295 percent per annum, to 99.700, equivalent to a rate of about 0.396 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.708 and the average rate is about 0.386 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, February 20, 1937.
2/19/37

Press Service
No. 9-63

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February 19, 1937.

MT:DC

Collector of Internal Revenue,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 11, 1937, with which you submit a clipping from the Milwaukee Journal published on February 9, 1937, relative to the practice of certain employers in your District adding an item of 2 per cent to their bills or invoices and listing such item as a social security tax.

A tax of 2 per cent of the sale price of an article would be necessarily greatly in excess of the amount of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act with respect to the compensation of the employees engaged in the production of such article. Even though an employer might in some instances be paying, on behalf of his employees, the tax imposed under the Social Security Act on such employees, as well as the tax imposed on the employer, the sum of those taxes would not in any instance be measured by the sale price of the articles sold.

Accordingly, to indicate an item on an invoice as a social security tax, which item amounts to 2 per cent of the sale price of the article listed on the invoice, would be a palpable misrepresentation of the amount of taxes actually imposed under the Social Security Act. This form of misrepresentation would be subject to the provisions of section 1123 of the Revenue Act of 1926 relating to frauds on purchasers, which is made applicable to the Social Security Act by section 807(c) of that Act.

D S Bliss

D. S. Bliss,
Deputy Commissioner.

CJV:mvr

ATTENTION OF

MR. HELVERING

Capt. Bliss suggests this release. He has approved it. JHM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO
MT:DC

February 19, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. J. L. McGrew,
Head, Public Relations Division.

There is attached a copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, relative to an alleged practice of certain employers in that District adding an item of 2 per cent to their bills or invoices and representing such item to be a tax imposed under the Social Security Act.

It seems desirable that this letter be made the basis of a press release on the subject and, accordingly, it is recommended that such press release be prepared at the earliest practicable moment.

D S Bliss

D. S. Bliss,
Deputy Commissioner.

a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, knowing that such statement is false or that the tax is not so great as the portion of such price ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

Treasury Department
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

For Immediate Release
February 23, 1937

Press Release No. ~~83~~ 9-6

The Secretary of the Treasury made known today ~~The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated today~~ by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it had been brought to his attention that employers in some instances were adding an item of 2 percent to their bills or invoices and listing such item as a social security tax. A tax of 2 percent of the sale price of an article would be necessarily greatly in excess of the amount of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act with respect to the compensation of the employees engaged in the production of such article. Even though an employer might in some instances pay the social security tax on behalf of his employees as well as the tax on the employer, the sum of these taxes would not in any case be measured by the sale price of the articles sold.

For this reason, to indicate an item on an invoice as a social security tax, which item amounts to 2 percent of the sale price of the article listed on the invoice, would be a palpable misrepresentation of the amount of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act. Persons engaged in this form of misrepresentation would be subject to prosecution under the provisions of Section 1123 of the Revenue Act of 1926 relating to frauds on purchasers, which are made applicable to the Social Security Act by Section 807 (c) of that Act.

Section 1123 of the Revenue Act of 1926 reads as follows:

> "Whoever in connection with the sale or lease, or offer for sale or lease, of any article, or for the purpose of making such sale or lease, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any part of the price at which such article is sold or leased, or offered for sale or lease, consists of a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, or (2) ascribing a particular part of such price to

25 Copies

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(Bureau of Internal Revenue)
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, February 23, 1937.

Press Release
No. 9-64

The Secretary of the Treasury made known today that it had been brought to his attention by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that employers in some instances were adding an item of 2 percent to their bills or invoices and listing such item as a social security tax.

A tax of 2 percent of the sale price of an article would be necessarily greatly in excess of the amount of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act with respect to the compensation of the employees engaged in the production of such article. Even though an employer might in some instances pay the social security tax on behalf of his employees as well as the tax on the employer, the sum of these taxes would not in any case be measured by the sale price of the articles sold.

For this reason, to indicate an item on an invoice as a social security tax, which item amounts to 2 percent of the sale price of the article listed on the invoice, would be a palpable misrepresentation of the amount of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act. Persons engaged in this form of misrepresentation would be subject to prosecution under the provisions of Section 1123 of the Revenue Act of 1926 relating to frauds on purchasers, which are made applicable to the Social Security Act by Section 807 (c) of that Act.

Section 1123 of the Revenue Act of 1926 reads as follows:

"Whoever in connection with the sale or lease, or offer for sale or lease, of any article, or for the purpose of making such sale or lease, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any part of the price at which such article is sold or leased, or offered for sale or lease, consists of a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, or (2) ascribing a particular part of such price to a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, knowing that such statement is false or that the tax is not so great as the portion of such price ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U. S. Coast Guard)
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, February 28, 1937.
2/25/37.

Press Release
No. 9-65

As an aid to air transport safety, the United States Coast Guard today directed attention to developments over the last six years by the pilots and technicians of the Service that are proving highly satisfactory in practice.

Commander F. C. Zeusler, Chief of Coast Guard Communications, said that each new improvement in the field of radio direction finding had been made available to the public as it was perfected for use by rescue and scouting planes.

Because application of the "radio compass" was dependent upon an elementary training in navigation, such as is required of all Coast Guard personnel, officers of the aviation division said this method of determining position has offered no obstacle to its adoption for use in their aircraft.

Pilots of the Service, Commander Zeusler pointed out, have been reporting complete ease of radio navigational checks during flight. They also say that correction for the advance of the plane during the operation of obtaining a "fix" is a simple matter.

"Seagoing officers have an advantage in the use of this equipment," said the Commander, "since they have used metallically shielded anti-static loop antennas on vessels for the past fourteen years. The Coast Guard has found them an effective means for obtaining satisfactory radio direction finder operation, in spite of the atmospheric electrical disturbances set up by rain, snow, sleet, sand, smoke or dust."

The first Coast Guard aircraft installation of this device was made in February of 1931 at the Cape May (N.J.) Air Station on plane CG-X6. Shortly thereafter, all Coast Guard planes were provided with this device, which proved its value not only for direction finding, but also as an aid to reception of communications during conditions of excess static.

Even with the introduction of the radio directional beam, the Coast Guard still looks upon the antenna loop as a valuable adjunct to air safety equipment and as a vitally necessary device when their aircraft fly out to sea where the radio beam is not available and at such times as the radio beam is undependable.

By 1933, the necessity for extending radio direction finding to the higher frequencies resulted in the development of the double anti-static loop. The larger loop is used on the low and intermediate (200 to 1500 kilocycles) frequency band while the small or inner loop covers the Coast Guard high frequency band (2600 to 5000 kilocycles).

Need for a new refinement appeared in 1935 when the advent of high speed planes required drastic reduction of air resistance and air turbulency characteristics of the circular type of loop. This was accomplished by reducing the diameter of the loop from twelve inches to six inches and enclosing the loop within a streamlined housing. The loop enclosed in the streamlined housing has an air resistance of approximately two pounds at 200 miles per hour while the former open circular type offered as much as 57 pounds resistance at 200 miles per hour. Furthermore, the new streamlined affair eliminated the undesirable tendency to collect ice which characterized the circular type.

No radio direction finder is any better than its calibration. In order to meet this basic and extremely important requirement, all radio direction finders installed in Coast Guard airplanes are carefully calibrated in order to eliminate directional errors which result from the effect of the airplane itself on approaching radio waves. This error is determined by placing the airplane on a specially constructed cart or "dolly" and orienting the plane in azimuth while trained observers note the difference between the radio and visual bearings taken on the calibrating target which consists of a radio transmitter stationed about two miles distant from the plane.

Coast Guard engineers are now working on adaptations of the cathode ray device for indicating true bearings that will provide automatically-illuminated dial markings for use in connection either with the beam or the direction finder.

-oOo-

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1936		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1935	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
LIABILITIES - Continued							
Capital stock (book value)	$1,598,815	$1,691,375	$1,758,450	-$92,560	-5.47	-$159,635	-9.08
Surplus	1,046,582	973,393	887,934	73,189	7.52	158,648	17.87
Profits and reserves	525,613	500,960	458,777	24,653	4.92	66,836	14.57
Total capital account	3,171,010	3,165,728	3,105,161	5,282	.17	65,849	2.12
MEMORANDA							
Par value of Capital stock:							
Class A preferred stock	315,771	423,228	487,683	-107,457	-25.39	-171,912	-35.25
Class B preferred stock	19,310	20,261	21,021	-951	-4.69	-1,711	-8.14
Common stock	1,269,930	1,254,762	1,257,034	15,168	1.21	12,896	1.03
Total	1,605,011	1,698,251	1,765,738	-93,240	-5.49	-160,727	-9.10
Ratio of loans to total deposits.....percent.	29.94	29.61	30.21				
Ratio of U. S. Gov't deposits to total deposits.percent.	2.04	2.64	2.36				
Ratio of postal savings to total deposits.....percent.	.34	.53	.75				
Ratio of U. S. Government and postal savings deposits to total deposits.....percent.	2.38	3.17	3.11				
Ratio of U. S. Government obligations held to amount outstanding.....percent.	22.64	22.40	22.92				
Direct.....percent.	21.66	21.44	22.15				
Fully guaranteed as to interest and principal.....percent.	29.67	29.11	27.98				

Note: Minus sign denotes decrease.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 2, 1937
2-27-37

Washington

Press Service No.
no 966

Comptroller of the Currency J.F.T. O'Connor today released the following figures:

Statement showing comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks as of December 31, 1936, June 30, 1936, and December 31, 1935.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1936		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1935	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Number of banks	5,331	5,374	5,392	-43	-.80	-61	-1.13
ASSETS							
Loans and discounts	$8,267,328	$7,759,149	$7,505,321	$508,179	6.55	$762,007	10.15
U.S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	8,685,554	8,447,364	7,812,112	238,190	2.82	873,442	11.18
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	4,094,490	4,035,261	3,665,424	59,229	1.47	429,066	11.71
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	3,828,463	3,520,901	3,436,909	307,562	8.74	391,554	11.39
Cash in vault	518,503	531,694	493,839	-13,191	-2.48	24,664	4.99
Balances with other banks	4,634,115	4,328,831	4,209,574	305,284	7.05	424,541	10.09
Total reserve with Federal Reserve banks, cash, and balances with other banks	8,981,081	8,381,426	8,140,322	599,655	7.15	840,759	10.33
Total assets	31,070,441	29,702,839	28,224,701	1,367,602	4.60	2,845,740	10.08
LIABILITIES							
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	12,691,606	11,665,872	10,911,717	1,025,734	8.79	1,779,889	16.31
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (excluding postal savings)	7,281,494	7,074,544	6,816,676	206,950	2.93	464,818	6.82
Postal savings deposits	92,874	137,376	187,394	-44,502	-32.39	-94,520	-50.44
U. S. Government deposits	565,356	692,527	585,289	-127,171	-18.36	-19,933	-3.41
State, county and municipal deposits	2,057,872	2,108,486	1,979,040	-50,614	-2.40	78,832	3.98
Deposits of other banks, etc.	4,919,195	4,521,648	4,367,617	397,547	8.79	551,578	12.63
Total deposits	27,608,397	26,200,453	24,847,733	1,407,944	5.37	2,760,664	11.11
Bills payable	2,588	2,425	2,233	163	6.72	355	15.90
Rediscounts	62	447	769	-385	-86.13	-707	-91.94

(See page 2)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

For RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 2, 1937
2-27-37

Press Service No.
9-66

Comptroller of the Currency J.F.T. O'Connor today released the following figures:

Statement showing comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks as of December 31, 1936, June 30, 1936, and December 31, 1935.
(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1936		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1935	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Number of banks	5,331	5,374	5,392	-43	-.80	-61	-1.13
ASSETS							
Loans and discounts	$8,267,328	$7,759,149	$7,505,321	$508,179	6.55	$762,007	10.15
U.S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	8,685,554	8,447,364	7,812,112	238,190	2.82	873,442	11.18
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	4,094,490	4,035,261	3,665,424	59,229	1.47	429,066	11.71
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	3,828,463	3,520,901	3,436,909	307,562	8.74	391,554	11.39
Cash in vault	518,503	531,694	493,839	-13,191	-2.48	24,664	4.99
Balances with other banks	4,634,115	4,328,831	4,209,574	305,284	7.05	424,541	10.09
Total reserve with Federal Reserve banks, cash, and balances with other banks	8,981,081	8,381,426	8,140,322	599,655	7.15	840,759	10.33
Total assets	31,070,441	29,702,839	28,224,701	1,367,602	4.60	2,845,740	10.08
LIABILITIES							
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	12,691,606	11,665,872	10,911,717	1,025,734	8.79	1,779,889	16.31
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (excluding postal savings)	7,281,494	7,074,544	6,816,676	206,950	2.93	464,818	6.82
Postal savings deposits	92,874	137,376	187,394	-44,502	-32.39	-94,520	-50.44
U. S. Government deposits	565,356	692,527	585,289	-127,171	-18.36	-19,933	-3.41
State, county and municipal deposits	2,057,872	2,108,486	1,979,040	-50,614	-2.40	78,832	3.98
Deposits of other banks, etc	4,919,195	4,521,648	4,367,617	397,547	8.79	551,578	12.63
Total deposits	27,608,397	26,200,453	24,847,733	1,407,944	5.37	2,760,664	11.11
Bills payable	2,588	2,425	2,233	163	6.72	355	15.90
Rediscounts	62	447	769	-385	-86.13	-707	-91.94

(See page 2)

Comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks - Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1936		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1935	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
LIABILITIES - Continued							
Capital stock (book value)	$1,598,815	$1,691,375	$ 1,758,450	-$92,560	-5.47	-$159,635	-9.08
Surplus	1,046,582	973,393	887,934	73,189	7.52	158,648	17.87
Profits and reserves	525,613	500,960	458,777	24,653	4.92	66,836	14.57
Total capital account	3,171,010	3,165,728	3,105,161	5,282	.17	65,849	2.12
MEMORANDA							
Par value of Capital stock:							
Class A preferred stock	315,771	423,228	487,683	-107,457	-25.39	-171,912	-35.25
Class B preferred stock	19,310	20,261	21,021	-951	-4.69	-1,711	-8.14
Common stock	1,269,930	1,254,762	1,257,034	15,168	1.21	12,896	1.03
Total	1,605,011	1,698,251	1,765,738	-93,240	-5.49	-160,727	-9.10
Ratio of loans to total deposits.....percent.	29.94	29.61	30.21				
Ratio of U. S. Gov't deposits to total deposits..percent.	2.04	2.64	2.36				
Ratio of postal savings to total deposits.....percent.	.34	.53	.75				
Ratio of U. S. Government and postal savings deposits to total deposits.....percent.	2.38	3.17	3.11				
Ratio of U. S. Government obligations held to amount outstanding.....percent.	22.64	22.40	22.92				
Direct.....percent.	21.66	21.44	22.15				
Fully guaranteed as to interest and principal.....percent.	29.67	29.11	27.98				

Note: Minus sign denotes decrease.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, March 1, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-67

The United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with State health authorities, made effective today a comprehensive program of attack on the more permanent health and sanitation problems resulting from the recent flood in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. The program, in two phases, calls for:

1. Grants to state and local health authorities to prevent the spread of disease and preserve the health of those who had been in the flood area.

2. Temporary expansion of existing health service facilities and creation of new health units in communities now lacking in organized health facilities.

Allocations are to be made by Surgeon General Thomas Parran to states, for use over a six-month period, following the approval on February 26 by the President of a Congressional resolution setting aside $1,062,000 from the first deficiency relief appropriation for special health needs that appeared in the wake of the flood.

Problems with which the health authorities will cope include the following:

Restoration of safe drinking water in urban and rural communities. Sanitation of wells and springs and testing thereof for safe usage.

Safe disposal of human waste. Conditions are particularly bad in some of the rural districts. Sanitary privies will be constructed to alleviate the situation under the direction of health unit personnel.

Rehabilitation of homes which were submerged to make them safe as well as healthy. Most submerged homes are now placarded and cannot be re-entered until inspected and found fit by local authorities. Notices issued by such authorities advise owners how to make homes again habitable.

The health of individuals will be protected, with emphasis on that of school children who will be immunized against smallpox and diphtheria, particularly. Inspections of children will be made in accordance with local laws and regulations.

Rural health work will be undertaken to provide the people with such health and sanitary safeguards as may be necessary to a comfortable existence and to prevent the spread of disease.

To assist in meeting the need for local health personnel, the Public Health Service will lend a number of medical officers to help local authorities (1) to aid in the present emergency, and (2) so that these officers may be of greater service to the general well-being in the future. Fifteen of the younger Public Health officers will be placed in the field for the joint purpose of learning as well as helping. These men will be taken from the hospitals conducted by the Public Health Service, even though there is a shortage of assistance in those institutions. Ten of these officers will take local posts in Kentucky to undertake communicable disease control and to try to head off disease before it intrenches itself.

Fifty nurses will be employed by the State Health Department for work in Kentucky's stricken sections for public health nursing work, including the supervision of school children, prenatal care of expectant mothers and postnatal care after childbirth.

Work will be done in control of venereal diseases and facilities will be provided for early diagnosis and treatment. The Public Health Service pointed out that outbreaks of epidemics of social diseases are just as possible as are those of other ailments.

Hospital records may be checked to ascertain whether or not rheumatic fever, often fatal to children, is contracted by living in damp houses, as some authorities contend. This is an example of the opportunities for research afforded by the disaster.

The Public Health Service noted that local health authorities in many communities are trying to take over lands where homes have been destroyed, with the idea of turning spaces most likely to be again submerged into parks. The primary motive is to get people into higher regions and out of the more dangerous localities.

One of the prime objectives of the program of the State health authorities

and the Public Health Service is to educate people in communities and counties where there are no local health agencies to the value of such organizations, in normal as well as emergency times. Dr. Robert Olesen, of the Public Health Service, who recently returned from a month's stay in the flood region, pointed out the value of such local organizations and cited the assistance rendered by adjacent and more safely situated counties and communities to those in distress. He likened the advance of the health authorities from the uninjured regions to a troop movement in a gigantic battle where reserves are brought up from the rear to reinforce the weak spots of the front line.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 2, 1937.
3/1/37

Press Service
9-68

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 3, 1937, which were offered on February 26, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 1.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $226,382,000 was applied for, of which $100,027,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

105-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $111,863,000, of which $50,023,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.953, equivalent to a rate of about 0.161 percent per annum, to 99.927, equivalent to a rate of about 0.250 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. (Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.) The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.935 and the average rate is about 0.224 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 1, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $114,519,000, of which $50,004,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.775, equivalent to a rate of about 0.297 percent per annum, to 99.666, equivalent to a rate of about 0.440 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. insert The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.695 and the average rate is about 0.402 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 2, 1937.
3-1-37.

Press Service
No. 9-63

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau anncunced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 3, 1937, which were offered on February 26, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 1.

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105-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1937.

For this series, which was for $50,00 ,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $111,363,000, of which $50,023,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.953, equivalent to a rate of about 0.161 percent per annum, to 99.927, equivalent to a rate of about 0.250 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.935 and the average rate is about 0.224 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, March 3, 1937.
3-2-37.

Press Service
No. 9-

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that total receipts of silver by the United States Mints, under the Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933, by purchase as provided in the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and by transfer under the Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934, amounted to 1,188,268,000 ounces, as of the close of business on January 31, 1937.

Acquisitions were divided as follows:

Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933.....125,82~~9,000~~ 8,709 ounces

Purchased under Act of June 19, 1934.....949,44~~2,000~~ 1,501 "

Transferred under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934..112,99~~7,000~~ 6,738 "

ooOoo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, ~~AFTERNOON~~ Morning NEWSPAPERS, Thursday, March 4

Press Service No. 9-69

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that total receipts of silver by the United States Mints, under the Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933, by purchase as provided in the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and by transfer under the Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934, amounted to 1,188,266,948 ounces, as of the close of business on January 31, 1937.

Acquisitions were divided as follows:

Under Executive Proclamation of December 31, 1933 ...	125,828,709 ounces
Purchased under Act of June 19, 1934	949,441,501 "
Transferred under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934	112,996,738

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, March 4, 1937.
3-3-37.

Press Service
No. 9-69

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Acquisitions were divided as follows:

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Purchased under Act of June 19,1934	949,441,501 ounces
Transferred under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934.....	112,996,733 ounces

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Afternoon newspapers
Friday, March 5, 1937

OK for release
HJA.
9-70

Increasing vigilance by the states against the marihuana weed was shown today in a report prepared by Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger for submission to foreign nations co-operating with this country in control of harmful drugs.

Required under the terms of the 1931 Geneva narcotics limitation convention, the 1936 report, compiled only on the basis of information supplied by the states to the Treasury Department, indicates a decided shrinkage from 1935 in the seizures of bulk marihuana but a sharp upturn in the number of growing plants found by state officers.

"While this problem is only indirectly a concern of this Bureau," said the Commissioner, "we are obliged by treaty to gather this information and analyze it for the guidance of other nations interested in curbing the traffic in all forms of illicit narcotics.

"It is our feeling that the increase in plant seizures means that the state authorities are learning better how to identify the marihuana weed and are now making seizures before the drug has been harvested."

The 1935 report showed 195 tons of bulk marihuana and 1,012 plants seized by the reporting states. Last year the Commissioner received figures of only three tons in bulk seizures but 11,322 plants cut down while still growing.

The summary table, as submitted by the reporting states, is as follows:

SEIZURES OF MARIHUANA IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEAR 1936,
AS REPORTED BY STATE AND MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

State	No. of Seizures	Cigar-ettes	Bulk Marihuana			Growing Plants			
			Tons	Pounds	Ounces	Plants	Pounds	Acres	Quantity Unknown
Alabama	1	12		2					
Arizona	1	10							
California	120	1,146		623	9.09	158			
Colorado	19	168		53	2	61			
Delaware	1			3					
Dist. of Col.	2	28		17					
Florida	6	98			10				
Georgia	1	24							
Hawaii	3	9							
Illinois	4	51		7				4	
Indiana	1			4					
Kentucky	1	50							
Louisiana	20	1,217		1,195	11	10,600	9,000		
Maryland	16	474		700	13.3	200			
Mass.	7	51		3	12.1				
Michigan	15	291		95	5.25		2,500	2	
Minnesota	2			52	8				
Miss.	5	1	1	1,308	10				Large Number
Missouri	4	123		2					
New Jersey	8	60		61	8.2		131,500		
New Mexico	3	4		15	6				
New York	14	484			10.5		195		2 large crops
Ohio	41	1,318		430	12				
Penna.	11	118		4	13.25				
Texas	17	58		362	13	303	30		
Utah	6	39			.3				
Virginia	2	14			4				
Washington	6	44		6					
Wisconsin	1								Large quantity
Total	338	5,892	3	951	3.99	11,322	143,225	6	4 large crops

NOTE: No seizures of marihuana were reported during 1936 for the states not shown in the above list.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, March 5, 1937.
3-4-37.

Press Service
No. 9-70

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Alabama	1	12		2					
Arizona	1	10							
California	120	1,146		623	9.09	158			
Colorado	19	168		53	2	61			
Delaware	1			3					
Dist. of Col.	2	28		17					
Florida	6	98			10				
Georgia	1	24							
Hawaii	3	9							
Illinois	4	51		7				4	
Indiana	1			4					
Kentucky	1	50							
Louisiana	20	1,217		1,195	11	10,600	9,000		
Maryland	16	474		700	13.3	200			
Mass.	7	51		3	12.1				
Michigan	15	291		95	5.25		2,500	2	
Minnesota	2			52	8				
Miss.	5	1	1	1,308	10				Large Number
Missouri	4	123		2					
New Jersey	8	60		61	8.2		131,500		
New Mexico	3	4		15	6				
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Ohio	41	1,318		430	12				
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Texas	17	58		362	13	303	30		
Utah	6	39			.3				
Virginia	2	14			4				
Washington	6	44		6					
Wisconsin	1								large quantity
Total	338	5,892	3	951	3.99	11,322	143,225	6	4 large crops

NOTE: No seizures of marihuana were reported during 1936 for the states not shown in the above list.

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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937--Cont:

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Divid ends Declared To All Claimants:
Lyon County National Bank, Rock Rapids, Iowa	10-20-31	$ 867,838.00	76.19	71.92
First National Bank, Hampshire, Ill. 2/	1-12-34	233,277.00	107.87	110.
Farmers-Merchants Nat'l Bank, Princeton, Wis. 2/	1-15-34	338,523.00	107.73	108.26
Bozeman Waters First Nat'l Bk., Poseyville, Ind.	1-20-32	507,376.00	96.01	93.83
Central National Bank, Oakland, Calif. 2/	5--8-33	20,926,556.00	104.48	106.74

2/ Formerly in Conservatorship

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937--Cont:

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Liberty National Bank, Waco, Texas 1/	6--3-32	$ 184,140.00	61.38	61.38
The Belmont National Bank, Belmont, Ohio 1/	12--1-32	15,267.00	56.38	34.27496
First National Bank, Mount Olive, Illinois 1/	8-12-32	110,262.00	54.62	18.196
First National Bank, Gormania, West Virginia 1/	10-11-32	62,098.00	86.69	28,805
Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Milbank, S. Dak. 1/	12-11-33	38,384.00	58.04	14.35
First National Bank, Del Rio, Texas 1/	12-12-33	425,179.00	100.	100.

1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared to All Claimants:
Citizens National Bank, Waynesburg, Penna.	8-17-27	$ 4,077,533.00	99.75	100.
First National Bank, St. Augustine, Florida	7-25-29	1,458,322.00	62.41	29.07
First National Bank, South Glens Falls, N. Y.	5-24-32	408,590.00	87.9	84.93
National Black River Bank, Proctorsville, Vt. 2/	12--5-33	273,557.00	105.42	106.2
First National Bank, Rocksprings, Texas	12-28-32	90,502.00	109.62	113.5
First National Bank, Westbrook, Minn.	9--4-31	303,501.00	84.39	80.4
First National Bank, Isanti, Minn.	10-16-31	177,680.00	75.15	67.79
First National Bank, Altus, Oklahoma	9-26-30	562,797.00	95.15	88.
First National Bank, Scappoose, Oregon	10-18-32	71,664.00	49.63	18.1
First National Bank, Humphrey, Nebraska	1--1-30	285,778.00	84.95	76.6
First National Bank, Cherry Tree, Pa. 2/	10-13-33	721,062.00	66.06	55.53
First National Bank, McLeansboro, Ill.	8--4-30	311,119.00	51.91	34.07
First National Bank, Maquoketa, Iowa	6-28-32	503,301.00	72.62	59 .427
Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Merced, Calif.	9-23-26	951,683.00	64.75	50.15
National Bank of Seymour, Iowa	12-30-31	112,094.00	66.82	54.43
First National Bank, Auburn, Nebraska	10-13-31	266,169.00	80.65	66.74
Commercial National Bank, Eufaula, Ala.	10-27-31	189,074.00	94.18	77.5
First National Bank, Jasper, Florida	5-13-30	115,087.00	59.	44.08
First National Bank, Stewartville, Minn.	10-15-31	407,167.00	84.44	82.8
Clymer National Bank, Clymer, Penna.	8-22-30	455,770.00	65.08	60.09
Brown National Bank, Jackson, Minn.	10--3-32	200,045.00	91.56	79.75

54.62 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Gormania, West Virginia.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed October 11, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 28.805 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $62,098 representing 86.69 per cent of total liabilities.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Milbank, South Dakota.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 11, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 14.35 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $38,384 representing 58.04 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Del Rio, Texas.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 12, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or complete unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor, (the assuming bank) amounted to 100 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $425,179 representing 100 per cent of total liabilities.

and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership May 8, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $20,926,556, representing 104.48 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 6.74 per cent representing interest in full. Stockholders received $180,581 plus the assets remaining uncollected.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK, Waco, Texas.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed June 3, 1932, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiencyes in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 61.38 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $184,140 representing 61.38 per cent of total liabilities.

THE BELMONT NATIONAL BANK, Belmont, Ohio.

Depositors and other creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 1, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 34.27496 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $15,267, representing 56.38 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Mount Olive, Illinois.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver appointed August 12, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 18.196 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $110,262 representing

LYON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership October 20, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $867,838, representing 76.19 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 71.92 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Hampshire, Illinois.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 12, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $233,277, representing 107.87 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 10 per cent representing interest on their claims. Stockholders received the sum of $54 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

FARMERS-MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Princeton, Wisconsin.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 15, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $338,523, representing 107.73 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 8.26 per cent representing interest in full. Stockholders received the sum of $4592 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

BOZEMAN WATERS FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Poseyville, Indiana.

This bank was placed in receivership January 20, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $507,376, representing 96.01 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 93.83 per cent of their claims.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Oakland, California

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, ~~Eufala~~ Eufaula, Alabama.

This bank was placed in receivership October 27, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $189,074, representing 94.18 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 77.5 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Jasper, Florida.

This bank was placed in receivership May 13, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $115,087, representing 59 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 44.08 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Stewartville, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 15, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $407,167, representing 84.44 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 82.8 per cent of their claims.

CLYMER NATIONAL BANK, Clymer, Pennsylvania.

This bank was placed in receivership August 22, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, ~~$155,770~~ $455,770, representing 65.08 per cent of their total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 60.09 per cent of their claims.

BROWN NATIONAL BANK, Jackson, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 3, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $200,045, representing ~~72.56~~ 91.56 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 79.75 per cent of their claims.

Unsecured creditors received ~~85.53~~ 55.63 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, McLeansboro, Illinois.

This bank was placed in receivership August 4, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $311,119, representing 51.91 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 34.07 of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Maquoketa, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership June 28, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $503,301, representing 72.62 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 59.427 per cent of their claims.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Merced, California.

This bank was placed in receivership September 23, 1926, Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $951,683, representing 64.75 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 50.15 per cent of their claims.

NATIONAL BANK OF SEYMOUR, Seymour, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership December 30, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $112,094, representing ~~86.82~~ 66.82 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 54.43 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Auburn, Nebraska.

This bank was placed in receivership October 13, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $266,169, representing ~~80.85~~ 80.65 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 66.74 per cent of their claims.

representing 84.39 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 80.4 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Isanti, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 16, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $177,680, representing 75.15 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 67.79 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Altus, Oklahoma.

This bank was placed in receivership September 26, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $562,797, representing 95.15 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 88 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ~~Scappose~~ Scappoose, Oregon.

This bank was placed in receivership October 18, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $71,664, representing 49.63 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 18.1 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Humphrey, Nebraska.

This bank was placed in receivership January 1, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $285,778, representing 84.95 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 76.6 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cherry Tree, Pennsylvania.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March,1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $721,062, representing 66.06 per cent of total liabilities.

Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 29.07 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, South Glens Falls, New York.

This bank was placed in receivership May 24, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $408,590, representing 87.9 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 84.93 per cent of their claims.

NATIONAL BLACK RIVER BANK, Proctorsville, Vermont.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 5, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $273,557, representing 105.42 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 per cent principal and an additional dividend representing interest in full amounting to 6.2 per cent. The stockholders received the sum of $1127 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rocksprings, Texas.

This bank was placed in receivership December 28, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $90,502, representing 109.62 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 13.5 per cent, representing interest in full. Stockholders received the sum of $1811 together with assets remaining uncollected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Westbrook, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership September 4, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $303,501,

Mrs Herbert

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Press Service

9-71

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,

Wednesday, Mar. 10th 1937

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 32 receiverships during the month of February, 1937. This makes a total of 603 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the Banking Holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 603 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $204,410,916, or an average return of 78.85 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 66.38 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of February, 1937, amounted to $3,322,416. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933, to February 28, 1937, amounted to $766,274,748.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

This bank was placed in receivership August 17, 1927. Depositors and other creditors received 99.75 per cent of their claims. Total payments to creditors, including offsets allowed, amounted to $4,077,533.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, St. Augustine, Florida.

This bank was placed in receivership July 25, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $1,458,322, representing 62.41 per cent of the total liabilities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, March 10, 1937.
3-5-37.

Press Service
No. 9-71

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This bank was placed in receivership July 25, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $1,458,322, representing 62.41 per cent of the total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 29.07 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, South Glens Falls, New York.

This bank was placed in receivership May 24, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $408,590, representing 87.9 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 84.93 per cent of their claims.

NATIONAL BLACK RIVER BANK, Proctorsville, Vermont.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 5, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $273,557, representing 105.42 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 per cent principal and an additional dividend representing interest in full amounting to 6.2 per cent. The stockholders received the sum of $1127 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rocksprings, Texas.

This bank was placed in receivership December 28, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $90,502, representing 109.62 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 13.5 per cent, representing interest in full. Stockholders received the sum of $1811 together with assets remaining uncollected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Westbrook, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership September 4, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $303,501, representing 84.39 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 80.4 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Isanti, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 16, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $177,680, representing 75.15 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 67.79 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Altus, Oklahoma.

This bank was placed in receivership September 26, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $562,797, representing 95.15 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 88 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Scappoose, Oregon.

This bank was placed in receivership October 18, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $71,664, representing 49.63 per cent

of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 18.1 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Humphrey, Nebraska.

This bank was placed in receivership January 1, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $285,778, representing 84.95 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 70.6 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cherry Tree, Pennsylvania.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $721,062, representing 66.06 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 55.53 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, McLeansboro, Illinois.

This bank was placed in receivership August 4, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $311,119, representing 51.91 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 34.07 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Maquoketa, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership June 28, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $503,301, representing 72.62 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 59.427 per cent of their claims.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Merced, California.

This bank was placed in receivership September 23, 1926. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $951,683, representing 64.75 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 50.15 per cent of their claims.

NATIONAL BANK OF SEYMOUR, Seymour, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership December 30, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $112,094, representing 66.82 per cent

of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 54.43 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Auburn, Nebraska.

This bank was placed in receivership October 13, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $266,169, representing 80.65 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 66.74 per cent of their claims.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Eufaula, Alabama.

This bank was placed in receivership October 27 , 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $189,074, representing 94.18 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 77.5 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Jasper, Florida.

This bank was placed in receivership May 13, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $115,087, representing 59 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 44.08 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Stewartville, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 15, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $407,167, representing 84.44 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 82.8 per cent of their claims.

CLYMER NATIONAL BANK, Clymer, Pennsylvania.

This bank was placed in receivership August 22, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $455,770, representing 65.08 per cent of their total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 60.09 per cent of their claims.

BROWN NATIONAL BANK, Jackson, Minnesota.

This bank was placed in receivership October 3, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $200,045, representing 91.56 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 79.75 per cent of their claims.

LYON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

This bank was placed in receivership October 20, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $867,838, representing 76.19 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 71.92 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Hampshire, Illinois.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 12, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $233,277, representing 107.87 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 10 per cent representing interest on their claims. Stockholders received the sum of $54 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

FARMERS-MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Princeton, Wisconsin.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 15, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $338,523, representing 107.73 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 8.26 per cent representing interest in full. Stockholders received the sum of $4,592 together with the assets remaining uncollected.

BOZEMAN WATERS FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Poseyville, Indiana.

This bank was placed in receivership January 20, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $507,376, representing 96.01 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 93.83 per cent of their claims.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Oakland, California.

This bank did not reopen after the Banking Holiday of March, 1933, and was placed in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership May 8, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $20,926,556,

representing 104.48 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received 100 per cent principal plus an additional dividend of 6.74 per cent representing interest in full. Stockholders received $180,581 plus the assets remaining uncollected.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK, Waco, Texas.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed June 3, 1932, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or to complete unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 61.38 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $184,140 representing 61.38 per cent of total liabilities.

THE BELMONT NATIONAL BANK, Belmont, Ohio.

Depositors and other creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 1, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 34.27496 per cent principal. Total disbursements, under this receivership aggregated $15,267, representing 56.38 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Mount Olive, Illinois.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver appointed August 12, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 18.196 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $110,262 representing 54.62 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Gormania, West Virginia.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities of another bank. Receiver was appointed October 11, 1932 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 28.805 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $62,098 representing 86.69 per cent of total liabilities.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Milbank, South Dakota.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 11, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividend payments to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 14.35 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $38,384 representing 58.04 per cent of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Del Rio, Texas.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 12, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or complete unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 100 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $425,179 representing 100 per cent of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared to All Claimants:
Citizens National Bank, Waynesburg, Penna.	8-17-27	$ 4,077,533.00	99.75	100.
First National Bank, St. Augustine, Florida	7-25-29	1,458,322.00	62.41	29.07
First National Bank, South Glens Falls, N. Y.	5-24-32	408,590.00	87.9	84.93
National Black River Bank, Proctorsville, Vt. 2/	12--5-33	273,557.00	105.42	106.2
First National Bank, Rocksprings, Texas	12-28-32	90,502.00	109.62	113.5
First National Bank, Westbrook, Minn.	9--4-31	303,501.00	84.39	80.4
First National Bank, Isanti, Minn.	10-16-31	177,680.00	75.15	67.79
First National Bank, Altus, Oklahoma	9-26-30	562,797.00	95.15	88.
First National Bank, Scappoose, Oregon	10-18-32	71,664.00	49.63	18.1
First National Bank, Humphrey, Nebraska	1--1-30	285,778.00	84.95	76.6
First National Bank, Cherry Tree, Pa. 2/	10-13-33	721,062.00	66.06	55.53
First National Bank, McLeansboro, Ill.	8--4-30	311,119.00	51.91	34.07
First National Bank, Maquoketa, Iowa	6-28-32	503,301.00	72.62	59.427
Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Merced, Calif.	9-23-26	951,683.00	64.75	50.15
National Bank of Seymour, Iowa	12-30-31	112,094.00	66.82	54.43
First National Bank, Auburn, Nebraska	10-13-31	266,169.00	80.65	66.74
Commercial National Bank, Eufaula, Ala.	10-27-31	189,074.00	94.18	77.5
First National Bank, Jasper, Florida	5-13-30	115,087.00	59.	44.08
First National Bank, Stewartville, Minn.	10-15-31	407,167.00	84.44	82.8
Clymer National Bank, Clymer, Penna.	8-22-30	455,770.00	65.08	60.09
Brown National Bank, Jackson, Minn.	10--3-32	200,045.00	91.56	79.75

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937--Cont.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared to All Claimants:
Liberty National Bank, Waco. Texas 1/	6--3-32	$ 184,140.00	61.38	61.38
The Belmont National Bank, Belmont, Ohio 1/	12--1-32	15,267.00	56.38	34.27496
First National Bank, Mount Olive, Illinois 1/	8-12-32	110,262.00	54.62	18.196
First National Bank, Gormania, West Virginia 1/	10-11-32	62,098.00	86.69	28.805
Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Milbank, South Dakota, 1/	12-11-33	38,384.00	58.04	14.35
First National Bank, Del Rio, Texas 1/	12-12-33	425,179.00	100.	100.

1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1937 -- Cont.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared to All Claimants:
Lyon County National Bank, Rock Rapids, Iowa	10-20-31	$ 867,838.00	76.19	71.92
First National Bank, Hampshire, Ill. 2/	1-12-34	233,277.00	107.87	110.
Farmers-Merchants Nat'l Bank, Princeton, Wis. 2/	1-15-34	338,523.00	107.73	108.26
Bozeman Waters First Nat'l Bk., Poseyville, Ind.	1-20-32	507,376.00	96.01	93.83
Central National Bank, Oakland, Calif. 2/	5--8-33	20,926,556.00	104.48	106.74

2/ Formerly in Conservatorship

"The development of motor equipment on land, such as trucks and tractors, and the construction of roads has [redacted] facilitated the transportation of life-saving equipment from point to point along the coasts.

"The funds [redacted] appropriated for the Coast Guard are insufficient to modernize all our stations and equip them properly with trucks, [redacted] tractors and radio and with various types of motor boats, all needed for efficient operation. And the number of men now at each station to man this modern equipment in inadequate. Modern living conditions, to which our men are entitled, require installation and maintenance charges in excess of our annual appropriations for that purpose."

[redacted]

As a result, the Admiral pointed out, many of the stations have neither sufficient men nor equipment to respond promptly to the calls for assistance received or to carry out effectively the law enforcement work with which they are charged.

"By this regrouping," he said, "we shall be able to increase considerably our service to the public and improve measurably the living conditions of the men."

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In the New York division the following [redacted] Long Island stations from Moriches to Montauk Point [redacted] will be decommissioned by Sept. 1:

Amagansett	Quogue
Southampton	Potunk
Tiana	

Nineteen stations in the Norfolk division will remain active under the order. They are:

Cape Henry	Nags Head	Ocracoke
Virginia Beach	Oregon Inlet	Core Bank
Little Island	Pea Island	Cape Lookout
Wash Woods	Chicamacomico	Fort Macon
Caffeys Inlet	Little Kinnakeet	Bogue Inlet
Kill Devil Hills	Cape Hatteras	Oak Island
	Hatteras Inlet	

Remaining active on Long Island from Moriches to Montauk Point will be the following stations:

Ditch Plain	Shinnecock
Napeague	Moriches
Georgica	

The Commandant ordered that lookout towers of inactive stations be manned at the discretion of the division and district commanders, the lookouts being transported by motor truck from and to their permanent stations. Where deemed necessary, he also ordered that boats, boathouses and breeches buoy apparatus be maintained at inactive stations.

"Commercial sailing vessels that once plied [redacted] our coasts [redacted] in great numbers are now a rarity," [redacted] Admiral Waesche said in his communications to the division commanders. "Motor craft for commerce, fishing and pleasure ~~have greatly increased.~~ are the rule today. Improvements in methods of navigation have reduced materially the number of strandings of large vessels along our coasts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U. S. Coast Guard)

For AM's Sunday..

Modernization of the Coast Guard's life-saving setup along stretches of the Atlantic Coast through a six-month program that calls for decommissioning of thirteen stations in the New York and Norfolk divisions was ordered today by the Commandant, Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche.

"The marked increase in the use of motor boats and radio," the admiral advised the division commanders, "has greatly facilitated life-saving work. While it has increased the cost of efficient operation of our stations, it has also tended to reduce the need for stations being so close together along certain sections of our coastline. Conditions governing the work of these stations are quite different now than the circumstances under which many of them were established. We have made a careful study in all districts with a view to improving our efficiency through modernization and consolidation."

Stations ordered placed in an inactive status in the Norfolk division are:

False Cape	Big Kinnakeet
Currituck Beach	Creeds Hill
Paul Gamiels Hill	Portsmouth
Bodie Island	Cape Fear

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U. S. Coast Guard)

9-72

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, March 7, 1937.
3-6-37.

Press Service
No. 9-72

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2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for bonds allotted must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1937, or on later allotment, and may be made only through surrender of an equal face amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, which will be accepted at par and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated April 15, 1937, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and subscribers will be credited with accrued interest thereon from October 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, ($12.445055 per $1,000); they will be charged with accrued interest on the bonds from December 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, ($6.181319 per $1,000); and the net adjustment ($6.263736 per $1,000) will be paid to them following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

1949, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

"2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1949-53

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1953

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1949

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

1937
Department Circular No. 574

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 8, 1937.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest from December 15, 1936, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1949-53, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 572, dated December 7, 1936, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 572:

"1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15,

accepted, will be charged with ~~the~~ accrued interest from December 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the bonds to be issued, and the difference (about $6.26 for each $1,000 face amount) will be paid to him.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice, and, subject to the reservations set forth in the official circular, all subscriptions will be allotted in full.

The present offering will be the only opportunity presented for the holders of Treasury notes maturing April 15 to exchange their notes for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

Special Treasury bills aggregating $300,000,000, which mature immediately after March 15, and about $165,000,000 interest on the public debt, which becomes due on March 15, will be paid from quarterly tax receipts.

The text of the official circular follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 8, 1937.
3/6/37

Press Service
No. 9-73

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the offering of an additional issue of 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, in exchange for 3 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937. Exchanges will be made par for par, with an adjustment of accrued interest as of March 15 on the bonds issued and the notes exchanged. $502,361,900 of the notes of Series B-1937 will mature on April 15, 1937. The offering of Treasury bonds will be limited to the amount of such Treasury notes tendered and accepted for exchange. Cash subscriptions will not be received.

The Treasury bonds now offered in exchange will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 572, dated December 7, 1936. They are identical in all respects with such bonds, with which they will be freely interchangeable. The bonds are dated December 15, 1936, and bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like face amount of Treasury notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, with coupon due April 15, 1937, attached. Following acceptance of the notes, the subscriber will be credited with accrued interest from October 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the Treasury notes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 8, 1937.
3/6/37

Press Service
No. 9-73

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the offering of an additional issue of 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, in exchange for 3 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937. Exchanges will be made par for par, with an adjustment of accrued interest as of March 15 on the bonds issued and the notes exchanged. $502,361,900 of the notes of Series B-1937 will mature on April 15, 1937. The offering of Treasury bonds will be limited to the amount of such Treasury notes tendered and accepted for exchange. Cash subscriptions will not be received.

The Treasury bonds now offered in exchange will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1949-53, issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 572, dated December 7, 1936. They are identical in all respects with such bonds, with which they will be freely interchangeable. The bonds are dated December 15, 1936, and bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1949.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like face amount of Treasury notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, with coupon due April 15, 1937, attached. Following acceptance of the notes, the subscriber will be credited with accrued interest from October 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the Treasury notes accepted, will be charged with accrued

interest from December 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the bonds to be issued, and the difference (about $6.26 for each $1,000 face amount) will be paid to him.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice, and, subject to the reservations set forth in the official circular, all subscriptions will be allotted in full.

The present offering will be the only opportunity presented for the holders of Treasury notes maturing April 15 to exchange their notes for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

Special Treasury bills aggregating $300,000,000, which mature immediately after March 15, and about $165,000,000 interest on the public debt, which becomes due on March 15, will be paid from quarterly tax receipts.

The text of the official circular follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1949-53

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1936 Due December 15, 1953

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1949.

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

1937
Department Circular No. 574

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 8, 1937.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest from December 15, 1936, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1949-53, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 572, dated December 7, 1936, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 572:

> "1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1953, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15,

1949, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

"2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for bonds allotted must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1937, or on later allotment, and may be made only through surrender of an equal face amount of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, which will be accepted at par and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated April 15, 1937, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and subscribers will be credited with accrued interest thereon from October 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, ($12.445055 per $1,000); they will be charged with accrued interest on the bonds from December 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, ($6.181319 per $1,000); and the net adjustment ($6.263736 per $1,000) will be paid to them following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 9, 1937.
3/8/37

Press Service
9-74

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53 will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 10, 1937. This offering is open only to the holders of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937.

Subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, March 10, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

Announcement of the amount of subscriptions and their division among the several Federal Reserve districts will be made later.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 9, 1937.
3/8/37.

Press Service
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Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds for 1949-53 will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 10, 1937. This offering is open only to the holders of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 9, 1937.
3/8/37

Press Service
9-75

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 10, 1937, which were offered on March 5, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 8.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $283,813,000 was applied for, of which $100,065,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

98-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $153,617,000, of which $50,055,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $500,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.971, equivalent to a rate of about 0.107 percent per annum, to 99.940, equivalent to a rate of about 0.220 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.951 and the average rate is about 0.179 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 8, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $130,196,000, of which $50,010,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $100,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.697, equivalent to a rate of about 0.400 percent per annum, to 99.644, equivalent to a rate of about 0.469 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.656 and the average rate is about 0.454 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, March 11, 1937.
3-10-37.

Press Service
No. 9-76

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Guy T. Helvering, today called attention to provisions of law which require those who receive gifts of $5,000 or more in the calendar year from one donor to file gift tax information returns. If the gift was of a future interest in property, a return must be filed regardless of the amount. The information return required of recipients of gifts is Form 710, and, as to any gifts received in the calendar year 1936, must be filed before March 15 of this year with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the donor resides, or with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D.C.

The donor of gifts during the calendar year 1936 totaling more than $5,000 to any one donee, or regardless of value if the gift or gifts consist of future interest in property, must also file on or before March 15, 1937, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the donor resides, a return enumerating such gifts, which is Form 709, the gift tax return.

The gift tax is paid by the donor and all gifts of future interest in property and of $5,000 or more to any one donee, must be reported. The first $5,000 of a gift, other than of a future interst, to any one donee is exempt from taxation.

If the property or money which is the subject of the gift was transferred to a trustee, the gift tax information return may be filed either by the beneficiary or the trustee. If the information return is not filed by either the beneficiary or the trustee, both are liable for penalties.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE, Morning Newspapers, Thursday, March 11, 1937.
3/10/37

Press Release
No. 9-76 (?)

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donee is exempt from taxation.

If the property or money which is the subject of the gift was transferred to a trustee, the gift tax information return may be filed either by the beneficiary or the trustee. If the information return is not filed by either the beneficiary or the trustee, both are liable for penalties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE,

Press Release
No.

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donee is exempt from taxation.

If the property or money which is the subject of the gift was transferred to a trustee, the gift tax information return may be filed either by the beneficiary or the trustee. If the information return is not filed by either the beneficiary or the trustee, both are liable for penalties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE, Press Release
No.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today called attention to provisions of law which require those who receive gifts of $5,000 or more in the calendar year from one donor to file gift tax information returns with the Collectors of Internal Revenue in the districts in which they pay their taxes. If the gift was of a future interest in property, a return must be filed regardless of the amount. The information return required of recipients of gifts is Form 710 and this return must be filed before March 15th of this year as to any gifts received in the calendar year 1936.

The donor of gifts during the calendar year 1936 totaling more than $5,000 to any one donee, or regardless of value if the gift or gifts consist of future interest in property, must also file a return enumerating such gifts, which is Form 709, the gift tax return.

The gift tax is paid by the donor and all gifts of future interest in property and of $5,000 or more to any one donee, must be reported. The first $5,000 of a gift to any one donee is exempt from taxation ~~and there is a further exemption of $50,000 of the total of all gifts by any one donor during the calendar year.~~ 4

Both the information return by the donee and the gift tax return by the donor should be filed with the Collector of Internal

Revenue in the district in which the taxpayer resides, but either or both returns may be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

If the property or money which is the subject of the gift was transferred to a trustee, the gift tax information return may be filed either by the beneficiary or the trustee. If the information return is not filed by either the beneficiary or the trustee, both are liable for penalties.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 9, 1937.
3/8/37.

Press Service
No. 9-75

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 10, 1937, which were offered on March 5, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 8.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $283,813,000 was applied for, of which $100,065,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

98-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1937.

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $153,617,000, of which $50,055,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $500,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.971, equivalent to a rate of about 0.107 percent per annum, to 99.940, equivalent to a rate of about 0.220 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.951 and the average rate is about 0.179 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 8, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $130,196,000, of which $50,010,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $100,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.697, equivalent to a rate of about 0.400 percent per annum, to 99.644, equivalent to a rate of about 0.469 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.656 and the average rate is about 0.454 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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STANDARD FORM No. 14
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926
10—1723

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

BUREAU

CHG. APPROPRIATION

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1926

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 8a of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, you are hereby instructed, effective immediately, and regardless of whether said Regulations are otherwise complied with, to refuse entry into the continental United States of gold in any form (including gold in its natural state) exported from Mexico, unless there is filed with you a certificate, duly certified by an officer of the Mexican Government, to the effect that such gold was or may be lawfully exported from Mexico. However, these instructions do not apply to

(1) "Fabricated gold" as defined in said Gold Regulations.

(2) Any substance, including gold in its natural state, which you are satisfied, after the filing of an appropriate affidavit by the importer, does not contain more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Approved:

Franklin D. Roosevelt
THE WHITE HOUSE

March 11th 1937

Morning papers Friday

At the request of the Mexican Government and with the approval of the President, Secretary Morgenthau today directed Collectors of Customs to refuse entry into the United States of shipments of gold from Mexico unless ~~the~~ ~~xxxx~~ shipments in each case are accompanied by a certficate showing that it may lawfully be exported from Mexico. A copy of the Secretary's telegram to collectors follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING PAPERS,
Friday, March 12, 1937
3-11-37.

Press Service
No. 9-77

At the request of the Mexican Government and with the approval of the President, Secretary Morgenthau today directed Collectors of Customs to refuse entry into the United States of shipments of gold from Mexico unless the shipment in each case is accompanied by a certificate showing that it may lawfully be exported from Mexico. A copy of the Secretary's telegram to collectors follows:

"TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 8a of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, you are hereby instructed, effective immediately, and regardless of whether said Regulations are otherwise complied with, to refuse entry into the continental United States of gold in any form (including gold in its natural state) exported from Mexico, unless there is filed with you a certificate, duly certified by an officer of the Mexican Government, to the effect that such gold was or may be lawfully exported from Mexico. However, these instructions do not apply to

(1) "Fabricated gold" as defined in said Gold Regulations.

(2) Any substance, including gold in its natural state, which you are satisfied, after the filing of an appropriate affidavit by the importer, does not contain more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton.

(signed) HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."

~~IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON~~
~~JANUARY 1937~~

	January 1937	December 1936	January 1936	1st 7 Months 1937	Fiscal Year 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	3,426,042	3,424,539	4,222,560	3,702,586	3,522,644
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,280,400	2,498,199	775,805	10,106,708	5,388,850
Available for Consumption	4,706,442	5,922,738	4,998,365	13,809,294	8,911,494
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,077,908	2,495,356	1,245,472	10,130,764	5,007,336
out ~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~9,596~~	~~1,340~~	~~14,873~~	~~59,592~~	~~166,138~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	3,618,938	3,426,042	3,738,020	3,618,938	3,738,020
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,085,347	1,360,417	1,607,096	1,637,508	1,540,948
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	212,826	449,031	231,695	1,669,725	1,713,778
Available for Consumption	1,298,173	1,809,448	1,838,791	3,307,233	3,254,726
Entered into Consumption (a)	228,372	722,569	201,467	2,232,410	1,606,040
out ~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~1,012~~	~~1,532~~	~~1,279~~	~~6,034~~	~~12,641~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,068,789	1,085,347	1,636,045	1,068,789	1,636,045
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	137,455	165,322	232,724	216,919	288,091
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	36,398	127,876	11,246	360,481	146,225
Available for Consumption	173,853	293,198	243,970	577,400	434,316
Entered into Consumption (a)	26,273	155,683	20,275	429,449	203,491
out ~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~42~~	60	~~7~~	~~413~~	~~7,137~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	147,538	137,455	223,688	147,538	223,688
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$2,527,410	$6,213,853	$3,253,414	$24,823,016	$21,169,952
Still Wines	198,901	654,612	251,236	1,992,133	1,999,827
Sparkling Wines	78,585	469,212	119,106	1,290,576	1,208,550
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	2,804,896	7,337,677	3,623,756	28,105,725	24,378,329
out ~~Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities~~	~~37,713,490~~	~~31,360,176~~	~~29,975,683~~	~~229,802,804~~	~~199,388,942~~
" ~~TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED~~	40,518,386	38,697,853	33,599,439	257,908,529	223,767,271
~~Percent Collected on Liquors~~	~~6.9%~~	~~19.0%~~	~~10.8%~~	~~10.9%~~	~~10.9%~~

(a) Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

~~(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)~~

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Sta

March 12, 1937.

TO MR. GASTON

FROM MR. FREEMAN:

There is transmitted herewith a statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of January 1936 and 1937 and the first seven months of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, which may be suitable for press release.

C A Freeman

Enclosure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 15, 1937.
3/13/37

Press Service
No. 9 - 78

Imports of distilled liquors and wines and duties collected thereon for the month of January, 1936, and 1937, and the first seven months of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, have been reported by the Commissioner of Customs as shown in the following statement:

	January 1937	December 1936	January 1936	1st. 7 Months 1937	Fiscal Year 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	3,426,042	3,424,539	4,222,560	3,702,586	3,522,644
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	1,280,400	2,498,199	775,805	10,106,708	5,388,850
Available for Consumption.....	4,706,442	5,922,738	4,998,365	13,809,294	8,911,494
Entered into Consumption (a).....	1,077,908	2,495,356	1,245,472	10,130,764	5,007,336
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	3,618,938	3,426,042	3,738,020	3,618,938	3,738,020
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	1,085,347	1,360,417	1,607,096	1,637,508	1,540,948
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	212,826	449,031	231,695	1,669,725	1,713,778
Available for Consumption.....	1,298,173	1,809,448	1,838,791	3,307,233	3,254,726
Entered into Consumption (a).....	228,372	722,569	201,467	2,232,410	1,606,040
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	1,068,789	1,085,347	1,636,045	1,068,789	1,636,045
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning....	137,455	165,322	232,724	216,919	288,091
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)....	36,398	127,876	11,246	360,481	146,225
Available for Consumption.....	173,853	293,198	243,970	577,400	434,316
Entered into Consumption (a).....	26,273	155,683	20,275	429,449	203,491
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	147,538	137,455	223,688	147,538	223,688
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$2,527,410	$6,213,853	$3,253,414	$24,823,016	$21,169,952
Still Wines	198,901	654,612	251,236	1,992,133	1,999,827
SPARKLING WINES	78,585	469,212	119,106	1,290,576	1,208,550
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	$2,804,896	7,337,677	3,623,756	28,105,725	24,378,329

(a) Including withdrawals for ship supplies and diplomatic use.

restricted, or subject to the payment of duties or other exactions, or when the requesting officers suspect that the owners or persons in possession of any of the cargo intend to violate the laws of the requesting Government in respect of such cargo.

"ARTICLE IV. It is agreed that the customs and other administrative officials of the Government of the United States of America and France, respectively, shall upon request of the competent authorities of one Government made of the competent authorities of the other Government, be directed to attend as witnesses and to produce such available records and files, or duly authenticated or certified copies thereof, as may be considered essential to the trial of civil or criminal cases in the courts of the country on whose behalf the request was made, and as may be produced compatibly with the public interest of the country of which the request was made.

"The cost of transcripts of records, depositions, certificates and letters rogatory in civil or criminal cases, and the cost of first-class transportation both ways, maintenance and other proper expenses involved in the attendance of such witnesses shall be paid by the Government requesting their attendance not later than at the time of their discharge by the court from further attendance at such trial. Letters rogatory and commissions shall be executed with all possible despatch and copies of official records or documents shall be authenticated or certified promptly by the appropriate officals in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the respective countries."

Any matter arising in connection with this agreement shall be promptly referred to the Bureau of Customs for such action as may be appropriate.

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

WRJ/MS 2/20/37.

The text of the agreement follows:

~~The agreement is quoted in the notice as follows:~~

(T. D.)

CUSTOMS FRAUDS -- EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT

Agreement between the United States and France concerning the suppression of customs frauds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MAR 11 1937

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

By exchange of notes effected at Paris on December 12, 1936, the United States and France entered into the following reciprocal agreement concerning cooperation between the Customs Services of the respective countries, to become effective December 15, 1936:

"ARTICLE I. The Customs Administration of the United States of America and the French Customs Administration shall promptly communicate to each other all information at any time in their possession concerning imports and exports which might facilitate the suppression of smuggling or fraud in the other country.

"ARTICLE II. Concerning direct or indirect shipments of merchandise between the United States of America or its possessions and France or its possessions, each of the Administrations concerned shall send directly to the other, upon the latter's written request, all information which may be gathered from documents in its possession (entries, registration records, declarations, and other customs documents). Such documents, or duly authenticated or certified copies thereof, may be used as evidence in proceedings or prosecutions in the courts.

"ARTICLE III. The appropriate officers of the Governments of the United States of America and France, respectively, shall furnish upon request to duly authorized officers of the other Government information concerning clearances of vessels or the transportation of cargoes, when the importation or exportation of any of the cargo carried is prohibited,

For Sunday AM's

Secretary Morgenthau today notified Customs officers of a reciprocal arrangement for close co-operation between the United States and France for the suppression of smuggling and tariff frauds.

By the terms of the agreement, negotiated at Paris by representatives of the State Department, the Customs Services of the respective countries are authorized and charged with the responsibility of communicating promptly to the other service any information they might have which would help to prevent smuggling of contraband or evasion of tariff duties.

The agreement, embodied in a Treasury Decision addressed to "Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned," is expected to be of especial help to both countries in the control of illicit narcotics and of ~~tremendous~~ value in a great many other phases of Customs administration.

It also provides for mutual appearance of Customs officers of the respective countries as witnesses in prosecutions, for the transmission by request of official documents which may be used as evidence in the courts and for the exchange of information with respect to movements of vessels and cargoes when the importation of exportation of any of the cargo carried "is prohibited, restricted, or subject to the payment of duties or other exactions."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, March 14th, 1937
3/13/37.

Press Service
No. 9-79

Secretary Morgenthau today notified Customs officers of a reciprocal arrangement for close co-operation between the United States and France for the suppression of smuggling and tariff frauds.

By the terms of the agreement, negotiated at Paris by representatives of the State Department, the Customs Services of the respective countries are authorized and charged with the responsibility of communicating promptly to the other service any information they might have which would help to prevent smuggling of contraband or evasion of tariff duties.

The agreement, embodied in a Treasury Decision addressed to "Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned," is expected to be of especial help to both countries in the control of illicit narcotics and of value in a great many other phases of Customs administration.

It also provides for mutual appearance of Customs officers of the respective countries as witnesses in prosecutions, for the transmission by request of official documents which may be used as evidence in the courts and for the exchange of information with respect to movements of vessels and cargoes when the importation of exportation of any of the cargo carried "is prohibited, restricted, or subject to the payment of duties of other exactions."

The text of the agreement follows:

"ARTICLE I. The Customs Administration of the United States of America and the French Customs Administration shall promptly communicate to each other all information at any time in their possession concerning imports and exports which might facilitate the suppression of smuggling or fraud in the other country.

"ARTICLE II. Concerning direct or indirect shipments of merchandise between the United States of America or its possessions and France or its possessions, each of the Administrations concerned shall send directly to the other, upon the latter's written request, all information which may be gathered from documents in its possession (entries, registration records, declarations, and other customs documents). Such documents, or duly authenticated or certified copies thereof, may be used as evidence in proceedings or prosecutions in the courts.

"ARTICLE III. The appropriate officers of the Governments of the United States of America and France, respectively, shall furnish upon request to duly authorized officers of the other Government information concerning clearances of vessels or the transportation of cargoes, when the importation or exportation of any of the cargo carried is prohibited, restricted, or subject to the payment of duties or other exactions, or when the requesting officers suspect that the owners or persons in possession of any of the cargo intend to violate the laws of the requesting Government in respect of such cargo.

"ARTICLE IV. It is agreed that the customs and other administrative officials of the Government of the United States of America and France, respectively, shall upon request of the competent authorities of one Government made of the competent authorities of the other Government, be directed to attend as witnesses and to produce such available records and files, or duly authenticated or certified copies thereof, as may be considered essential to the trial of civil or criminal cases in the courts of the country on whose behalf the request was made, and as may be produced compatibly with the public interest of the country of which the request was made.

"The cost of transcripts of records, depositions, certificates and letters rogatory in civil or criminal cases, and the cost of first-class transportation both ways, maintenance and other proper expenses involved in the attendance of such witnesses shall be paid by the Government requesting their attendance not later than at the time of their discharge by the court from further attendance at such trial. Letters rogatory and commissions shall be executed with all possible despatch and copies of official records or documents shall be authenticated or certified promptly by the appropriate officials in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the respective countries."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, March 15, 1937.

Press Service
9-80

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill today announced that reports from the Federal Reserve banks indicate that $483,910,000 of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, have been exchanged for 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted
Boston	$ 20,857,700
New York	320,529,500
Philadelphia	3,925,800
Cleveland	12,003,300
Richmond	29,942,100
Atlanta	2,773,300
Chicago	56,996,100
St. Louis	8,683,500
Minneapolis	1,710,800
Kansas City	4,494,700
Dallas	964,700
San Francisco	15,770,200
Treasury	5,258,300
TOTAL	$483,910,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, March 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-80

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill today announced that reports from the Federal Reserve banks indicate that $483,910,000 of Treasury Notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, have been exchanged for 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53.

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Richmond	29,942,100
Atlanta	2,773,300
Chicago	56,996,100
St. Louis	8,683,500
Minneapolis	1,710,800
Kansas City	4,494,700
Dallas	964,700
San Francisco	15,770,200
Treasury	5,258,300
Total	$483,910,000

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COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1937.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of February, 1937, the following market transactions took place in Government securities for investment accounts:

Total purchases	$5,701,800
Total sales	-0-
Net purchases:	$5,701,800

McCallum

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, March 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-81

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of February, 1937, amounted to $5,701,800, Acting Secretary Magill announced today.

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IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES UNDER QUOTA
PROVISIONS OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT AND CORDAGE ACT OF 1935

Preliminary Figures, as of February 27, 1937

Customs District	January 1 to February 27, 1937			May 1, 1936 to Feb. 27, 1937
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	59,598,617	4,182,640	183,871,033	5,059,843
Per Cent of Quota	13.3%	3.7%	10.3%	84.3%
Chicago	-	-	-	405,088
Galveston	-	-	-	103,096
Hawaii	-	-	-	532,982
Los Angeles	-	3,077,852	-	445,507
Maine and N. H.	-	-	-	4,530
Maryland	669,700	-	6,694,444	-
Massachusetts	7,109,770	-	-	30,496
Michigan	-	-	-	6,251
Minnesota	-	-	-	66,221
New Orleans	11,473,520	-	50,045,312	36,294
New York	33,386,687	-	53,410,195	1,576,176
Ohio	-	-	-	2,048
Oregon	-	--	-	171,728
Philadelphia	560,000	-	60,227,306	11,371
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	182,033
Rhode Island	-	-	-	13,615
St. Louis	564,580	-	-	128,876
San Antonio	-	-	-	40,928
San Francisco	5,834,360	984,188	13,493,776	969,675
Virginia	-	-	-	17,677
Washington	-	120,600	-	225,417
Wisconsin	-	-	-	87,997
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	1,837

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, during the period January 1 to February 27, 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1936, to February 27, 1937, also the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

March 13, 1937.

9-82

MR. SCHWARZ
(Room 289 - Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There is attached a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act and the Cordage Act of 1937, as of February 27, 1937.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, kindly have 80 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

Miss Henry

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, March 16, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-82

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, during the period January 1 to February 27, 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1936 to February 27, 1937, also the percentages that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

	January 1 to February 27, 1937			May 1, 1936 to Feb. 27, 1937
CUSTOMS DISTRICT	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	59,598,617	4,182,640	183,871,033	5,059,843
Per Cent of Quota	13.3%	3.7%	10.3%	84.3%
Chicago	———	———	———	405,088
Galveston	———	———	———	103,096
Hawaii	———	———	———	532,982
Los Angeles	———	3,077,852	———	445,507
Maine and N.H.	———	———	———	4,530
Maryland	669,700	———	6,694,444	———
Massachusetts	7,109,770	———	———	30,496
Michigan	———	———	———	6,251
Minnesota	———	———	———	66,221
New Orleans	11,473,520	———	50,045,312	36,294
New York	33,386,687	———	53,410,195	1,576,176
Ohio	———	———	———	2,048
Oregon	———	———	———	171,728
Philadelphia	560,000	———	60,227,306	11,371
Puerto Rico	———	———	———	182,033
Rhode Island	———	———	———	13,615
St. Louis	564,580	———	———	128,876
San Antonio	———	———	———	40,928
San Francisco	5,834,360	984,188	13,493,776	969,675
Virginia	———	———	———	17,677
Washington	———	120,600	———	225,417
Wisconsin	———	———	———	87,997
St. Lawrence	———	———	———	1,837

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IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures as of February 27, 1937

Customs District	January 1 to February 27, 1937				Dec. 1,1936 to Feb. 27, 1937
	CATTLE UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,416	45,682	822	9,004	1,480,193
Per Cent of Quota	20.1%	29.3%	4.1%	0.6%	3.3%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	-	-	-	2	-
Buffalo	1,608	6,402	13	-	-
Chicago	-	635	-	-	-
Dakota	665	2,103	-	39	-
Duluth & Superior	-	124	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	2,000
Maine & N. H.	26	3	72	-	249,370
Maryland	-	54	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	-	10	-	420,858
Michigan	187	1,750	-	-	-
Minnesota	100	19,930	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	307	-	-	-
New York	7,574	768	-	-	322,486
Oregon	-	390	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	275	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	40	213	62	6	-
Vermont	96	45	574	8,957	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	446,279
Washington	1	2,546	91	-	39,200
Total from Canada	10,298	35,545	822	9,004	1,480,193
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	20	1,848	-	-	-
El Paso	-	5,667	-	-	-
San Antonio	98	1,445	-	-	-
San Diego	-	1,177	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	118	10,137	-	-	-

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to February 27, 1937
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs District	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,271,639	1,066,137	3,018,283	8,356,059
Per Cent of Quota				3.3%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	2,930	-	-	2,930
Buffalo	59,250	-	-	59,250
Dakota	1,250,635	248,763	-	1,499,398
Duluth & Superior	510,837	156,011	-	666,848
Maine & N. H.	112	-	-	112
Massachusetts	931,602	616,011	-	1,547,613
Michigan	-	45,352	-	45,352
New York	-	-	3,018,283	3,018,283
St. Lawrence	53,442	-	-	53,442
Vermont	224,548	-	-	224,548
Washington	1,238,283	-	-	1,238,283

(Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research, Bureau of Customs)

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 27, 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Sta

March 13, 1937.

9-83

MR. SCHWARZ
(Room 289, Treasury Department)

FROM MISS HENRY:

There are attached two tabulations for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 27, 1937.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 115 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

Miss Henry

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, March 16, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-83

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 27, 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 to FEBRUARY 27, 1937
(Preliminary Figures)

CUSTOMS DISTRICT	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	Douglas Fir (Bd. Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,271,639	1,066,137	3,018,283	8,356,059
Per Cent of Quota				3.3%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	2,930	———	———	2,930
Buffalo	59,250	———	———	59,250
Dakota	1,250,635	248,763	———	1,499,398
Duluth & Superior	510,837	156,011	———	666,848
Maine & N.H.	112	———	———	112
Massachusetts	931,602	616,011	———	1,547,613
Michigan	———	45,352	———	45,352
New York	———	———	3,018,283	———
St. Lawrence	53,442	———	———	53,442
Vermont	224,548	———	———	224,548
Washington	1,238,283	———	———	1,238,283

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, CREAM AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures as of February 27, 1937

CUSTOMS DISTRICT	CATTLE UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (HEAD)	CREAM GAL.	Dec. 1, 1936 to Feb. 27, 1937 WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,416	45,682	822	9,004	1,480,193
Per Cent of Quota	20.1%	29.3%	4.1%	0.6%	3.3%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	------	------	------	2	------
Buffalo	1,608	6,402	13	------	------
Chicago	------	635	------	------	------
Dakota	665	2,103	------	39	------
Duluth & Superior	------	124	------	------	------
Hawaii	------	------	------	------	2,000
Maine & N.H.	26	3	72	------	249,370
Maryland	------	54	------	------	------
Massachusetts	1	------	10	------	420,858
Michigan	187	1,750	------	------	------
Minnesota	100	19,930	------	------	------
Montana & Idaho	------	307	------	------	------
New York	7,574	768	------	------	322,486
Oregon	------	390	------	------	------
Philadelphia	------	275	------	------	------
St. Lawrence	40	213	62	6	------
Vermont	96	45	574	8,957	------
Virginia	------	------	------	------	446,279
Washington	1	2,546	91	------	39,200
Total from Canada	10,298	35,545	822	9,004	1,480,193
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	20	1,848	------	------	------
El Paso	------	5,667	------	------	------
San Antonio	98	1,446	------	------	------
San Diego	------	1,177	------	------	------
Total from Mexico	118	10,137	------	------	------

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, March 16, 1937.
3/15/37

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 17, 1937, which were offered on March 12, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 15.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $247,384,000 was applied for, of which $100,093,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

92-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $140,722,000, of which $50,081,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.977, equivalent to a rate of 0.090 percent per annum, to 99.946, equivalent to a rate of about 0.211 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.956 and the average rate is about 0.173 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 15, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $106,662,000, of which $50,012,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $20,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.666, equivalent to a rate of about 0.440 percent per annum, to 99.556, equivalent to a rate of about 0.585 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.602 and the average rate is about 0.525 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Form 6919-A
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU
ACCOUNT AND COLLECTIONS UNIT
Revised June 1934

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 45547

Comparative Statement of Income Taxes Collected March 1 - 16, inclusive, 1936, and March 1 - 15, inclusive, 1937.

DISTRICTS	Deposited Mar.1-16, 1936	Deposited Mar.1-15, 1937	Est. Undeposited Mar. 1-16, 1936	Est. Undeposited Mar. 1-15, 1937	Total 1936	Total 1937
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alabama,	712,450.77	688,825.82	200,000.00	350,000.00	912,450.77	1,038,825.82
Arizona,	318,677.31	498,033.71	87,974.73	214,893.75	406,652.04	712,927.46
Arkansas,	460,286.17	758,662.79	50,394.04	95,407.81	510,680.21	854,070.60
1st California,	6,484,413.84	10,241,139.20	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,484,413.84	15,241,139.20
6th California,	6,118,065.27	8,191,916.91	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	7,618,065.27	11,191,916.91
Colorado,	1,725,538.67	2,355,841.01	200,000.00	700,000.00	1,925,538.67	3,055,841.01
Connecticut,	6,991,692.14	13,084,468.76	1,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	8,491,692.14	15,584,468.76
Delaware,	6,280,815.19	4,177,961.41	1,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	7,280,815.19	16,177,961.41
Florida,	1,671,363.81	2,492,467.56	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	2,671,363.81	3,242,467.56
Georgia,	1,271,320.06	2,557,903.43	50,000.00	100,000.00	1,321,320.06	2,657,903.43
Hawaii,	1,457,122.14	2,192.544.75	135,000.00	50,000.00	1,592,122.14	2,242,544.75
Idaho,	324,593.19	527,013.50	25,000.00	50,000.00	349,593.19	577,013.50
1st Illinois,	18,837,598.75	30,665,955.70	12,000,000.00	19,000,000.00	30,837,598.75	49,665,955.70
8th Illinois,	2,052,558.55	3,614,465.16	100,000.00	300,000.00	2,152,558.55	3,914,465.16
Indiana,	4,547,847.20	6,351,499.43	695,000.00	1,250,000.00	5,242,847.20	7,601,499.43
Iowa,	1,269,491.22	1,404,990.70	800,000.00	1,750,000.00	2,069,491.22	3,154,990.70
Kansas,	1,758,442.18	2,272,849.75	300,000.00	400,000.00	2,058,442.18	2,672,849.75
Kentucky,	2,071,568.20	1,685,142.05	673,432.18	1,233,174.05	2,745,000.38	2,918,316.10
Louisiana,	1,344,284.28	1,688,700.56	700,000.00	1,300,000.00	2,044,284.28	2,988,700.56
Maine,	1,245,281.22	1,864,194.32	150,000.00	150,000.00	1,395,281.22	2,014,194.32
Maryland, including Dist. of Columbia,	7,773,662.80	11,703,954.08	750,000.00	1,000,000.00	8,523,662.80	12,703,954.08
Massachusetts,	6,228,327.16	9,372,852.12	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	14,228,327.16	17,372,852.12
Michigan,	16,279,873.86	5,643,546.36	7,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	23,279,873.86	30,643,546.36
Minnesota,	3,164,384.00	5,295,245.00	Clear	Clear	3,164,384.00	5,295,245.00
Mississippi,	431,314.67	795,167.81	2,000.00	4,500.00	433,314.67	799,667.81
1st Missouri,	4,742,144.39	6,683,839.13	500,000.00	500,000.00	5,242,144.39	7,183,839.13
6th Missouri,	1,329,863.28	1,326,644.57	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,829,863.28	3,326,644.57
Montana,	714,967.70	799,667.05	50,000.00	60,000.00	764,967.70	859,667.05
Nebraska,	844,398.97	1,262,859.72	350,000.00	350,000.00	1,194,398.97	1,612,859.72
Nevada,	781,005.43	777,541.77	50,000.00	75,000.00	831,005.43	852,541.77
New Hampshire,	708,755.88	1,205,018.98	80,000.00	100,000.00	788,755.88	1,305,018.98
1st New Jersey,	2,421,401.05	3,754,037.00	2,468.27	3,462.38	2,423,869.32	3,757,499.38
5th New Jersey,	9,643,087.25	15,652,046.76	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	12,143,087.25	18,152,046.76
New Mexico,	194,960.48	313,662.75	26,000.00	67,000.00	220,960.48	380,662.75
1st New York,	6,379,217.00	9,647,976.00	Clear	Clear	6,379,217.00	9,647,976.00
2d New York,	52,286,167.33	64,754,710.69	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	60,286,167.33	74,754,710.69
3d New York,	22,996,697.73	28,713,280.88	12,003,302.27	7,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	35,713,280.88
14th New York,	6,666,091.17	9,369,258.61	Clear	Clear	6,666,091.17	9,369,258.61
21st New York,	1,497,650.63	2,578,469.21	130,000.00	400,000.00	1,627,650.63	2,978,469.21
28th New York,	5,020,710.43	6,575,928.93	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,020,710.43	8,575,928.93
North Carolina,	2,011,966.54	1,617,487.94	2,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,511,966.54	5,117,487.94
North Dakota,	123,779.12	169,020.92	25,000.00	25,000.00	148,779.12	194,020.92
1st Ohio,	4,735,661.43	5,777,731.85	750,000.00	2,000,000.00	5,485,661.43	7,777,731.85
10th Ohio,	1,254,302.92	2,405,081.46	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,754,302.92	4,405,081.46
11th Ohio,	1,091,852.74	2,132,438.23	25,000.00	175,000.00	1,116,852.74	2,307,438.23
18th Ohio,	6,927,250.00	14,001,361.07	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	8,427,250.00	17,001,361.07
Oklahoma,	1,698,005.85	2,573,001.95	400,000.00	352,688.46	2,098,005.85	2,925,690.41
Oregon,	714,517.12	917,299.63	75,000.00	90,000.00	789,517.12	1,007,299.63
1st Pennsylvania,	11,707,943.35	15,477,814.94	4,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	16,207,943.35	20,977,814.94
12th Pennsylvania,	1,316,798.95	2,518,157.09	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,366,798.95	2,568,157.09
23d Pennsylvania,	10,219,844.14	18,012,911.15	1,225,000.00	2,000,000.00	11,444,844.14	20,012,911.15
Rhode Island,	2,223,860.62	2,048,477.98	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,723,860.62	3,048,477.98
South Carolina,	691,636.95	1,027,196.62	Clear	Clear	691,636.95	1,027,196.62
South Dakota,	126,600.66	162,723,91	50,000.00	40,000.00	176,600.66	202,723.91
Tennessee,	1,782,922.06	2,649,410.99	800,000.00	700,000.00	2,582,922.06	3,349,410.99
1st Texas,	5,198,644.02	9,042,407.94	25,000.00	1,600,000.00	5,223,644.02	10,642,407.94
2d Texas,	2,760,173.95	3,962,647.72	700,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,460,173.95	5,962,647.72
Utah,	389,874.05	557,280.60	100,000.00	150,000.00	489,874.05	707,280.60
Vermont,	317,322.97	502,497.61	30,000.00	60,000.00	347,322.97	562,497.61
Virginia,	2,879,436.20	3,592,002.45	700,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,579,436.20	4,592,002.45
Washington, including Alaska,	1,865,923.26	2,112,747.19	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,615,923.26	3,612,747.19
West Virginia,	1,759,534.22	2,845,268.15	100,000.00	300,000.00	1,859,534.22	3,145,268.15
Wisconsin,	2,706,590.28	3,509,226.72	750,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,456,590.28	6,509,226.72
Wyoming,	205,499.67	357,979.07	78,450.50	85,000.00	283,950.17	442,979.07
~~Philippine Islands,~~						
TOTAL,	281,758,032.44	381,512,457.12	83,244,021.99	139,381,126.45	365,002,054.43	520,893,583.57

CONTINUED

Districts	Deposited Sept. 1-20,1935	Deposited Sept. 1-21,1936
New Mexico	$ 94,008.77	$ 124,414.86
1st New York	4,073,245.00	4,516,487.00
2nd New York	33,610,649.82	42,887,286.19
3rd New York	22,795,092.05	28,105,125.40
14th New York	3,431,997.70	4,658,243.97
21st New York	1,227,565.20	1,037,573.63
28th New York	4,096,894.37	4,874,001.15
North Carolina	3,542,115.95	3,436,577.34
North Dakota	71,579.84	90,324.76
1st Ohio	3,999,797.03	4,411,444.67
10th Ohio	1,377,989.40	2,167,597.60
11th Ohio	911,620.07	1,012,374.47
18th Ohio	5,624,189.60	7,854,558.82
Oklahoma	2,064,766.69	2,626,813.19
Oregon	540,179.65	689,513.98
1st Pennsylvania	11,187,592.77	12,875,562.68
12th Pennsylvania	1,110,101.05	1,208,855.60
23rd Pennsylvania	7,080,911.86	8,892,823.95
Rhode Island	1,599,565.15	1,960,329.69
South Carolina	448,385.10	417,356.84
South Dakota	88,334.56	117,893.67
Tennessee	1,602,742.10	1,865,170.54
1st Texas	2,300,255.60	3,567,938.85
2nd Texas	2,499,813.73	3,089,969.60
Utah	252,475.87	345,765.40
Vermont	176,935.55	290,476.40
Virginia	2,484,069.34	2,982,299.99
Washington, including Alaska	1,172,332.35	1,558,882.67
West Virginia	1,176,954.95	1,447,350.35
Wisconsin	2,367,567.93	2,876,218.08
Wyoming	174,117.52	183,302.34
Philippine Islands	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
TOTAL	$226,352,401.47	$283,607,585.72

*Hawaii, Report of 9/16/36 used.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Immediate

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
~~Wednesday, September 23, 1936.~~
9-22-36

Press Service
No. ~~8-31~~

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering of the Bureau of Internal Revenue today announced income tax collections of ~~$283,607,585.72~~ $381,512,457.12 for the period ~~September 1-21, 1936,~~ March 1-15, 1937, inclusive. In the comparable period of a year ago, ~~September 1-20, 1935,~~ March 1-16, 1936, inclusive, income tax collections were ~~$226,352,401.47.~~ $281,758,032.44.

By collection districts the collections for the two periods, as shown by telegraphic reports from collectors, were as follows:

Districts	Deposited ~~Sept. 1-20, 1935~~ March 1-16, 1936	Deposited ~~Sept. 1-21, 1936~~ March 1-15, 1937
Alabama	$ 575,901.07	$ 609,167.34
Arizona	125,130.05	207,560.09
Arkansas	258,888.55	334,992.42
1st California	6,993,669.34	8,626,390.63
6th California	6,277,218.80	7,690,194.07
Colorado	1,467,045.44	1,801,588.86
Connecticut	4,860,237.90	6,291,813.75
Delaware	5,307,297.23	6,236,770.30
Florida	1,444,815.15	2,704,414.04
Georgia	1,463,150.08	1,528,569.93
Hawaii	854,563.32	1,556,278.53*
Idaho	130,986.07	252,525.86
1st Illinois	16,575,684.97	20,636,273.62
8th Illinois	1,092,715.36	1,585,584.04
Indiana	3,302,729.36	4,244,855.92
Iowa	1,020,732.34	1,533,278.28
Kansas	756,264.50	891,698.60
Kentucky	1,604,605.83	2,273,077.88
Louisiana	1,219,233.13	1,366,979.02
Maine	669,179.64	733,526.50
Maryland, including Dist. of Columbia	4,986,143.77	5,762,965.31
Massachusetts	9,233,478.65	12,398,103.22
Michigan	11,370,482.40	18,251,312.35
Minnesota	2,500,083.00	3,138,243.00
Mississippi	157,508.59	254,961.80
1st Missouri	4,324,907.58	4,213,786.51
6th Missouri	1,685,777.11	1,883,158.10
Montana	241,413.41	301,749.31
Nebraska	793,588.78	756,182.39
Nevada	226,596.35	319,368.33
New Hampshire	496,866.75	511,827.48
1st New Jersey	1,438,226.74	1,516,473.31
5th New Jersey	9,713,433.64	11,021,381.25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 16, 1937.
3-15-37.

Press Service
No. 9-84

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 17, 1937, which were offered on March 12, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 15.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $247,384,000 was applied for, of which $100,093,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

92-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1937.

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $140,722,000, of which $50,081,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.977, equivalent to a rate of 0.090 percent per annum, to 99.946, equivalent to a rate of about 0.211 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.956 and the average rate is about 0.173 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 15, 1937.

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $106,662,000, of which $50,012,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $20,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.666, equivalent to a rate of about 0.440 percent per annum, to 99.556, equivalent to a rate of about 0.585 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.602 and the average rate is about 0.525 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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4pm

For The AMS

March 17, 1937.

A.S. of T. Roswell Magill

"The Treasury Officials ~~has been~~ glad to see the conclusion of an agreement which will operate to end the injunction proceedings affecting an important part of the Social Security program. "Congress may find it necessary to modify somewhat the ~~proposed~~ rates ~~of tax~~ set up in the proposed new Carriers' Tax Act. Our preliminary calculations indicate that the proceeds from the proposed tax would fall considerably short of meeting the required payments under the proposed Retirement Act."

studying the ~~suggested~~ ~~of~~ railroad retirement system are

9-86

For Thursday AM's

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill today made the following comment on the ~~study of the Railroad Retirement system:~~ report of an agreement between representatives of the railroads and of the railroad employees upon a plan for retirement allowances

"Officials of the Treasury are glad to see the conclusion of an agreement which will operate to end the injunction proceedings affecting an important part of the Social Security program.

"Congress may find it necessary to modify somewhat the rates set up in the proposed new Carriers' Taxing Act. Our preliminary calculations indicate that the proceeds from the proposed tax would fall considerably short of meeting the required payments under the proposed Retirement Act."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, March 18, 1937.
3-17-37.

Press Service
No. 9-86

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill today made the following comment on the report of an agreement between representatives of the railroads and of the railroad employees upon a plan for retirement allowances to be supported by a separate taxing act:

"Officials of the Treasury are glad to see the conclusion of an agreement which will operate to end the injunction proceedings affecting an important part of the Social Security program.

"Congress may find it necessary to modify somewhat the rates set up in the proposed new Carriers' Taxing Act. Our preliminary calculations indicate that the proceeds from the proposed tax would fall considerably short of meeting the required payments under the proposed Retirement Act."

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Form 7104—Revised October 1929
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
ACCOUNTS AND COLLECTIONS UNIT

Income Tax Collections
March 1-17, inclusive, 1937.

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INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM— Income Tax

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935

DISTRICTS	Deposited March 1-17, 1937 $		Estimated Undeposited $	Total $
Alabama,	1,253,183.	41	300,000.00	1,553,183.41
Arizona,	784,198.	03	28,180.42	812,378.45
Arkansas,	1,225,864.	38	Clear	1,225,864.38
1st California,	14,563,598.	21	4,000,000.00	18,563,598.21
6th California,	11,510,226.	88	3,000,000.00	14,510,226.88
Colorado,	3,868,659.	06	300,000.00	4,168,659.06
Connecticut,	15,577,414.	36	500,000.00	16,077,414.36
Delaware,	16,786,348.	19	500,000.00	17,286,348.19
Florida,	5,232,709.	63	500,000.00	5,732,709.63
Georgia,	4,320,139.	54	200,000.00	4,520,139.54
Hawaii,	2,290,918.	24	2,000.00	2,292,918.24
Idaho,	690,083.	36	52,000.00	742,083.36
1st Illinois,	46,722,912.	20	3,000,000.00	49,722,912.20
8th Illinois,	4,364,441.	09	50,000.00	4,414,441.09
Indiana,	9,238,808.	05	500,000.00	9,738,808.05
Iowa,	3,104,000.	00	350,000.00	3,454,000.00
Kansas,	2,910,223.	60	100,000.00	3,010,223.60
Kentucky,	3,670,209.	93	602,267.69	4,272,477.62
Louisiana,	2,967,739.	37	1,000,000.00	3,967,739.37
Maine,	2,246,954.	58	Clear	2,246,954.58
Maryland,	15,944,156.	89	Clear	15,944,156.89
Massachusetts,	13,359,513.	27	4,000,000.00	17,359,513.27
Michigan,	23,802,419.	38	15,000,000.00	38,802,419.38
Minnesota,	7,485,445.	00	Clear	7,485,445.00
Mississippi,	1,051,815.	55	150.00	1,051,965.55
1st Missouri,	9,425,124.	06	250,000.00	9,675,124.06
6th Missouri,	3,090,129.	02	500,000.00	3,590,129.02
Montana,	957,364.	74	25,000.00	982,364.74
Nebraska,	2,091,070.	13	100,000.00	2,191,070.13
Nevada,	884,940.	33	45,350.00	930,290.33
New Hampshire,	1,441,724.	96	20,000.00	1,461,724.96
1st New Jersey,	4,373,506.	63	250.62	4,373,757.25
5th New Jersey,	18,416,202.	05	1,500,000.00	19,916,202.05
New Mexico,	428,657.	25	12,000.00	440,657.25
1st New York,	11,060,000.	00	250,000.00	11,310,000.00
2d New York,	87,290,474.	34	1,000,000.00	88,290,474.34
3d New York,	42,078,009.	84	3,000,000.00	45,078,009.84
14th New York,	11,755,692.	80	110,000.00	11,865,692.80
21st New York,	3,245,414.	67	250,000.00	3,495,414.67
28th New York,	9,674,142.	02	1,000,000.00	10,674,142.02
North Carolina,	5,826,001.	51	750,000.00	6,576,001.51
North Dakota,	221,683.	99	10,000.00	231,683.99
1st Ohio,	7,221,558.	26	1,000,000.00	8,221,558.26
10th Ohio,	4,470,505.	66	600,000.00	5,070,505.66
11th Ohio,	2,596,248.	94	145,000.00	2,741,248.94
18th Ohio,	16,687,209.	84	300,000.00	16,987,209.84
Oklahoma,	3,812,173.	13	644,435.59	4,456,608.72
Oregon,	1,344,737.	67	150,000.00	1,494,737.67
1st Pennsylvania,	18,559,621.	49	2,500,000.00	21,059,621.49
12th Pennsylvania,	3,276,574.	29	50,000.00	3,326,574.29
23d Pennsylvania,	23,057,981.	64	600,000.00	23,657,981.64
Rhode Island,	3,439,274.	65	950,000.00	4,389,274.65
South Carolina,	1,312,533.	73	Clear	1,312,533.73
South Dakota,	228,929.	33	21,185.09	250,114.42
Tennessee,	3,947,437.	47	Clear	3,947,437.47
1st Texas,	10,134,226.	99	500,000.00	10,634,226.99
2d Texas,	4,968,967.	92	1,000,000.00	5,968,967.92
Utah,	987,142.	58	30,000.00	1,017,142.58
Vermont,	724,607.	94	Clear	724,607.94
Virginia,	6,361,608.	00	600,000.00	6,961,608.00
Washington,	3,475,373.	29	750,000.00	4,225,373.29
West Virginia,	3,546,069.	18	25,000.00	3,571,069.18
Wisconsin,	7,172,193.	09	2,800,000.00	9,972,193.09
Wyoming,	391,445.	97	123,111.00	514,556.97
Philippine Islands,				
TOTAL,	554,948,541.	60	55,595,930.41	610,544,472.01

For Immediate Release
Thursday, March 18, 1937

Press Service
No. 9-87

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today announced income tax collections of $554,948,541.60 deposited by collectors for the period March 1-17, 1937, inclusive. Only seven of the smaller districts had completed their opening and tabulation of mail returns last night, with the remainder hoping to have final figures by the end of the week. [redacted]

By collection districts, the [redacted] deposits made by the collectors, as shown by telegraphic reports to the Commissioner, were as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, March 18, 1937.

Press Service
No. 9-87

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today announced income tax collections of $554,948,541.60 deposited by Collectors for the period March 1-17, 1937, inclusive. Only seven of the smaller districts had completed their opening and tabulation of mail returns last night, with the remainder hoping to have final figures by the end of the week.

By collection districts, the deposits made by the Collectors, as shown by telegraphic reports to the Commissioner, were as follows:

Districts Deposited March 1-17, 1937		Continued	
Alabama	$ 1,253,183.41	5th New Jersey	18,416,202.05
Arizona	784,198.03	New Mexico	428,657.25
Arkansas	1,225,864.38	1st New York	11,060,000.00
1st California	14,563,598.21	2d New York	87,290,474.34
6th California	11,510,226.88	3d New York	42,078,009.84
Colorado	3,868,659.06	14th New York	11,755,692.80
Connecticut	15,577,414.36	21st New York	3,245,414.67
Delaware	16,786,348.19	28th New York	9,674,142.02
Florida	5,232,709.63	North Carolina	5,826,001.51
Georgia	4,320,139.54	North Dakota	221,683.99
Hawaii	2,290,918.24	1st Ohio	7,221,558.26
Idaho	690,083.36	10th Ohio	4,470,505.66
1st Illinois	46,722,912.20	11th Ohio	2,596,248.94
8th Illinois	4,364,441.09	18th Ohio	16,687,209.84
Indiana	9,238,808.05	Oklahoma	3,812,173.13
Iowa	3,104,000.00	Oregon	1,344,737.67
Kansas	2,910,223.60	1st Pennsylvania	18,559,621.49
Kentucky	3,670,209.93	12th Pennsylvania	3,276,574.29
Louisiana	2,967,739.37	23d Pennsylvania	23,057,981.64
Maine	2,246,954.58	Rhode Island	3,439,274.65
Maryland	15,944,156.89	South Carolina	1,312,533.73
Massachusetts	13,359,513.27	South Dakota	228,929.33
Michigan	23,802,419.38	Tennessee	3,947,437.47
Minnesota	7,485,445.00	1st Texas	10,134,226.99
Mississippi	1,051,815.55	2nd Texas	4,968,967.92
1st Missouri	9,425,124.06	Utah	987,142.58
6th Missouri	3,090,129.02	Vermont	724,607.94
Montana	957,364.74	Virginia	6,361,608.00
Nebraska	2,091,070.13	Washington	3,475,373.29
Nevada	884,940.33	West Virginia	3,546,069.18
New Hampshire	1,441,724.96	Wisconsin	7,172,193.09
1st New Jersey	4,373,506.63	Wyoming	391,445.97
		TOTAL	$554,948,541.60

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the "Mobile City" of the Isthmian Line, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, a half hour before its scheduled departure for the Atlantic Coast by way of Ilo Ilo and Manilla. Marks on these tins were identical to those observed on containers seized March 6th aboard the freighter "Taybank" at New York, leading agents to believe that the attempted shipments may have been connected with a single international conspiracy.

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FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, March 21, 1937

~~MEMO FOR THE PRESS~~

March 19, 1937.

International collaboration in the suppression of narcotics reached its peak this month, Treasury officials were advised today, with three large seizures of opium ~~in foreign ports~~ by foreign governments resulting from information supplied by the United States Customs ~~Agency~~ Service.

A half million dollar seizure was made in New York Harbor March 6 after a Customs investigation in this country and the Orient. In the next 11 days Customs agents abroad were able to improve their operations to the point where seizures were made by foreign police prior to shipment to this country rather than at the time of attempted delivery here.

On March 7 it was reported to Deputy Commissioner Thomas J. Gorman, who is in charge of the Customs Agency Service, ~~received word from one of his European representatives~~ that 16 bricks of opium, intended for shipment on the American liner "Quaker City," had been found by the police of Hamburg, Germany, as the result of information supplied by his agents. Since then the four Greek smugglers arrested at the time have been sentenced to two years imprisonment each.

On March 15 British police at Hong Kong arrested a Chinese seaman aboard the Blue Funnel Line's steamer "Ixion" and seized 500 tins of opium destined for Seattle.

The latest foreign seizure inspired by United States Customs agents to cut down attempted smuggling at American ports was reported from Shanghai March 17. Three hundred tins of opium were taken from by local police

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, March 21, 1937
3/19/37.

Press Release
No. 9-88

International collaboration in the suppression of narcotics reached its peak this month, Treasury officials were advised today, with three large seizures of opium by foreign governments resulting from information supplied by the United States Customs Service.

A half million dollar seizure was made in New York Harbor March 6 after a Customs investigation in this country and the Orient. In the next eleven days Customs agents abroad were able to improve their operations to the point where seizures were made by foreign police prior to shipment to this country rather than at the time of attempted delivery here.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, March 23, 1937.
3/22/37

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 24, 1937, which were offered on March 19, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 22.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $188,422,000 was applied for, of which $100,197,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

85-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $88,640,000, of which $50,020,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $100,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.970, equivalent to a rate of about 0.127 percent per annum, to 99.865, equivalent to a rate of about 0.572 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.896 and the average rate is about 0.440 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 22, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $99,782,000, of which $50,177,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.666, equivalent to a rate of about 0.440 percent per annum, to 99.409, equivalent to a rate of about 0.779 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.461 and the average rate is about 0.711 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 23, 1937.
3/22/37.

Press Release
No. 9-89

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 24, 1937, which were offered on March 19, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 22.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $188,422,000 was applied for, of which $100,197,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

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273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 22, 1937

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-ooOoo-

For Wednesday PM's

9-90

Further adjustments in the life-saving work of the New York and Norfolk divisions of the United States Coast Guard to meet modern conditions were ordered today by the Commandant, Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche.

In a six-month program aimed at greater protection to the maritime public, thirteen stations in the same Atlantic coast divisions were ordered three weeks ago to prepare for an inactive status. Today's orders call for the decommissioning of twenty-one stations and the recommissioning of one now inactive--- the Cold Spring station at Cape May Harbor, N. J.

Stations on Long Island whose men and equipment will be transferred to strengthen the complements of nearby stations are:

Smiths Point	Lone Hill	Oak Island Beach
Blue Point	Point of Woods	

Ordered placed in an inactive status along the Jersey coast are the following stations:

Sea Bright	Island Beach	Sea Isle City
Long Branch	Harvey Cedars	Avalon
Deal	Little Beach	Wildwood
Bayhead	Absecon	Cape May Point
Montoloking	Pecks Beach	

In the Norfolk division, Cape Henlopen and Wachapreague stations have been added to eight previously ordered decomissioned.

Admiral Waesche, in issuing the orders to the division commanders, reiterated that marked increase in the use of motor boats and radio for distress work had reduced the need for a closely-knit line of stations along the coast but requires more men and equipment at those stations remaining in operation.

oooOooo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, March 24, 1937.
3-23-37.

Press Service
No. 9-90

Further adjustments in the life-saving work of the New York and Norfolk divisions of the United States Coast Guard to meet modern conditions were ordered today by the Commandant, Rear Admiral R.R. Waesche.

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Lone Hill	

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Ft.Wayne,Ind.	Post Office	1889
Hagerstown,Md.	Post Office	1910
Lexington,Ky.	Post Office	1889
Sheboygan,Wis.	Post Office	1895
Wilmington,Del.	Post Office	1897
Miami Fla.,	Post Office	1914
Columbia,Mo.	Post Office	1906

Note to correspondents:

The properties in the above list already advertised ~~but unsold~~ include: Beaumont,Dallas and Waco,Texas ; Decatur,Ill.; Ames,Ia.; Lima,O.; Miami,Fla.; Oakland,Cal.; Columbia,Mo.; Newark,N.J.; Putnam,Conn. and Springfield,Mass.

Detailed information regarding any of these properties may be had at Room No. 485 Procurement Building, or DI 5700,extensio 320.

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North Carolina		
Gastonia	Post Office	1916
Greensboro	Post Office	1887
High Point	Post Office	1912
Louisiana		
Alexandria	Post Office	1906
Monroe	Post Office	1892
Pennsylvania		
Altoona	Post Office	1902
Erie	Post Office	1887
New Jersey		
Atlantic City	Post Office	1905
Newark	Post Office	1896
Mass.		
Lynn	Post Office	1898
Springfield	Site only	1901
Wisc.		
Appleton	Post Office	1912
Oshkosh	Post Office	1890
Minn.		
Rochester	Post Office	1912
St.Paul	Court House	1873
California		
Oakland	Post Office	1903
Santa Barbara	Post Office	1914
Columbus,Ga	Post Office	1896
Clarksburg,W.Va	Post Office	1888
Danville,Va.	Post Office	1883
Ft.Scott,Kans	Post Office	1890

New York		
Amsterdam	Post Office	1911
Binghamton	Post Office	1891
New Burgh	Post Office	1898
Rome	Post Office	1904
Connecticut		
Bridgeport	Post Office	1892
New London	Post Office	1898
Putnam	Unused site	1911
Torrington	Post Office	1910
Texas		
Galveston	Post Office	1891
Waco	Post Office	1885
Dallas	Post Office	1888
Beaumont	Post Office	1902
Alabama		
Huntsville	Post Office	1890
Mobile	Court House	1856
Birmingham	Post Office Site	
Iowa		
Dubuque	Post Office	1866
Sioux City	Post Office	1897
Ames	Post Office	1912
Michigan		
Jackson	Post Office	1895
Lansing	Post Office	1894
Flint	Post Office	1909

political subdivisions purchase ~~xxxx~~ property from the government under these circumstances, title to the property remains with the purchaser, only so long as it is used for public purposes. Title to the property reverts to the federal government as soon as the property is no longer ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ held for public use.

Properties now offered for sale are located in 27 states and represent an outlay of approximately $11,000,000. The new structures which supplanted these surplus buildings were erected at a cost of approximately $45,000,000.

The oldest property offered for sale in this group is the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ federal old/court house at Mobile,Ala., erected in 1856 at a cost of $410,000.It was supplanted in 1935. ~~The newest of the buildings offered for sale is the Post Office at Gastonia,N.C., erected in 1915 at a cost of $80,000. It was supplanted in 1936.~~

The buildings are located as follows:

~~Illinois: Bloomington, Post Office, Chicago~~

	Use	Erected in
Illinois		
Bloomington	Post Office	1896
Chicago	Appraisers Stores	1891
Galesburg	Post Office	1894
Moline	Post Office	1910
Waukegan	Post Office	1914
Decatur	Post Office	1908
Ohio		
Akron	Post Office	1899
Hamilton	Post Office	1909
Springfield	Post Office	1890
Warren	Post Office	1910
Lima	Post Office	1895

more

Release Friday am. Treasury Dept (Procurement Division)

150 mayl

More than 50 federal properties were offered for sale today by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Practically all of the buildings and sites to be sold have been supplanted by new structures erected under the Emergency Construction Programs authorized by the Congress in 1934-35-36.

The buildings have been declared surplus by federal agencies which formerly occupied them, but many of them are now occupied by city, county and state ~~xxxxx~~ agencies, ~~xxx~~ Occupants of all the buildings are required to vacate upon 30 day notice.

While legal advertisements have not yet been published as required by law, the Real Estate section of the Procurement Division has had local custodians place placards on the buildings offering them for sale.

As soon as interest warrants, action will be taken by the division, advertising the buildings for sale and calling for bids to be opened on certain dates.

While the federal government hopes to realize several millions of dollars from the sale of these properties, it was pointed out that their sale will also mean an increased tax ~~xxxxxxx~~ return for municipalities and other political subdivisions, as the~~xx~~ government holds the properties tax free, even in cases where the buildings or the land have been rented or leased to private individuals or corporations.

~~Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ In many instances cities are taking advantage of the law which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may accept a minimum of 50 percent of the appraised value of the property, although this is not mandatory. In cases where cities or other

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(Procurement Division)
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, March 26, 1937.
3-24-37.

Press Service
No. 9-91

More than 50 federal properties were offered for sale today by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Practically all of the buildings and sites to be sold have been supplanted by new structures erected under the Emergency Construction Programs authorized by the Congress in 1934-35-36.

The buildings have been declared surplus by federal agencies which formerly occupied them, but many of them are now occupied by city, county and state agencies. Occupants of all the buildings are required to vacate upon 30 days notice.

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In many instances cities are taking advantage of the law which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may accept a minimum of 50 percent of the appraised value of the property, although this is not mandatory. In cases where cities or other political subdivisions purchase property from the government under these circumstances, title to the property remains with the purchaser, only so long as it is used for public purposes. Title to the property reverts to the federal government as soon as the property is no longer held for public use.

Properties now offered for sale are located in 27 states and represent an outlay of approximately $11,000,000. The new structures which supplanted these

surplus buildings were erected at a cost of approximately $45,000,000.

The oldest property offered for sale in this group is the old Federal Court House at Mobile, Alabama, erected in 1856 at a cost of $410,000. It was supplanted in 1935.

The buildings are located as follows:

ILLINOIS	USE	ERECTED IN
Bloomington	Post Office	1896
Chicago	Appraisers Stores	1891
Galesburg	Post Office	1894
Moline	Post Office	1910
Waukegan	Post Office	1914
Decatur	Post Office	1908
OHIO		
Akron	Post Office	1899
Hamilton	Post Office	1909
Springfield	Post Office	1890
Warren	Post Office	1910
Lima	Post Office	1895
NEW YORK		
Amsterdam	Post Office	1911
Binghamton	Post Office	1891
Newburgh	Post Office	1898
Rome	Post Office	1904
CONNECTICUT		
Bridgeport	Post Office	1892
New London	Post Office	1898
Putnam	Unused site	1911
Torrington	Post Office	1910

TEXAS	USE	ERECTED IN
Galveston	Post Office	1891
Waco	Post Office	1885
Dallas	Post Office	1888
Beaumont	Post Office	1902
ALABAMA		
Huntsville	Post Office	1890
Mobile	Court House	1856
Birmingham	Post Office Site	
IOWA		
Dubuque	Post Office	1866
Sioux City	Post Office	1897
Ames	Post Office	1912
MICHIGAN		
Jackson	Post Office	1895
Lansing	Post Office	1894
Flint	Post Office	1909
NORTH CAROLINA		
Gastonia	Post Office	1916
Greensboro	Post Office	1887
High Point	Post Office	1912
LOUISIANA		
Alexandria	Post Office	1906
Monroe	Post Office	1892

PENNSYLVANIA	USE	ERECTED IN
Altoona	Post Office	1902
Erie	Post Office	1887
NEW JERSEY		
Atlantic City	Post Office	1905
Newark	Post Office	1896
MASSACHUSETTS		
Lynn	Post Office	1898
Springfield	Site only	1901
WISCONSIN		
Appleton	Post Office	1912
Oshkosh	Post Office	1890
MINNESOTA		
Rochester	Post Office	1912
St. Paul	Court House	1873
CALIFORNIA		
Oakland	Post Office	1903
Santa Barbara	Post Office	1914
GEORGIA		
Columbus	Post Office	1896
W. VIRGINIA		
Clarksburg	Post Office	1888
VIRGINIA		
Danville	Post Office	1883
KANSAS		
Ft. Scott	Post Office	1890

INDIANA	USE	ERECTED IN
Ft. Wayne	Post Office	1889
MARYLAND		
Hagerstown	Post Office	1910
KENTUCKY		
Lexington	Post Office	1889
WISCONSIN		
Sheboygan	Post Office	1895
DELAWARE		
Wilmington	Post Office	1897
FLORIDA		
Miami	Post Office	1914
MISSOURI		
Columbia	Post Office	1906

Note to correspondents:

The properties in the above list already advertised include: Beaumont, Dallas and Waco, Texas; Decatur, Ill.; Ames, Iowa; Lima, Ohio; Miami, Fla.; Oakland, Calif. Columbia, Mo.; Newark, N.J.; Putnam, Conn. and Springfield, Mass.

Detailed information regarding any of these properties may be had at Room 485, Procurement Building, or District 5700, extension 320.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 30, 1937.
3/29/37

Press Service
9-92

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 31, 1937, which were offered on March 26, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 29.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $301,729,000 was applied for, of which $100,157,000 was accepted. The details of the two series are as follows:

79-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 18, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $122,846,000, of which $50,153,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $25,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.930, equivalent to a rate of about 0.319 percent per annum, to 99.898, equivalent to a rate of about 0.465 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.901 and the average rate is about 0.450 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING DECEMBER 29, 1937

For this series, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $178,883,000, of which $50,004,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $95,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.555, equivalent to a rate of about 0.587 percent per annum, to 99.492, equivalent to a rate of about 0.670 percent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.512 and the average rate is 0.643 percent per annum on a bank discount basis.

739

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 30, 1937.
3-29-37.

Press Service
No. 9-92

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 31, 1937, which were offered on March 26, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 29.

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For Release
am Papers Wednesday
March 31, 1937.

Treasury Department
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

9-93

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated today that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has received complaints concerning the wrongful activity of persons in some western localities in seeking to induce producers of hogs and consumers of different articles to file claims for refunds of processing tax imposed during the effective period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

According to these complaints, farmers were erroneously told they could make claims for amounts which buyers of live hogs deducted from the farmers selling price as "processing tax". Likewise many consumers who bought articles processed from commodities which were subject to the processing tax were misled into thinking they could make similar claims.

Commissioner Helvering re-emphasized statements previously issued by the Bureau that a refund of taxes imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be allowed only to a person who actually paid such taxes to the Government, through Collectors of Internal Revenue. No authority exists under the law by which a refund may be made to farmers of amounts equivalent to the tax which may have been deducted by hog buyers from the sales prices of hogs.

Existing law does not provide for payments to be made to consumers in amounts equal to the processing tax upon articles purchased, even though persons who sold the articles attributed part of the selling price to a tax imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or billed an amount as "processing tax".

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, March 31, 1937.
3-30-37.

Press Service
No. 9-93

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Tennessee Department of Public Health:

W.C.Williams, M.D., C.P.H., commissioner, Nashville

Texas State Department of Health:

George W.Cox, M.D., State health officer, Austin

Utah State Board of Health:

J.L.Jones, M.D., Dr. P.H., State health commissioner, Salt Lake City

Vermont Department of Public Health:

Charles F.Dalton, M.D., secretary, State board of health, Burlington

Virginia Department of Health:

I.C.Riggin, M.D., State health commissioner, Richmond

Washington State Department of Health:

E.R.Coffey, M.D., director, Seattle

West Virginia Department of Health:

Arthur E.McClue, M.D., commissioner of health, Charleston

Wisconsin State Board of Health:

C.A.Harper, M.D., State health officer, Madison

Wyoming Department of Public Health:

G.M.Anderson, M.D., State health officer, Cheyenne

New Hampshire State Board of Health:

T.P.Burroughs, M.D., secretary, State board of health, Concord

New Jersey Department of Health:

J.Lynn Mahaffey, M.D., director of health, Trenton

New Mexico Bureau of Public Health:

J.Resslyn Earp, Dr.P.H., director of public health, Santa Fe

New York State Department of Health:

Edward S.Godfrey, Jr., M.D., State commissioner of health, Albany

North Carolina State Board of Health:

Carl V.Reynolds, M.D., secretary-treasurer and State health officer, Raleig

North Dakota Department of Public Health:

Maysil M.Williams, M.D., C.P.H., State health officer, Bismarck

Ohio Department of Health:

Walter H.Hartung, M.D., director of health, Columbus

Oklahoma Department of Public Health:

Charles M.Pearce, M.D., State health commissioner, Oklahoma City

Oregon State Board of Health:

Frederick D.Stricker, M.D., secretary and State health officer, Portland

Pennsylvania Department of Health:

Edith MacBride-Dexter, M.D., secretary of health, Harrisburg

Puerto Rico Department of Health:

E. Garrido Morales, M.D., Dr. P.H., commissioner of health, San Juan

Rhode Island Department of Public Health:

Edward A. McLaughlin, M.D., director of public health and State registrar, Providence

South Carolina State Board of Health:

James A.Hayne, M.D., State health officer, Columbia

South Dakota State Board of Health:

Park B.Jenkins, M.D., superintendent, Pierre

Indiana Department of Commerce and Industry, Division of Public Health:

Verne K. Harvey, M.D., C.P.H., director, Indianapolis

Iowa State Department of Health:

Walter L. Bierring, M.D., commissioner of health, Des Moines

Kansas State Board of Health:

Earle G.Brown, M.D., Secretary State board of health, Topeka

Kentucky State Department of Health:

A.T.McCormack, M.D., D.P.H., State health commissioner, Louisville

Louisiana Department of Health:

J.A.O'Hara, M.D., president, State board of health, New Orleans

Maine Department of Health and Welfare:

George H.Coombs, M.D., director, Augusta

Maryland Department of Health:

Robert H.Riley, M.D., Dr. P.H., director of health, Baltimore

Massachusetts Department of Public Health:

Henry D.Chadwick, M.D., State Commissioner of public health, Boston

Michigan Department of Health:

C.C.Slemons, M.D., State health commissioner, Lansing

Minnesota Department of Health:

A.J.Chesley, M.D., secretary and executive officer, St. Paul

Mississippi State Board of Health:

Felix J.Underwood, M.D., secretary, State board of health, Jackson

Missouri State Board of Health:

E.T.McGaugh, B.L., M.D., State health commissioner, Jefferson City

Montana Department of Public Health:

W.F.Cogswell, M.D., secretary, Helena

Nebraska Department of Health:

P.H.Bartholomew, M.D., acting director of health, Lincoln

Nevada State Board of Health:

John E.Worden, M.D., State health officer, Carson City

Alabama Department of Public Health:

J.N.Baker, M.D., State health officer, Montgomery

Arizona State Board of Health:

George C.Truman, M.D., State superintendent of health, Phoenix

Arkansas State Board of Health:

Wm. B. Grayson, M.D., State health officer, Little Rock

Folo copy

California Department of Public Health:

Walter M.Dickie, M.D., director of public health, Sacramento

Colorado Division of Public Health:

R.L.Cleere, M.D., C.P.H., secretary and executive officer, Denver

Connecticut Department of Health:

Stanley H.Osborn, M.D., C.P.H., commissioner of health, Hartford

Delaware State Board of Health:

Arthur C.Jost, M.D., C.M., executive secretary, Dover

District of Columbia Health Department

George C.Ruhland, M.D., health officer, Washington

Florida State Board of Health:

W.A.McPhaul, M.D., State health officer, Jacksonville

Georgia Department of Public Health:

T.F.Abercrombie, M.D., director, Atlanta

Territory of Hawaii Board of Health:

F.E.Trotter,M.D., president of the board of health, Honolulu

Idaho Department of Public Welfare:

J.D.Dunshee, M.D., director, Boise

Illinois Department of Public Health:

Frank J.Jirka, M.D., director of public health, Springfield

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Venereal disease and pneumonia control and problems of health administration are included on the first day's agenda.

Among the subjects to be considered during the two days of meetings with the Surgeon General are the Social Security program, interstate health problems, nutrition, health education and the prevention of invasion of disease from abroad.

State and territorial officers of the United States expected to attend the conference sessions are the following:

Treasury Dept.
(Public Health Service)

For Immediate Release
Thursday, April 1, 1937

Press Service
No 9-94

State officers charged with the war against death and disease will gather here next week in two conferences--one among themselves and one with Federal authorities--to tighten lines against their common enemies, with the current offensive against syphilis scheduled for further impetus.

The first session will open Monday morning in the United States Public Health Service Auditorium, when the annual Conference of State and Provincial Health Officers of North America is called to order. State, territorial and Canadian officials will hear papers by their own membership and by invited guest speakers from government services in this country and abroad.

Committees of that organization will hold their round-table discussions on Tuesday.

Reassembling in the Auditorium on Wednesday, the doctors will be greeted by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Josephine Roche as the Thirty-fifth State and Territorial Health Officers Conference with the Surgeon General gets under way. Later, Dr. Thomas Parran, ~~the present~~ Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, will address the conferees. Committees of the second group will spend Thursday drafting recommendations to the Surgeon General to wind up the four days of discussions devoted to the physical welfare of their population groups.

Because fatalities from accidents have risen to the third highest cause of death in the United States, a paper on "Accident Prevention" has been scheduled for the opening session on Monday. A. V. Rohweder, vice-president of the National Safety Council and chairman of the Public Safety Committee of Minnesota, will be the speaker. After relating generally the development of the safety movement in the United States during the past twenty-five years, he is

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, April 1, 1937.

Press Service
No.9-94

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Alabama Department of Public Health, J.N. Baker, M.D., State health officer, Montgomery.

Arizona State Board of Health, George C. Truman, M.D., State superintendent of health, Phoenix.

Arkansas State Board of Health, Wm. B. Grayson, M.D., State health officer, Little Rock.

California Department of Public Health, Walter M. Dickie, M.D., director of public health, Sacramento.

Colorado Division of Public Health, R.L. Cleere, M.D., C.P.H., secretary and executive officer, Denver.

Connecticut Department of Health, Stanley H. Osborn, M.D., C.P.H. commissioner of health, Hartford.

Delaware State Board of Health, Arthur C. Jost, M.D., C.M., executive secretary, Dover.

District of Columbia Health Department, George C. Ruhland, M.D., health officer, Washington.

Florida State Board of Health, W.A. McPhaul, M.D., State health officer, Jacksonville.

Georgia Department of Public Health, T.F.Abercrombie, M.D., director, Atlanta.

Territory of Hawaii Board of Health, F.E. Trotter, M.D., president of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Idaho Department of Public Welfare, J.D. Dunshee, M.D., director, Boise.

Illinois Department of Public Health, Frank J. Jirka, M.D., director of public health, Springfield.

Indiana Department of Commerce and Industry, Division of Public Health, Verne K. Harvey, M.D., C.P.H., director, Indianapolis.

Iowa State Department of Health, Walter L. Bierring, M.D., commissioner of health, Des Moines.

Kansas State Board of Health, Earle G. Brown, M.D., Secretary, State Board of Health, Topeka.

Kentucky State Department of Health, A.T. McCormack, M.D., D.P.H. State health commissioner, Louisville.

Louisiana Department of Health, J.A. O'Hara, M.D., president, State Board of Health, New Orleans.

Maine Department of Health and Welfare, George H. Coombs, M.D., director, Augusta.

Maryland Department of Health, Robert H. Riley, M.D., Dr. P.H., director of health, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Henry D. Chadwick, M.D., State Commissioner of public health, Boston.

Michigan Department of Health, C.C. Slemons, M.D., State health commissioner, Lansing.

Minnesota Department of Health, A.J. Chesley, M.D., secretary and executive officer, St. Paul.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Felix J. Underwood, M.D., secretary State board of health, Jackson

Missouri State Board of Health, E.T. McGaugh, B.L., M.D., State health commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana Department of Public Health, W.F. Cogswell, M.D., secretary, Helena.

Nebraska Department of Health, P.H. Bartholomew, M.D., acting director of health, Lincoln.

Nevada State Board of Health, John E. Worden, M.D., State health officer, Carson City.

New Hampshire State Board of Health, T.P. Burroughs, M.D., secretary, State board of health, Concord.

New Jersey Department of Health, J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D., director of health, Trenton.

New Mexico Bureau of Public Health, J. Resslyn Earp, Dr. P.H. director of public health, Santa Fe.

New York State Department of Health, Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D., State commissioner of health, Albany.

North Carolina State Board of Health, Carl V. Reynolds, M.D., secretary-treasurer and State health officer, Raleigh.

North Dakota Department of Public Health, Maysil M. Williams, M.D., C.P.H., State health officer, Bismarck.

Ohio Department of Health, Walter H. Hartung, M.D., director of health, Columbus.

Oklahoma Department of Public Health, Charles M. Pearce, M.D., state health commissioner, Oklahoma City.

Oregon State Board of Health, Frederick D. Stricker, M.D., secretary and State Health officer, Portland.

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Edith MacBride-Dexter, M.D., secretary of health, Harrisburg.

Puerto Rico Department of Health, E. Garrido Morales, M.D., Dr. P.H., commissioner of health, San Juan.

Rhode Island Department of Public Health, Edward A. McLaughlin, M.D., director of public health and State registrar, Providence.

South Carolina State Board of Health, James A. Hayne, M.D., State health officer, Columbia.

South Dakota State Board of Health, Park B. Jenkins, M.D., superintendent, Pierre.

Tennessee Department of Public Health, T.C. Williams, M.D., C.P.H., commissioner, Nashville.

Texas State Department of Health, George W. Cox, M.D., State health officer, Austin.

Utah State Board of Health, J.L. Jones, M.D., Dr. P.H., State health commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont Department of Public Health, Charles F. Dalton, M.D., secretary, State board of health, Burlington.

Virginia Department of Health, I.C. Riggin, M.D., State health commissioner, Richmond.

Washington State Department of Health, E.R. Coffey, M.D., director, Seattle.

West Virginia Department of Health, Arthur E. McClue, M.D., commissioner of health, Charleston.

Wisconsin State Board of Health, C.A. Harper, M.D., State health officer, Madison.

Wyoming Department of Public Health, G.M. Anderson, M.D., State health officer, Cheyenne.

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Interstate health problems will be among those receiving attention at the Wednesday conference with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Thomas Parran.

~~The health officers are expected to discuss the possible need for interstate regulations arising from the movement of transients and the recent growth of trailer travel. Papers on yellow fever are listed.~~

On Thursday, committees of the latter conference will talk over their problems with a view to recommendations to the Federal health authorities.

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ACCIDENT PREVENTION, R. V. Rohweder, Vice President, National Safety Council; Chairman, Minnesota Safety Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCIDENTS, E. G. Brown, M.D., Chairman.

DISCUSSION: E. S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D., N. Y. State Health Commissioner. Thomas Crowder, M.D., Director, Division of Sanitation and Surgery, The Pullman Company.

[redacted]

METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, G. F. Amyot, M.D.

DISCUSSION: J. A. Ferrell, M.D., Director, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation. F. W. Jackson, M.D., Deputy Minister of Health of Manitoba.

RESIDENT DEATH RATES AND PUBLIC HEALTH: Halbert L. Dunn, M.D., Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, U. S. Bureau of Census.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EARL G. BROWN, M.D., [redacted] State Health Officer of Kansas.

COURT DECISIONS ON MILK SINCE 1934, James A. Tobey, Dr.P.H., Director, Department of Health Service, The Borden Company.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MILK, I. C. Riggin, M.D., Chairman.

DISCUSSION: L. C. Frank, Sanitary Engineer, U.S. Public Health Service, in charge of Milk Investigations.

POLIOMYELITIS, F. W. Jackson, M.D., Deputy Minister of Health of Manitoba.

DISCUSSION: J. P. Leake, M.D., U. S. Public Health Service.

[redacted]

REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASE, William D. Brierly, M.D., George Washington University.

DISCUSSION: B. J. Lloyd, M.D., Medical Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAM OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION, R.R. Spencer, M.D., U. S. Public Health Service.

[redacted]

FOR RELEASE, ~~AFTERNOON~~ MORNING NEWSPAPERS
~~Friday,~~ Saturday, April ~~2~~ 3, 1937

The detailed program of the general sessions of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Officers of North America, which will be held Monday in the United States Public Health Service Auditorium, was announced today.

The Monday meetings will open four days of discussions in Washington on public health problems, the last two of which will be devoted to the Thirty-fifth State and Territorial Health Officers Conference with the Surgeon General.

The program for Monday and Tuesday was arranged by Dr. A.J. Chesley, Secretary of the Minnesota Department of Health, who has scheduled committee meetings for Tuesday. Chairman of the general sessions Monday will be Dr. Earl E. Brown, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health and President of the Conference.

The Monday program was announced as follows:

MORNING SESSION

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SYPHILIS IN GREAT BRITAIN, Thomas Anwyl-Davies, M.D., Director of Whitechapel Clinic, London.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF GONORRHEA IN GREAT BRITAIN, Ambrose J. King, Assistant Medical Officer, Whitechapel Clinic, London.

DISCUSSION: R. E. Wodehouse, M.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health, Dominion of Canada. Thomas Parran, M.D. Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PNEUMONIA CONTROL AS INDICATED BY PRESENT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, Rufus Cole, M.D., D.Sc., Hospital of Rockefeller Institute.

DISCUSSION: Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., resident, National Health Council.

~~GENERAL DISCUSSION.~~

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U.S. Public Health Service)
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, April 3, 1937.
4/2/37

Press Service
No. 9-95

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DISCUSSION: R. E. Wodehouse, M.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health, Dominion of Canada. Thomas Parran, M.D., Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

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DISCUSSION: Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., resident, National Health Council.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION, R. V. Rohweder, Vice President, National Safety Council; Chairman, Minnesota Safety Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCIDENTS, E. G. Brown, M.D., Chairman.

DISCUSSION: E. S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D., N.Y. State Health Commissioner. Thomas Crowder, M.D., Director, Division of Sanitation and Surgery, The Pullman Company.

METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, G. F. Amyot, M.D.

DISCUSSION: J. A. Ferrell, M.D., Director, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation. F. W. Jackson, M.D., Deputy Minister of Health of Manitoba.

RESIDENT DEATH RATES AND PUBLIC HEALTH: Halbert L. Dunn, M.D., Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Census.

AFTERNOON SESSION

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EARL G. BROWN, M.D., State Health Officer of Kansas.

COURT DECISIONS ON MILK SINCE 1934, James A. Tobey, Dr.P.H., Director, Department of Health Service, The Borden Company.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MILK, I. C. Riggin, M.D., Chairman.

DISCUSSION: L. C. Frank, Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, in charge of Milk Investigations.

POLIOMYELITIS, F. W. Jackson, M.D., Deputy Minister of Health of Manitoba.

DISCUSSION: J. P. Leake, M.D., U. S. Public Health Service.

REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASE, William D. Brierly, M.D., George Washington University.

DISCUSSION: B. J. Lloyd, M.D., Medical Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAM OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION, R. R. Spencer, M.D., U.S. Public Health Service.

Interstate health problems will be among those receiving attention at the Wednesday conference with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Thomas Parran.

On Thursday, committees of the latter conference will talk over their problems with a view to recommendations to the Federal health authorities.

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Halifax, representing the Province of Nova Scotia; Dr. Bernard T. McGhie, of Toronto, representing the Province of Ontario; Dr. B. C. Keeping, of Charlottetown, representing the Province of Prince Edward Island; Dr. Emile Nadeau, of Quebec, representing the Province of Quebec; Dr. R. O. Davison, of Regina, representing the Province of Saskatchewan.

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NOTE : Copies of some of the papers to be read at the Conference sessions, or abstracts of them, will be made available from day to day during the sessions in Room 131 of the United States Public Health Service Building.

The two British doctors come to Washington following attendance at the First International Conference on Fever Therapy in New York City. They are participating in the present campaign directed toward control of gonorrhea and syphilis in England and Wales under the direction of the British Ministry of Health. Dr. King is in this country for the purpose of studying the use of artificially-induced fever in the treatment of complications of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Pneumonia and infantile paralysis control and accident prevention and public health education are among other subjects listed for the first day's meeting.

The venereal disease campaign in this country will get its share of attention on Wednesday, when the Thirty-fifth State and Territorial Health Officers Conference with the Surgeon General is opened. One day of each meeting will be devoted to round-table gatherings of standing committees.

Approximately 200 representatives from practically every State and possession of this country will be in attendance as well as a large delegation from the Canadian provinces. Those delegates expected from Canada are: Dr. M. R. Bow, of Edmonton, representing the Province of Alberta; Dr. H. E. Young, of Victoria, representing the Province of British Columbia; Dr. F. W. Jackson, of Winnipeg, representing the Province of Manitoba; Dr. Wm. Warwick, of Fredericton, representing the Province of New Brunswick; Dr. P. S. Campbell, of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U.S. Public Health Service)
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, April 4, 1937.
4/2/37

Press Service
No. 9- 96

With a first-hand story of England's experience in venereal disease control opening the program, four days of conferences on state, national and international public health problems will get under way tomorrow morning in the Auditorium of the United States Public Health Service here.

Methods that are succeeding in Britain will be related at the initial session of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Officers of North America by two of the physicians who are leaders in their Government's struggle against syphilis and gonorrhea.

Dr. Thomas Anwyl-Davies, one of England's leading syphilologists, and chief of the London County Council's venereal disease clinic, will suggest ways and means of inducing patients to undergo treatments regularly and faithfully once they are begun. Credited with a high percentage of continuous clinical visitors in his own department at London hospital, he will tell some of the reasons given by patients for avoiding treatments, and will also deal with administrative and statistical aspects of his work.

Dr. Ambrose King, also a distinguished member of the staff of the London County Council clinic, will discuss the control of gonorrhea along lines similar to those developed by Dr. Anwyl-Davies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U.S. Public Health Service)
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State Medical Society there when Dr. Parran was Health Commissioner of the State. He responded to the medical profession's request for help and made available to the physicians free pneumonia serum, adequate laboratory facilities and bedside nursing care.

"This program," the Surgeon General said yesterday, "is a good example of how the Health Department can place better tools in the hands of the medical profession so that better medical service can be had by the people and a great cause of death can be minimized."

A survey of decisions by Federal and State courts with respect to milk sanitation control will be read at the afternoon session by Dr. James A. Tobey of New York. His study is expected to reveal strong judicial support of market milk regulation by public health authorities.

The paper will be followed by a report of the Conference's Committee on milk, read by its Chairman, Dr. I. C. Riggin, State Health Commissioner of Virginia.

Opening the program at 9:10 o'clock this morning, following the roll call, will be two British foes of syphilis and gonorrhea, Dr. Thomas Anwyl-Davies, Chief of the London County Council's venereal disease clinic, and Dr. Ambrose King, a member of the clinic staff.

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NOTE: Available copies or abstracts of papers to be read today may be obtained in room 131 of the United States Public Health Service Building or room 289 Treasury Building.

Press Service
9-97

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Monday, April 5, 1937.

Possibilities for improving control of pneumonia through closer collaboration of individual doctors and public health departments will be explored here today in the first of four days of meetings attracting several hundred state, federal and foreign public health officers.

General sessions today in the Auditorium of the United States Public Health Service and committee meetings tomorrow make up the program of the annual Conference of State and Provincial Health Officers of North America.

On Wednesday and Thursday the delegates will be the guests of Dr. Thomas Parran, head of the Federal service, in the Thirty-fifth State and Territorial Health Officers Conference with the Surgeon General. New developments in the campaign to control venereal disease are slated for attention in all of the sessions.

The pneumonia discussions will be started this morning with the presentation of a paper by Dr. Rufus Cole of the Hospital of Rockefeller Institute on the "possibilities for pneumonia control as indicated by present scientific knowledge." Comment will be made by Dr. Donald Armstrong of the National Health Council, after which the subject will be opened to general discussion.

State pneumonia programs are now in operation in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio. The New York effort was begun by the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(U.S. Public Health Service)
Washington

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4/3/37.

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responded to the medical profession's request for help and made available to the physicians free pneumonia serum, adequate laboratory facilities and bedside nursing care.

"This program," the Surgeon General said yesterday, "is a good example of how the health department can place better tools in the hands of the medical profession so that better medical service can be had by the people and a great cause of death can be minimized."

A survey of decisions by Federal and State courts with respect to milk sanitation control will be read at the afternoon session by Dr. James A. Tobey of New York. His study is expected to reveal strong judicial support of market milk regulation by Public Health authorities.

The paper will be followed by a report of the Conference's Committee on milk, read by its Chairman, Dr. I. C. Riggin, State Health Commissioner of Virginia.

Opening the program at 9:10 o'clock this morning, following the roll call, will be two British foes of syphilis and gonorrhea, Dr. Thomas Anwyl-Davies, Chief of the London County Council's venereal disease clinic, and Dr. Ambrose King, a member of the clinic staff.

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NOTE: Available copies or abstracts of papers to be read today may be obtained in room 131 of the United States Public Health Service Building, or room 289 Treasury Building.

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national: State (commercial)*	Banks other than national: Mutual savings	Banks other than national: Private banks
LIABILITIES - Continued						
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	$1,124,396	$ 658,230	$466,166	$466,166	---	---
Deposits of other banks	7,064,002	4,450,048	2,613,954	2,514,725	$147	$99,082
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc	935,046	469,147	465,899	465,224	38	637
Total deposits	61,125,925	27,608,397	33,517,528	22,791,315	10,145,050	581,163
Bills payable	55,423	2,588	52,835	45,297	3,721	3,817
Rediscounts	570	62	508	505	---	3
Agreements to repurchase securities sold	1,215	835	380	380	---	---
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	270,463	94,630	175,833	130,224	---	45,609
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	73,122	47,636	25,486	23,842	1,635	9
Dividends declared but not payable and amounts set aside for undeclared dividends and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures	33,513	28,642	4,871	2,837	2,034	---
Other liabilities	411,472	116,641	294,831	265,910	24,264	4,657
Capital notes and debentures	204,900	---	204,900	187,365	17,535	---
Preferred stock	524,350	335,081	189,269	189,269	---	---
Common stock	2,563,820	1,263,734	1,300,086	1,255,458	---	44,628
Surplus	3,734,269	1,046,582	2,687,687	1,366,008	1,288,012	33,667
Undivided profits-net	651,317	368,525	282,792	210,499	71,986	307
Reserves for contingencies	449,531	146,467	303,064	257,050	19,544	26,470
Retirement fund for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	14,901	10,621	4,280	4,280	---	---
Total liabilities	70,114,791	31,070,441	39,044,350	26,730,239	11,573,781	740,330

*Includes loan and trust companies and stock savings banks.

Dak.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR RELEASE, Morning newspapers Wednesday, April 7, 1937. 4/3/37.

Washington

Press Service No. 9-98

In addition to the information with respect to all active banks in the country for June 30, 1936, which is published in the Comptroller's annual report for 1936, under the provisions of Section 333, U. S. Revised Statutes, the Comptroller has obtained summaries of the assets and liabilities of all active banks, by classes, as of December 31, 1936, which are shown below:

Statement of assets and liabilities of all banks December 31, 1936

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national: State (commercial)*	Banks other than national: Mutual savings	Banks other than national: Private banks
Number of banks	15,705	5,331	10,374	9,683	565	126
ASSETS						
Loans on real estate	$8,582,640	$1,432,062	$7,150,578	$2,210,684	$4,936,724	$3,170
Other loans, including rediscounts	13,007,539	6,835,266	6,172,273	5,973,264	97,490	101,519
Overdrafts	13,106	3,882	9,224	7,787	---	1,437
U. S. Government securities, direct and fully guaranteed	17,421,197	8,685,554	8,735,643	6,078,495	2,339,474	317,674
Other bonds and securities	10,771,647	4,094,490	6,677,157	3,834,231	2,707,483	135,443
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,345,680	633,095	712,585	571,743	133,381	7,461
Real estate owned other than banking house	1,290,101	176,506	1,113,595	413,240	698,684	1,671
Cash in vault	1,024,524	518,503	506,021	448,391	56,064	1,566
Balances with other banks, including reserve with reserve agents	15,868,483	8,462,578	7,405,905	6,776,480	507,114	122,311
Other assets	789,874	228,505	561,369	415,924	97,367	48,078
Total assets	70,114,791	31,070,441	39,044,350	26,730,239	11,573,781	740,330
LIABILITIES						
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	24,709,577	12,691,606	12,017,971	11,571,959	702	445,310
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	23,925,149	7,281,494	16,643,655	6,465,758	10,143,561	34,336
State, county, and municipal deposits	3,367,755	2,057,872	1,309,883	1,307,483	602	1,798

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

4-3-37

Mrs. Herbert,

For Mr. Gaston's approval and for stencils. Send us 500 copies please.

Davis, Secretary

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR RELEASE, Morning Newspapers
Wednesday, April 7, 1937
4/5/37.

Washington

Press Service
No. 9-98

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U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	$1,124,396	$ 658,230	$466,166	$466,166	---	---
Deposits of other banks	7,064,002	4,450,048	2,613,954	2,514,725	$147	$99,082
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc	935,046	469,147	465,899	465,224	38	637
Total deposits	61,125,925	27,608,397	33,517,528	22,791,315	10,145,050	581,163
Bills payable	55,423	2,588	52,835	45,297	3,721	3,817
Rediscounts	570	62	508	505	---	3
Agreements to repurchase securities sold	1,215	835	380	380	---	---
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	270,463	94,630	175,833	130,224	---	45,609
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	73,122	47,636	25,486	23,842	1,635	9
Dividends declared but not payable and amounts set aside for undeclared dividends and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures	33,513	28,642	4,871	2,837	2,034	---
Other liabilities	411,472	116,641	294,831	265,910	24,264	4,657
Capital notes and debentures	204,900	---	204,900	187,365	17,535	---
Preferred stock	524,350	335,081	189,269	189,269	---	---
Common stock	2,563,820	1,263,734	1,300,086	1,255,458	---	44,628
Surplus	3,734,269	1,046,582	2,687,687	1,366,008	1,288,012	33,667
Undivided profits-net	651,317	368,525	282,792	210,499	71,986	307
Reserves for contingencies	449,531	146,467	303,064	257,050	19,544	26,470
Retirement fund for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	14,901	10,621	4,280	4,280	---	---
Total liabilities	70,114,791	31,070,441	39,044,350	26,730,239	11,573,781	740,330

* Includes loan and trust companies and stock savings banks.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937 - CONT.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Day and Night National Bank, Pikeville, Ky. 1/	12-12-33	$ 77,394.00	98.	83.8472

1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividend Declared To All Claimants:
Mount Ephraim National Bank, Mount Ephraim, N.J. 2/	10-13-33	$ 156,427.00	82.53	74.72
First National Bank, Ridgeway, Missouri	12-23-30	95,247.00	88.59	86.77
First National Bank, New Berlin, Pennsylvania 2/	11-3-33	236,423,00	102.51	103.12
First National Bank, Garden City, Kansas 2/	7-21-33	424,206.00	72.08	44.15
First National Bank, Republic, Pennsylvania	2-13-31	100,641.00	65.37	56.68
Elkin National Bank, Elkin, North Carolina	1-26-32	328,471.00	56.86	41.41
First National Bank, Dunbar, Pennsylvania	3-7-27	313,900.00	85.49	85.5
First National Bank, Auburn, Washington	10-28-30	620,731.00	76.73	66.81
First National Bank, Eaton, Colorado 2/	1-26-34	368,362.00	106.56	115.4

2/ Formerly in conservatorship.

9-99

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed::	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividend Declared To All Claimants:
First National Bank, Egan, South Dakota	10-10-32	$ 67,689.00	43.52	8.83
First National Bank, Northboro, Iowa	9-16-32	97,341.00	61.39	41.43
First National Bank, Fowler, Kansas	1-10-33	96,770.00	77.97	58.4
First National Bank, Kansas, Ohio 2/	9-13-33	60,401.00	109.56	112.7
First National Bank IN, Greensburg, Kansas	10-12-32	245,322.00	87.57	69.78
First National Bank, Arcadia, Indiana	7-3-28	198,494.00	92.92	90.9
First National Bank, Avon Park, Florida	2-18-29	253,256.00	54.01	30.2
Bishopville National Bank, Bishopville, S. Car.	1-12-32	316,740.00	103.78	108.24
Columbia National Bank, Columbia Heights, Minn.	6-21-32	269,315.00	87.89	71.5
First National Bank, Sheffield, Iowa	6-11-32	276,335.00	92.11	89.712
First National Bank, Craig, Nebraska	1-30-33	139,455.00	87.64	78.8
Peoples National Bank, Lodi, Ohio	12--8-31	483,697.00	90.12	88.415
American Exchange National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. 2/	12--5-33	2,174,308.00	102.21	103.96
First National Bank, Dougherty, Iowa	12-14-31	133,287.00	57.23	41.9
John Weedman National Bank, Farmer City, Illinois	2-19-32	397,452.00	105.17	107.02

ELKIN NATIONAL BANK, ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

This bank was placed in receivership January 26, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $328,471.00 representing 56.86 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.41 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DUNBAR, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was placed in receivership March 7, 1927. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $313,900.00 representing 85.49 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 85.5 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AUBURN, WASHINGTON.

This bank was placed in receivership October 28, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $620,731.00 representing 76.73 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 66.81 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EATON, COLORADO.

This bank was formerly in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in Receivership on January 26,1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $368,362.00 representing 106.56 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100% plus 15.4 per cent interest.

DAY AND NIGHT NATIONAL BANK, PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 12, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 83.8472 per cent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $77,394.00 representing 98 per cent of total liabilities.

JOHN WEEDMAN NATIONAL BANK, FARMER CITY, ILLINOIS.

This bank was placed in receivership February 19,1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $397,452.00, representing 105.17 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 per cent plus 7.02 per cent interest.

MOUNT EPHRAIM NATIONAL BANK, MOUNT EPHRAIM, NEW JERSEY

This bank was placed in receivership October 13, 1933, having formerly been in conservatorship. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $156,427.00 representing 82.53 of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 74.72 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RIDGEWAY, MISSOURI.

This bank was placed in receivership December 23, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $95,247.00 representing 88.59 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 86.7 of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW BERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 3, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $236,423.00, representing 102.51 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 per cent plus 3.12 per cent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 21, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $424,206.00 representing 72.08 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 44.15 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, REPUBLIC, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was placed in receivership February 13, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $100,641.00 representing 65.37 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 56.68 per cent of their claims.

creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $269,315.00, representing 87.89 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 71.5 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SHEFFIELD, IOWA.

This bank was placed in receivership June 11, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $276,335.00, representing 92.11 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 89.712 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CRAIG, NEBRASKA.

This bank was placed in receivership January 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $139,455.00, representing 87.64 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 78.8 per cent of their claims.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, LODI, OHIO.

This bank was placed in receivership December 8, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed the sum of $483,697.00, representing 90.12 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 88.415 per cent of their claims.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 5, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed the sum of $2,174,308.00, representing 102.21 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 per cent plus 3.96 per cent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DOUGHERTY, IOWA.

This bank was placed in receivership December 14, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $133,287.00, representing 57.2 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.9 per cent of their claims.

Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 58.4 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, KANSAS, OHIO.

This bank was formerly in Conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $60,401.00, representing 109.56 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 per cent of their claims plus 12.7 per cent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

This bank was placed in receivership October 12, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $245,322.00 representing 87.57 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 69.78 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ARCADIA, INDIANA.

This bank was placed in receivership July 3, 1928. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $198,494.00, representing 92.92 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 90.9 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AVON PARK, FLORIDA.

This bank was placed in receivership February 18, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $253,256.00, representing 54.01 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 30.2 per cent of their claims.

BISHOPVILLE NATIONAL BANK, BISHOPVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

This bank was placed in receivership January 12, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $316,740.00, representing 103.78 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 per cent of their claims, plus 8.24 per cent interest.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, MINNESOTA.

This bank was placed in receivership June 21, 1932. Depositors and other

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Press Service
No. 9-99

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Morning Apr 9

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 25 receiverships during the month of March, 1937. This makes a total of 628 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the Banking Holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 628 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $212,342,559.00, or an average return of 79.08 percent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 66.77 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of March, 1937, amounted to $6,139,871.00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16th, 1933 to March 31st, 1937 amounted to $772,414,619.00.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EGAN, SOUTH DAKOTA.

This bank was placed in receivership October 10,1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $67,689.00, representing 43.52 per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 8.83 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NORTHBORO, IOWA.

This bank was placed in receivership September 16, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $97,341.00, representing 61.3[illegible] per cent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.43 per cent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FOWLER, KANSAS.

This bank was placed in receivership January 10,1933. Depositors and other creditors received the sum of $96,770.00 representing 77.97 per cent of total liabilit[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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4-5-37.

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This bank was placed in receivership September 16, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $97,341.00, representing 61.39 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.43 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FOWLER, KANSAS.

This bank was placed in receivership January 10, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received the sum of $96,770.00 representing 77.97 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 58.4 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, KANSAS, OHIO

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $60,401.00, representing 109.56 percent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 percent of their claims plus 12.7 percent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

This bank was placed in receivership October 12, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $245,322.00, representing 87.57 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 69.78 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ARCADIA, INDIANA.

This bank was placed in receivership July 3, 1928. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $198,494.00, representing 92.92 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 90.9 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AVON PARK, FLORIDA.

This bank was placed in receivership February 18, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $253,256.00, representing 54.01 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 30.2 percent of their claims.

BISHOPVILLE NATIONAL BANK, BISHOPVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

This bank was placed in receivership January 12, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $316,740.00, representing 103.78 percent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received 100 percent of their claims, plus 8.24 percent interest.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, MINNESOTA.

This bank was placed in receivership June 21, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $269,315.00, representing 87.89 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 71.5 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SHEFFIELD, IOWA.

This bank was placed in receivership June 11, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $276,335.00, representing 92.11 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 69.712 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CRAIG, NEBRASKA.

This bank was placed in receivership January 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $139,455.00, representing 87.64 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 78.8 percent of their claims.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, LODI, OHIO.

This bank was placed in receivership December 8, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $483,697.00, representing 90.12 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 88.415 percent of their claims.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 5, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $2,174,308.00, representing 102.21 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 percent plus 3.96 percent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DOUGHERTY, IOWA.

This bank was placed in receivership December 14, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $133,287.00, representing 57.23 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.9 percent of their claims.

JOHN WEEDMAN NATIONAL BANK, FARMER CITY, ILLINOIS.

This bank was placed in receivership February 19, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $397,452.00, representing 105.17 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 percent plus 7.02 percent interest.

MOUNT EPHRAIM NATIONAL BANK, MOUNT EPHRAIM, NEW JERSEY.

This bank was placed in receivership October 13, 1933, having formerly been in conservatorship. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $156,427.00, representing 82.53 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 74.72 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RIDGEWAY, MISSOURI.

This bank was placed in receivership December 23, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $95,247.00, representing 88.59 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 86.77 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW BERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 3, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $236,423.00, representing 102.51 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 percent plus 3.12 percent interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 21, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $424,206.00, representing 72.08 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 44.15 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, REPUBLIC, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was placed in receivership February 13, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $100,641.00, representing 65.37 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors

amounted to 56.68 percent of their claims.

ELKIN NATIONAL BANK, ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

This bank was placed in receivership January 26, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $328,471.00. representing 56.86 percentof total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 41.41 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DUNBAR, PENNSYLVANIA.

This bank was placed in receivership March 7, 1927. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $313,900.00, representing 85.49 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 85.5 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AUBURN, WASHINGTON.

This bank was placed in receivership October 28, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $620,731.00, representing 76.73 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors, amounted to 66.81 percent of their claims.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EATON, COLORADO.

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership on January 26, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, the sum of $368,362.00, representing 106.56 percent of total liabilities. Dividend payments to unsecured depositors amounted to 100 percent, plus 15.4 percent interest.

DAY AND NIGHT NATIONAL BANK, PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed December 12, 1933 for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Dividends to the sole creditor (the assuming bank) amounted to 83.8472 percent principal. Total disbursements under this receivership aggregated $77,394.00 representing 98 percent of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividend Declared To all Claimants:
First National Bank, Egan, South Dakota	10-10-32	$ 67,689.00	43.52	8.83
First National Bank, Northboro, Iowa	9-16-32	97,341.00	61.39	41.43
First National Bank, Fowler, Kansas	1-10-33	96,770.00	77.97	58.4
First National Bank, Kansas, Ohio 2/	9-13-33	60,401.00	109.56	112.7
First National Bank IN, Greensburg, Kansas	10-12-32	245,322.00	87.57	69.78
First National Bank, Arcadia, Indiana	7-3-28	198,494.00	92.92	90.9
First National Bank, Avon Park, Florida	2-18-29	253,256.00	54.01	30.2
Bishopville National Bank, Bishopville, S. Car.	1-12-32	316,740.00	103.78	108.24
Columbia National Bank, Columbia Heights, Minn.	6-21-32	269,315.00	87.89	71.5
First National Bank, Sheffield, Iowa	6-11-32	276,335.00	92.11	89.712
First National Bank, Craig, Nebraska	1-30-33	139,455.00	87.64	78.8
Peoples National Bank, Lodi, Ohio	12--8-31	483,697.00	90.12	88.415
American Exchange National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. 2/	12--5-33	2,174,308.00	102.21	103.96
First National Bank, Dougherty, Iowa	12-14-31	133,287.00	57.23	41.9
John Weedman National Bank, Farmer City, Illinois	2-19-32	397,452.00	105.17	107.02

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividend Declared To All Claimants:
Mount Ephraim National Bank, Mount Ephraim, N.J. 2/	10-13-33	$ 156,427.00	82.53	74.72
First National Bank, Ridgeway, Missouri	12-23-30	95,247.00	88.59	86.77
First National Bank, New Berlin, Pennsylvania 2/	11--3-33	236,423.00	102.51	103.12
First National Bank, Garden City, Kansas 2/	7-21-33	424,206.00	72.08	44.15
First National Bank, Republic, Pennsylvania	2-13-31	100,641.00	65.37	56.68
Elkin National Bank, Elkin, North Carolina	1-26-32	328,471.00	56.86	41.41
First National Bank, Dunbar, Pennsylvania	3--7-27	313,900.00	85.49	85.5
First National Bank, Auburn, Washington	10-28-30	620,731.00	76.73	66.81
First National Bank, Eaton, Colorado 2/	1-26-34	368,362.00	106.56	115.4

2/ Formerly in conservatorship.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING MONTH OF
MARCH, 1937 - CONT.

	Date of Failure:	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed:	Per Cent Total Disbursements To Total Liabilities:	Per Cent Dividends Declared To All Claimants:
Day and Night National Bank, Pikeville, Ky. 1/	12-12-33	$ 77,394.00	98.	83.8472

1/ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.