U.S. Treasury Dept.

Press Releases

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 12-0

The Treasury received today the sum of $232,143.00 from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of $69,000 and the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of $144,112.50 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923, and $19,030.50 as the ninth semi-annual annuity due under the Moratorium Agreement of May 23, 1932. This payment represents the entire amount due from the Government of Finland. The payment of principal and interest consisted of $210,000.00 face amount of 2-1/2% Treasury Bonds of 1949-53, which were accepted at par, $2,625.00 accrued interest thereon and cash for $487.50. The annuity of $19,030.50 due under the Moratorium Agreement was paid in cash.

The Treasury also received today from the Government of Hungary through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York $9,828.16 in cash, as a payment on account of the funded indebtedness of the Hungarian Government to the United States.

Mr J Mc

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 21, 1937.
12/20/37

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated December 22, 1937, and to mature March 23, 1938, which were offered on December 17, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 20.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $126,308,000					
Total accepted	- 50,098,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 100.					
Low	- 99.971	Equivalent rate	approximately		0.115	percent
Average price	- 99.974	"	"	"	0.102	"

(50 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 21, 1937.
12/20/37.

Press Service
No. 12-1

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 28, 1937.
12/27/37

Press Service
12-2

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated December 29, 1937, and to mature March 30, 1938, which were offered on December 24, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 27.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $140,292,000					
Total accepted	- 50,077,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.984	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.063	percent
Low	- 99.973	"	"	"	0.107	"
Average price	- 99.975	"	"	"	0.101	"

(80 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 28, 1937.
12/27/37.

Press Service
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12-3

Secretary Morgenthau and Minister of Finance Suarez announce that they have reached a mutually satisfactory understanding on common problems before the two Treasuries.

Arrangements have been made looking to ~~further assuring~~ the continued stability of peso-dollar exchange, thereby facilitating orderly exchange transactions.

Likewise, mutually satisfactory arrangements have been made with regard to Mexican silver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 31, 1937.

Press Service
No. 12-3

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 4, 1938.
1/3/38

Press Service
12-4

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 5 and to mature April 6, 1938, which were offered on December 31, 1937, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 3.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $153,977,000					
Total accepted	- 50,000,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.992	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.032	percent
Low	- 99.979	"	"	"	0.083	"
Average price	- 99.984	"	"	"	0.065	"

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 4, 1938.
1/3/38.

Press Service
No. 12-4

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High	- 99.992	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.032	percent
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IMPORTS OF CATTLE WEIGHING LESS THAN 175 POUNDS EACH AND OF CATTLE WEIGHING 700 POUNDS OR MORE EACH AND NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR, WITHIN QUOTA LIMITATIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Calendar Year 1937

Customs District	CATTLE LESS THAN 175 POUNDS EACH Jan. 1 to June 19 (Head)	CATTLE 700 POUNDS OR MORE EACH Jan. 1 to Aug. 14 (Head)
Quota Limitation	51,933	155,799
FROM CANADA		
Buffalo	8,987	37,789
Chicago	-	2,013
Dakota	3,393	10,332
Duluth and Superior	2	276
Maine and New Hampshire	121	56
Maryland	-	73
Massachusetts	2	78
Michigan	294	12,238
Minnesota	1,552	51,041
Montana and Idaho	120	4,498
New York	23,049	2,614
Oregon	468	809
Philadelphia	298	293
St. Lawrence	8,258	1,177
Vermont	2,150	473
Washington	2,326	7,433
Total from Canada	50,722	131,193
FROM MEXICO		
Arizona	273	6,514
El Paso	602	10,312
St. Louis	-	99
San Antonio	326	4,592
San Diego	10	3,089
Total from Mexico	1,211	24,606

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

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12-5

The Commissioner of Customs today announced final figures showing imports of cattle weighing less than 175 pounds each during the period January 1 to June 19, 1937, and imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each and not specially provided for, during the period January 1 to August 14, 1937, on which dates ~~that~~ the tariff rate quotas provided for under the Canadian Trade Agreement were filled for the calendar year 1937, as follows:

Called in Free + Reduced Change made

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 6, 1938.
1/5/38.

Press Service
No. 12-5

The Commissioner of Customs today announced final figures showing imports of cattle weighing less than 175 pounds each during the period January 1 to June 19, 1937, and imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each and not specially provided for, during the period January 1 to August 14, 1937, on which dates the tariff rate quotas provided for under the Canadian Trade Agreement were filled for the calendar year 1937, as follows:

Customs District	CATTLE LESS THAN 175 POUNDS EACH Jan. 1 to June 19 (Head)	CATTLE 700 POUNDS OR MORE EACH Jan. 1 to Aug. 14 (Head)
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Total from Mexico	1,211	24,606

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12-6

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
~~Tuesday~~, January ~~4~~ 5, 1938

Wednesday

Secretary Morgenthau

~~Mr. Herman Oliphant, General Counsel for the Treasury Department,~~

announced today ~~the~~ that James F. Ryan had been appointed one of the two Assistant Chief Counsels for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Ryan has been Head of the Interpretative Division of the Chief Counsel's Office in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and his advancement to the position of Assistant Chief Counsel was stated to be in keeping with the general policy of promoting career men.

John Philip Wenchel was appointed Chief Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue last September after 23 years as a classified civil service employee in the government service. John W. Burrus, who was at that time appointed to the other Assistant Chief Counselship, had been continuously in the government service as a classified civil service employee for 20 years.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 5, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-6

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that James F. Ryan had been appointed one of the two Assistant Chief Counsels for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Ryan has been Head of the Interpretative Division of the Chief Counsel's Office in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and his advancement to the position of Assistant Chief Counsel was stated to be in keeping with the general policy of promoting career men.

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"the Public Health Service has a responsiblity both to extend the boundaries of knowledge concerning the prevention and alleviation of disease and to assist in the better application of existing knowledge. The Social Security Act provides a sound basis for a national health program. The provisions of this Act should be extended to provide further cooperation with the States in dealing more effectively with such important problems as syphilis, tuberculosis, cancer, pneumonia, and mental diseases.

"The acute infectious diseases have declined rapidly during the past years under the impact of public health effort. There has been an increase, however, in many of the diseases of adult life, particularly the chronic diseases. The emphasis of public health services needs to be shifted, therefore, to the prevention and treatment of the chronic diseases, particularly among the underprivileged part of the population who are unable individually to provide themselves with needed services. This field now appears to be the most pressing and the most promising as the object of the attack."

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF IMPORTANCE

Facilities at the first hospital constructed by the U. S. Public Health Service for the treatment and study of drug addiction at Lexington, Kentucky, were further developed to meet the normal capacity of 1,000 patients. During the fiscal year, this report states, 1,507 patients were admitted and 1,292 were discharged. The bulk of these patients are federally convicted narcotic prisoners, while a very few are self-committed narcotic addicts. Intensive scientific research is being conducted on the grounds of the hospital in an attempt to fathom the cause of the physiological addiction which takes place in the use of morphine and other opium derivatives, as against the psychological addiction of other narcotics. A complete psychological, psychopathic and general rehabilitation schedule is maintained with the patients, in an attempt to concentrate on their potential readjustment rather than merely regarding them as prisoners of the Government. A second such hospital is in the process of construction at Fort Worth, Texas, and will be designed to care for such patients from the territory west of the Mississippi River.

The U. S. Public Health Service grew from the Marine Hospital Service, which was established in 1798 under John Adams as the second President of the United States, to the far flung organization which it is today. In the past fiscal year, according to Dr. Parran, the twenty-five Marine Hospitals throughout the United States showed a weekly average of approximately five thousand patients, not including the resident colony of approximately 350 lepers at the National Leper Home in Carville, Louisiana, in which any leper in the United States may reside as a ward of the Federal Government.

"In addition to providing medical care for merchant seamen and others legally entitled to such care," Dr. Parran states in summarizing this report,

hitherto unrecognized. Continued study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever indicates that the disease has wider distribution than has been previously reported. Sufficient preventive vaccine was prepared at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Montana, for the vaccination of 80,000 persons.

Studies in occupational diseases among various industries, together with accident hazards, were intensified during the past fiscal year, this report indicates, and the findings, made available to health officers and other interested persons throughout the United States have already served in some States, and it is hoped will serve in others, to point out the tremendous need for a more uniform understanding and conception of the problems which arise from the diseases and accidents which exist throughout the manufacturing and industrial world.

Studies in the field of cancer research were continued, with particular emphasis on the effects of carcinogenic agents, and the effects of dietary control on rats. (NOTE: The passage of the National Cancer Act, the establishment of the National Cancer Institute in the U. S. Public Health Service, and the creation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, occurred immediately after the close of the fiscal year.) ~~Releases pertaining to this are in your files.)~~

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INVENTORY

With a $4,000,000 grant from the Works Progress Administration, the National Health Inventory, comprising the investigation of health conditions, and the relation of those conditions to economic status, among 3,000,000 individuals in 90 cities were continued and brought nearly to completion. The most extensive survey of its kind ever made, according to the Surgeon General's report, the current tabulation of the data is expected to contribute a significant document to the archives of public health. Results of this Survey are to be made public within the coming two weeks.

allotments to raise the burden unexpectedly thrust upon them. Delays were avoided, clean-up work went forward, and it is possible, Dr. Parran states, that the extraordinarily low incidence of sickness, contamination and loss of life was in a measure made possible by this procedure. Without such intent being implicit in Title VI of the Social Security Act, it is apparent that from time to time these funds will undoubtedly help to prevent calamitous results in the public health due to major catastrophes of this kind. The joint action of Federal, State and local agencies of all types at the time when this flood hit the States with practically a 1st minute warning, the Surgeon General indicates in his report to the Congress, illustrated how the increased cooperation between the U. S. Public Health Service and State and local health departments, as brought about by this new legislation, made possible a swift program of relief heretofore unknown in this country.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In conformity with the belief that the greatest contributions to the relief from human suffering from disease come from the efforts to those engaged in research, much time was expended in all lines of endeavor in the field of infectious disease, with marked results. The demonstration of endemic typhus in a rural area of Alabama, as an example, expands the problem of control, as this disease was formerly considered peculiar to towns and cities. The hereditary transmission of relapsing fever spirochetes from experimentally infected female ticks was demonstrated, and a developed picric-acid-alum spray against poliomyelitis was used by 2,000,000 persons with encouraging results. A special study of tuberculosis in two southern counties demonstrated that the rates of incidence and mortality were very much higher in the country where living conditions were better - which points to factors in the prevalence and mortality of the disease

An integral part of any State or local public health program is the maintenance of adequate laboratory facilities or the establishment of such facilities where none exist. As the laboratory is the central point from which all research and investigative work is done in connection with blood, body excreta, samples of milk, water, etc., it must be so set up and staffed that its findings are accurate and it is equipped to handle varying volumes of work. ~~Under the impetus of~~ From the funds made available by the Social Security Act, the Surgeon General's report states, 34 States budgeted $328,155.59 for this purpose.

Correction phoned E. 1/5/38 Mont.

EMERGENCY WORK IN THE FLOODS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1937, WITH ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Funds made available to the States under Title VI of the Social Security Act are allotted quarterly, and any balance remaining quarterly may be rebudgeted for the continuation of the intended project or, with the approval of the Surgeon General, utilized for new projects. This provision of the Surgeon General's regulations proved singularly significant in January and February, 1937, when floods in the Ohio Valley constituted a major emergency. Public health needs in these areas pyramided to unforeseen proportions. Sewer systems were destroyed, water was polluted, sanitary facilities were rendered useless by the thousands. Tens of thousands of people were made either temporarily or permanently homeless, and were in need of public health preventive measures against typhoid and other intestinal infections, pneumonia, and exposure, ~~and~~ children had to be guarded against the possibility of mass illness in epidemic form. The United States Public Health Service dispatched experienced public health administrators, doctors, and sanitary engineers into the locality, and rendered other specific advisory assistance in the matter of water purification laboratory standards, etc. Many of the States in the afflicted areas telegraphed for permission to use unexpended balances from their Social Security

The method of allocation is stated as "30.7 per cent of the total amount is available to States on the basis of population (i.e. the ratio of the individual State's population to the United States as a whole), 38.6 per cent for special health problems of the State, including the training of personnel, and 30.7 is distributed on the basis of actual financial needs." The regulations require that the amounts granted under the first two classifications be matched dollar for dollar by the States (with the exception of the amount for the training of personnel), and further stipulate that fifty per cent of this matching fund must be newly appropriated, regardless of what amount is available. This important qualification is felt to obviate the possibility of a State's becoming lethargic in the matter of appropriating its own funds, and relying too heavily on the Federal government. The practical result of this consideration is made clear by the fact that, although the matching requirements are only 69.3 per cent of the total $8,000,000, today the States expend over $7,500,000 more for health work annually than they did prior to the establishment of the Social Security Law - an almost equal matching of funds. Furthermore, prior to the passage of this Act, only some 600-odd of the country's 3,069 counties were provided with full time county health services. At the close of the fiscal year 1937, the Surgeon General states, over 1,000 counties were so provided - an increase of over 50 per cent. The States budgeted these Federal funds for venereal disease control work, accident and occupational disease prevention and control, tuberculosis control, and generalized disease control programs. Local problems, such as malaria, rodent plague, trachoma, goiter and hookworm were provided for in individual brackets. Public health nursing, sanitary engineering, health education and child hygiene were also headings under which the States planned to expend these funds.

allocated to venereal disease control work in the budgets of their Health Departments; laboratories have been built or their facilities enlarged; personnel have been and are being trained in serologic diagnosis; clinics have been established or expanded; the medical profession has shown a marked interest in augmenting its knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea; and educational features of the venereal disease program have been given new attention. In cooperation with the American Medical Association a motion picture was produced for the information of physicians, and at the American Medical Association annual convention in June, 1937, it was received with intense enthusiasm and interest. Expert advisory assistance is constantly being given to an increasing number of State Health Departments, as well as cooperative assistance to several universities engaged in the public aspects of venereal disease.

Surgeon General Parran emphasizes the ever growing public demand for increased attention to public health as medical science adds new knowledge for the prevention of disease. The venereal disease program stands as an example of how far a well developed "citizen interest" can carry an attack on a specific problem once the public has been made aware of its existence.

TITLE VI OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
(Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service)

Under Title VI of the Social Security Act, the U. S. Public Health Service has the responsibility of administering an allotment of $8,000,000 a year to the States. These funds are provided to stimulate additional public health work throughout the United States and its Territories, and the report of the Surgeon General shows to what extent this function has been fulfilled. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, $7,765,203.33 of the available $8,000,000 was so allotted, under the regulations of the Surgeon General, as stipulated in the Act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
AND REFER TO

the inspection of 2,499 airplanes carrying nearly 40,000 persons to guard against the importation of yellow fever from Central and South America, and other quarantinable diseases from other localities, formed the major part of this program.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

The results of the drive against syphilis and gonorrhea, inaugurated as a sweeping new conception of a public health responsibility when Dr. Parran first took office as Surgeon General in April, 1936, show up markedly in this report. By December of the same year it was possible to call a conference on this subject in Washington, D. C., and nearly 1,000 health officers, clinicians, nurses and other interested workers held the first National Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work to occur in public health and medical history in this country. With the cooperation of the press, the medical profession, leaders in thought, politics, women's clubs and other organizations, the facts pertinent to the widespread incidence of these diseases were for the first time brought frankly to the attention of the people of the United States, and the conclusions of this National Conference brought an open declaration of war against venereal disease. One of the most important achievements of this Conference was the formulation of the basic principles of a venereal disease control program for States and local communities which was immediately made available to State health officers and interested organizations throughout the United States and its Territories. The increased attention which these highly contagious diseases have gained in State and local public health programs can be in a large measure traced to this first impetus of interest emanating directly from the Public Health Service.

In only a year's time, the majority of States have enlarged the amounts

death rate. If later reports confirm this indicated interruption in the downward trend of the disease, Dr. Parran states, 1936 will be the second year since 1918 that the mortality rate from tuberculosis has failed to decline. A similar break in this downward curve occurred in 1926.

Poliomyelitis incidence was unusually low for 1936, 46 States reporting a total of 4,461 cases as compared with nearly 11,000 in 1935. There was one death for each six cases reported during this period.

On February 1, 1937, maritime quarantine was modified through the application of "radio pratique", Dr. Parran states, and under this new procedure specified passenger ships may enter the ports of New York and Boston without stopping for formal inspection provided they clear by radio with the quarantine officers under rigid regulations. While yellow fever, plague, and cholera are the principal quarantinable diseases that may be spread by maritime or air commerce, no cases of either yellow fever or cholera appeared in the United States during 1936. Four cases of human plague, with no fatalities, were reported, three in California (where a stringent rodent control program is constantly carried out) and one in Utah. No cases of human plague were reported from Hawaii during the current year, but a number of plague-infected rats were found. That no case of the importation of a quarantinable disease occurred in the United States or its dependencies is evidence of the effectiveness of present Federal quarantine and immigration methods. The inspection of 16,959 vessels carrying 846,827 passengers and 1,230,452 seamen; the fumigation of 1,114 vessels; the examination of nearly a million alien passengers and a like number of alien seamen; the examination of over 50,000 applicants for immigration visas by Public Health Service officers abroad; as well as

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING PAPERS,
Sunday, January 9, 1938

12-7

Summary of

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR 1937

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

The general death rate of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1937, was 11.3 per 1,000 population, as compared with 10.8 for the preceding year, according to the Annual Report to Congress of Surgeon General Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service, made public today. Compiled from studied data of 25 selected States, the report further showed an increase in infant mortality from 55.7 per 1,000 live births in 1935 to 56.9 per 1,000 live births in the current period. Surgeon General Parran pointed out, however, a further decline in maternal mortality. New low death rates were recorded for typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), although the leading causes of death, namely: heart disease, cancer, pneumonia and cerebral hemorrhage, continued their upward trend. The incidence of smallpox, as indicated by reports from 46 States, remained practically stationary at 7,820 cases, with only 33 deaths.

"While fortunately the cases reported in the United States represent a mild type of smallpox," Surgeon General Parran writes in this report, "the more virulent type may appear at any time, and a better vaccinated population is the only means of preventing a greater toll of human life and suffering from this cause."

A noteworthy item is the break in the declination curve of the tuberculosis

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, January 9, 1938.
1/6/38.

Press Service
No. 12-7

SUMMARY OF
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR 1937

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"While fortunately the cases reported in the United States represent a mild type of smallpox," Surgeon General Parran writes in this report, "the more virulent type may appear at any time, and a better vaccinated population is the only means of preventing a greater toll of human life and suffering from this cause."

A noteworthy item is the break in the declination curve of the tuberculosis death rate. If later reports confirm this indicated interruption in

the downward trend of the disease, Dr. Parran states, 1936 will be the second year since 1918 that the mortality rate from tuberculosis has failed to decline. A similar break in this downward curve occurred in 1926.

Poliomyelitis incidence was unusually low for 1936, 46 States reporting a total of 4,461 cases as compared with nearly 11,000 in 1935. There was one death for each six cases reported during this period.

On February 1, 1937, maritime quarantine was modified through the application of "radio pratique", Dr. Parran states, and under this new procedure specified passenger ships may enter the ports of New York and Boston without stopping for formal inspection provided they clear by radio with the quarantine officers under rigid regulations. While yellow fever, plague, and cholera are the principal quarantinable diseases that may be spread by maritime or air commerce, no cases of either yellow fever or cholera appeared in the United States during 1936. Four cases of human plague, with no fatalities, were reported, three in California (where a stringent rodent control program is constantly carried out) and one in Utah. No cases of human plague were reported from Hawaii during the current year, but a number of plague-infected rats were found. That no case of the importation of a quarantinable disease occurred in the United States or its dependencies is evidence of the effectiveness of present Federal quarantine and immigration methods. The inspection of 16,959 vessels carrying 846,827 passengers and 1,230,452 seamen; the fumigation of 1,114 vessels; the examination of nearly a million alien passengers and a like number of alien seamen; the examination of over 50,000 applicants for immigration visas by Public Health Service officers abroad; as well as the inspection of 2,499 airplanes carrying nearly 40,000 persons to guard

against the importation of yellow fever from Central and South America, and other quarantinable diseases from other localities formed the major part of this program.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

The results of the drive against syphilis and gonorrhea, inaugurated as a sweeping new conception of a public health responsibility when Dr.Parran first took office as Surgeon General in April, 1936, show up markedly in this report. By December of the same year it was possible to call a conference on this subject in Washington, D. C., and nearly 1,000 health officers, clinicians, nurses and other interested workers held the first National Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work to occur in public health and medical history in this country. With the cooperation of the press, the medical profession, leaders in thought, politics, women's clubs and other organizations, the facts pertinent to the widespread incidence of these diseases were for the first time brought frankly to the attention of the people of the United States, and the conclusions of this National Conference brought an open declaration of war against venereal disease. One of the most important achievements of this Conference was the formulation of the basic principles of a venereal disease control program for States and local communities which was immediately made available to State health officers and interested organizations throughout the United States and its Territories. The increased attention which these highly contagious diseases have gained in State and local public health programs can be in a large measure traced to this first impetus of interest emanating directly from the Public Health Service.

In only a year's time, the majority of States have enlarged the amounts

allocated to venereal disease control work in the budgets of their Health Departments; laboratories have been built or their facilities enlarged; personnel have been and are being trained in serologic diagnosis; clinics have been established or expanded; the medical profession has shown a marked interest in augmenting its knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea; and educational features of the venereal disease program have been given new attention. In cooperation with the American Medical Association a motion picture was produced for the information of physicians, and at the American Medical Association annual convention in June, 1937, it was received with intense enthusiasm and interest. Expert advisory assistance is constantly being given to an increasing number of State Health Departments, as well as cooperative assistance to several universities engaged in the public aspects of venereal disease.

Surgeon General Parran emphasizes the ever growing public demand for increased attention to public health as medical science adds new knowledge for the prevention of disease. The venereal disease program stands as an example of how far a well developed "citizen interest" can carry an attack on a specific problem once the public has been made aware of its existence.

TITLE VI OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
(Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service)

Under Title VI of the Social Security Act, the U. S. Public Health Service has the responsibility of administering an allotment of $8,000,000 a year to the States. These funds are provided to stimulate additional public health work throughout the United States and its Territories, and the report of the Surgeon General shows to what extent this function has

been fulfilled. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, $7,765,203.33 of the available $8,000,000 was so allotted, under the regulations of the Surgeon General, as stipulated in the Act. The method of allocation is stated as "30.7 per cent of the total amount is available to States on the basis of population (i.e. the ratio of the individual State's population to the United States as a whole), 38.6 per cent for special health problems of the State, including the training of personnel, and 30.7 is distributed on the basis of actual financial needs." The regulations require that the amounts granted under the first two classifications be matched dollar for dollar by the States (with the exception of the amount for the training of personnel), and further stipulate that fifty per cent of this matching fund must be newly appropriated, regardless of what amount is available. This important qualification is felt to obviate the possibility of a State's becoming lethargic in the matter of appropriating its own funds, and relying too heavily on the Federal government. The practical result of this consideration is made clear by the fact that, although the matching requirements are only 69.3 per cent of the total $8,000,000, today the States expend over $7,500,000 more for health work annually than they did prior to the establishment of the Social Security Law - an almost equal matching of funds. Furthermore, prior to the passage of this Act, only some 600-odd of the country's 3,069 counties were provided with full time county health services. At the close of the fiscal year 1937, the Surgeon General states, over 1,000 counties were so provided - an increase of over 50 per cent. The States budgeted these Federal funds for venereal disease control work, accident and occupational disease prevention and control, tuberculosis control, and generalized disease control programs. Local problems, such as

malaria, rodent plague, trachoma, goiter and hookworm were provided for in individual brackets. Public health nursing, sanitary engineering, health education and child hygiene were also headings under which the States planned to expend these funds.

An integral part of any State or local public health program is the maintenance of adequate laboratory facilities or the establishment of such facilities where none exist. As the laboratory is the central point from which all research and investigative work is done in connection with blood, body excreta, samples of milk, water, etc., it must be so set up and staffed that its findings are accurate and it is equipped to handle varying volumes of work. From the funds made available by the Social Security Act, the Surgeon General's report states, 34 States budgeted $328,155.59 for this purpose.

EMERGENCY WORK IN THE FLOODS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1937, WITH ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Funds made available to the States under Title VI of the Social Security Act are allotted quarterly, and any balance remaining quarterly may be re-budgeted for the continuation of the intended project or, with the approval of the Surgeon General, utilized for new projects. This provision of the Surgeon General's regulations proved singularly significant in January and February, 1937, when floods in the Ohio Valley constituted a major emergency. Public health needs in these areas pyramided to unforeseen proportions. Sewer systems were destroyed, water was polluted, sanitary facilities were rendered useless by the thousands. Tens of thousands of people were made either temporarily or permanently homeless, and were in need of public health preventive measures against typhoid and other intestinal infections, pneumonia, and exposure.

Children had to be guarded against the possibility of mass illness in epidemic form. The United States Public Health Service dispatched experienced public health administrators, doctors, and sanitary engineers into the locality, and rendered other specific advisory assistance in the matter of water purification laboratory standards, etc. Many of the States in the afflicted areas telegraphed for permission to use unexpended balances from their Social Security allotments to raise the burden unexpectedly thrust upon them. Delays were avoided, clean-up work went forward, and it is possible, Dr. Parran states, that the extraordinarily low incidence of sickness, contamination and loss of life was in a measure made possible by this procedure. Without such intent being implicit in Title VI of the Social Security Act, it is apparent that from time to time these funds will undoubtedly help to prevent calamitous results in the public health due to major catastrophes of this kind. The joint action of Federal, State and local agencies of all types at the time when this flood hit the States with practically a last minute warning, the Surgeon General indicates in his report to the Congress, illustrated how the increased cooperation between the U. S. Public Health Service and State and local health departments, as brought about by this new legislation, made possible a swift program of relief heretofore unknown in this country.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In conformity with the belief that the greatest contributions to the relief from human suffering from disease come from the efforts of those engaged in research, much time was expended in all lines of endeavor in the field of infectious disease, with marked results. The demonstration of endemic typhus in a rural area of Alabama, as an example, expands the problem of

control, as this disease was formerly considered peculiar to towns and cities. The hereditary transmission of relapsing fever spirochetes from experimentally infected female ticks was demonstrated, and a developed picricacid-alum spray against poliomyelitis was used by 2,000,000 persons with encouraging results. A special study of tuberculosis in two southern counties demonstrated that the rates of incidence and mortality were very much higher in the county where living conditions were better - which points to factors in the prevalence and mortality of the disease hitherto unrecognized. Continued study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever indicates that the disease has wider distribution than has been previously reported. Sufficient preventive vaccine was prepared at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Montana, for the vaccination of 80,000 persons.

Studies in occupational diseases among various industries, together with accident hazards, were intensified during the past fiscal year, this report indicates, and the findings, made available to health officers and other interested persons throughout the United States have already served in some States, and it is hoped will serve in others, to point out the tremendous need for a more uniform understanding and conception of the problems which arise from the diseases and accidents which exist throughout the menufacturing and industrial world.

Studies in the field of cancer research were continued, with particular emphasis on the effects of carcinogenic agents, and the effects of dietary control on rats. (NOTE: The passage of the National Cancer Act, the establishment of the National Cancer Institute in the U. S. Public Health Service, and the creation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, occurred immediately after the close of the fiscal year.)

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INVENTORY

With a $4,000,000 grant from the Works Progress Administration, the National Health Inventory, comprising the investigation of health conditions, and the relation of those conditions to economic status, among 3,000,000 individuals in 90 cities were continued and brought nearly to completion. The most extensive survey of its kind ever made, according to the Surgeon General's report, the current tabulation of the data is expected to contribute a significant document to the archives of public health. Results of this Survey are to be made public within the coming two weeks.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF IMPORTANCE

Facilities at the first hospital constructed by the U. S. Public Health Service for the treatment and study of drug addiction at Lexington, Kentucky, were further developed to meet the normal capacity of 1,000 patients. During the fiscal year, this report states, 1,507 patients were admitted and 1,292 were discharged. The bulk of these patients are federally convicted narcotic prisoners, while a very few are self-committed narcotic addicts. Intensive scientific research is being conducted on the grounds of the hospital in an attempt to fathom the cause of the physiological addiction which takes place in the use of morphine and other opium derivatives, as against the psychological addiction of other narcotics. A complete psychological, psychopathic and general rehabilitation schedule is maintained with the patients, in an attempt to concentrate on their potential readjustment rather than merely regarding them as prisoners of the Government. A second such hospital is in the process of construction at Fort Worth, Texas, and will be designed to care for such patients from the territory west of the Mississippi River.

The U. S. Public Health Service grew from the Marine Hospital Service, which was established in 1798 under John Adams as the second President of the United States, to the far flung organization which it is today. In the past fiscal year, according to Dr. Parran, the twenty-five Marine Hospitals throughout the United States showed a weekly average of approximately five thousand patients, not including the resident colony of approximately 350 lepers at the National Leper Home in Carville, Louisiana, in which any leper in the United States may reside as a ward of the Federal Government.

"In addition to providing medical care for merchant seamen and others legally entitled to such care," Dr. Parran states in summarizing this report, "the Public Health Service has a responsibility both to extend the boundaries of knowledge concerning the prevention and alleviation of disease and to assist in the better application of existing knowledge. The Social Security Act provides a sound basis for a national health program. The provisions of this Act should be extended to provide further cooperation with the States in dealing more effectively with such important problems as syphilis, tuberculosis, cancer, pneumonia, and mental diseases.

"The acute infectious diseases have declined rapidly during the past years under the impact of public health effort. There has been an increase, however, in many of the diseases of adult life, particularly the chronic diseases. The emphasis of public health services needs to be shifted, therefore, to the prevention and treatment of the chronic diseases, particularly among the underprivileged part of the population who are unable individually to provide themselves with needed services. This field now appears to be the most pressing and the most promising as the object of the attack."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, January 14, 1938
1 - 10 - 38

PRESS SERVICE
No. 12-8

Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 66 receiverships during the month of December, 1937. This makes a total of 958 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the Banking holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsetts allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 958 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $358 708 797 00, or an average of 79.75 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 65.67 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of December, 1937, amounted to $7 396 507 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933 to December 31, 1937, amounted to $893 476 548 00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MASCOUTAH, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 12, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $708 414 00, representing 107.01% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 7.3%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $101 851 00 and $42 891 00 and cash in the sum of $10 868 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

THE BRIGHT NATIONAL BANK, FLORA, INDIANA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership February 13, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $355 674 00, representing 106.02% of total liabilities established.

Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 7.42%. Assets of a book value of $17 069 00 and cash in the sum of $328 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

COAST NATIONAL BANK, FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 7, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $725 490 00, representing 106.53% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 8.9%. Assets having book values in the aggregate amount of $54 703 00 and cash in the sum of $7248 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

MERCHANTS & FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 24, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $2 014 639 00, representing 104.21% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 15.2%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $645 783 00 and $118 742 00 and cash in the sum of $8261 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WHITE LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 11, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $164 542 00, representing 67.29% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating $16 66% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JASONVILLE, INDIANA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership February 5, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $402 848 00, representing 93.71% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 86.5% of claims proved.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, OSCEOLA MILLS, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 10, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $283 974 00, representing 70.44% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 63% of claims proved.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, RAKE, IOWA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $134 089 00, representing 100.39% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 1%.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, SALUDA, SOUTH CAROLINA:

This bank was placed in receivership June 22, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $318 261 00, representing 65.04% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 44.27% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership August 7, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $395 055 00, representing 82.62% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 82.08% of claims proved.

SOUTH GATE NATIONAL BANK, SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 6, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $382 331 00, representing 78.83% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 62.32% of claims proved.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, CHATSWORTH, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership March 8, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $250 501 00, representing 63.96% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 51.7% of claims proved.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership April 16, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $137 847 00, representing 95.11% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 94.6% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CARRIER MILLS, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 27, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $82 070 00, representing 60.02% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 35.1% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONROVIA, INDIANA:

This bank was placed in receivership January 5, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $124 135 00, representing 104.43% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 3.6%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SOMERS POINT, NEW JERSEY:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $263 439 00, representing 87.2% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 73.65% of claims proved.

TRI-COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, OLIVER SPRINGS, TENNESSEE:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 14, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $81 159 00, representing 106.10% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 10.09%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $50 005 00 and $253 00, and cash in the sum of $338 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL BANK IN THE CITY OF TACOMA, TACOMA, WASHINGTON:

This bank was placed in receivership February 2, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $978 512 00, representing 87.46% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 79.503% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, VIDALIA, GEORGIA:

This bank was placed in receivership September 3, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $181 268 00, representing 50.38% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 18.55% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SEDRO-WOOLLEY, WASHINGTON:

This bank was placed in receivership February 23, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $255 829 00, representing 78.06% of

total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 71.533% of claims proved.

GREENVILLE NATIONAL BANK, GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership July 21, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $183 776 00, representing 68.1% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 62.3% of claims proved.

ANAMOSA NATIONAL BANK, ANAMOSA, IOWA:

This bank was placed in receivership January 27, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $525 787 00, representing 82.% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 78.94% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JENKINS, KENTUCKY:

This bank was placed in receivership January 12, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $249 252 00, representing 87.48% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 80.266% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TYNDALL, SOUTH DAKOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership July 2, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $244 321 00, representing 62.52% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 45.25% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LELAND, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership August 1, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $219 570 00, representing 62.76% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating

47% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BODE, IOWA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 1, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $67 831 00, representing 70.66% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 65.6% of claims proved.

OCONTO NATIONAL BANK, OCONTO, WISCONSIN:

This bank was placed in receivership August 3, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $516 451 00, representing 72.85% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 67.216% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ORTONVILLE, MINNESOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 29, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $454 594 00, representing 73.28% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 58.9% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS CITY, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 26, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $139 751 00, representing 92.14% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 87.35% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. ANSGAR, IOWA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 31, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $157 470 00, representing 78.72% of total liabilities established. Unse-

cured depositors received dividends aggregating 71.15% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHRISTOPHER, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership December 7, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $853 961 00, representing 93.35% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 82.15% of claims proved.

NATIONAL BANK OF DE PERE, DE PERE, WISCONSIN:

This bank was placed in receivership February 16, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $477 577 00, representing 57.99% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 54.2% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 8, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $90 246 00, representing 91.26% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 90.05% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CAIRNBROOK, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership September 23, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $233 834 00, representing 83.65% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 77.116% of claims proved.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL BANK, CHEROKEE, OKLAHOMA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 4, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $310 510 00, representing 101.37% of total liabilities established. Unse-

cured depositors received dividends aggregating 100 % principal plus an additional interest dividend of 2.4%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PALESTINE, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership October 20, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $174 361 00, representing 75.25% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 70.25% of claims proved.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, SEWARD, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership November 2, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $86 282 00, representing 95.49% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 95.2% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OAKLEY, KANSAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 18, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $150 160 00, representing 82.53% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 60.7% of claims proved.

BELTON NATIONAL BANK, BELTON, TEXAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, 222,099.00 representing 75.97% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 73.65% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 15, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $801 760 00, representing 105.63% of total liabilities established.

Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 9.56%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $84 199 00 and $250 00 and cash in the sum of $4277 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership May 23, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $1 665 211 00, representing 105.74% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 12%. Assets having book values in the aggregate amount of $185 295 00 and cash in the sum of $3504 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WOODLAKE, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 2, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $106 800 00, representing 103.39% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 5.95%. Stockholders received cash amounting to $12 471 00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NAPPANEE, INDIANA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 26, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $216 113 00, representing 91.37% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 88.733% of claims proved.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, MULBERRY, INDIANA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receiver-

ship August 15, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $202 367 00, representing 107.09% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 8.17%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $54 691 00 and $22 611 00 and cash in the sum of $7108 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO:

This bank was placed in receivership December 12, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $917 206 00, representing 87.25% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 79.51% of claims proved.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, HOOVERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 12, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $261 517 00, representing 89.63% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 84.4% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GOODHUE, MINNESOTA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $366 872 00, representing 77.04% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 67.2% of claims proved.

NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS:

This bank was placed in receivership July 21, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $1 524 512 00, representing 72.36% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 53.77% of claims proved.

EAST BERLIN NATIONAL BANK, EAST BERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership April 26, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $650 976 00, representing 65.85% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 59.53% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BISHOP, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was placed in receivership August 15, 1927. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $610 561 00, representing 64.13% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 55.57% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, STANTON, IOWA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 30, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $358 873 00, representing 94.53% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 93.35% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WEBSTER CITY, IOWA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 30, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $399 789 00, representing 67.92% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 51.28% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FOSSTON, MINNESOTA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 16, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $411 041 00, representing 74.98% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 67.26% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HARVEY, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership February 1, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $746 214 00, representing 74.69% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 64.176% of claims proved.

INKSTER NATIONAL BANK, INKSTER, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership September 23, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $224 850 00, representing 90.58% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 86.23% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HERMOSA BEACH, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 29, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $191 996 00, representing 71.81% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 33.8% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AUGUSTA, KANSAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 27, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $580 957 00, representing 85.9% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 75.963% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AURORA, COLORADO:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 31, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $338 142 00, representing 66.69% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 46.15% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EDGEWATER, NEW JERSEY:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership February 5, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $853 121 00, representing 86.69% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 85.01% of claims proved.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, HERRIN, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership October 22, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $684 377 00, representing 83.59% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 65.58% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FAIRCHANCE, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 26, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $250 901 00, representing 66.82% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 60.4% of claims proved.

OLD FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FARMER CITY, ILLINOIS:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of October 25, 1930, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, regular depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 80% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed and proceeds of collateral held by creditors, aggregated $98 402 00, representing 100% of total liabilities. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $149 287 00 and $6263 00, and cash in the sum of $18 341 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

COLUMBUS NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBUS, OHIO:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of August 11, 1931, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 47.52% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed aggregated $239 583 00, representing 47.52% of total liabilities.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of April 19, 1935, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 47.219% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed aggregated $314 010 00, representing 76.34% of total liabilities.

HERKIMER NATIONAL BANK, HERKIMER, NEW YORK:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of June 21, 1934, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 11.699% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed aggregated $841 872 00, representing 72.62% of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY IN PONTIAC, MICHIGAN:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of August 12, 1932, for the

purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 6.7095% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed aggregated $5 112 872 00, representing 95.5% of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1937

Name and Location of Bank.		Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Mascoutah, Ill.	2/	1-12-34	$ 708 414 00	107 01	107 3	$ 100 000 00	$ 155 610 00
The Bright Natl Bank Flora, Ind.	2/	2-13-34	355 674 00	106 02	107 42	25 000 00	17 397 00
Coast Natl Bank Fort Bragg, Calif.	2/	11-7-33	725 490 00	106 53	108 9	100 000 00	61 951 00
Merch & Fars Natl Bk Charlotte, No. Car.	2/	7-24-34	2 014 639 00	104 21	115 2	200 000 00	772 786 00
First Natl Bank White Lake, So. Dak.	2/	12-11-33	164 542 00	67 29	16 66	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Jasonville, Ind.	2/	2-5-34	402 848 00	93 71	86 5	50 000 00	000
Peoples Natl Bank Osceola Mills, Pa.		2-10-31	283 974 00	70 44	63 0	100 000 00	000
Farmers Natl Bank Rake, Iowa	2/	10-30-33	134 089 00	100 39	101 0	25 000 00	000
Planters Natl Bank Saluda, So. Car.		6-22-31	318 261 00	65 04	44 27	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Boyne City, Mich.		8-7-31	395 055 00	82 62	82 08	50 000 00	000
South Gate Natl Bank South Gate, Calif.		2-6-32	382 331 00	78 83	62 32	50 000 00	000
Commercial Natl Bank Chatsworth, Ill		3-8-30	250 501 00	63 96	51 7	40 000 00	000
Farmers Natl Bank Fayetteville, Tenn	2/	4-16-34	137 847 00	95 11	94 6	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Carrier Mills, Ill.	2/	9-27-33	82 070 00	60 02	35 1	25 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1937 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Monrovia, Ind.	1-5-33	$ 124 135 00	104 43	103 6	$ 30 000 00	$ 000
First Natl Bank Somers Point, N. J. 2/	10-13-33	263 439 00	87 2	73 65	50 000 00	000
Tri-County Natl Bank Oliver Springs, Tenn 2/	9-14-33	81 159 00	106 10	110 09	25 000 00	50 596 00
Washington NB In the City of Tacoma, Wash.	2-2-32	978 512 00	87 46	79 503	200 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Vidalia, Ga.	9-3-31	181 268 00	50 38	18 55	35 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Sedro-Woolley, Wash.	2-23-32	255 829 00	78 06	71 533	25 000 00	000
Greenville Natl Bank Greenville, Mich.	7-21-31	183 776 00	68 1	62 3	50 000 00	000
Anamosa Natl Bank Anamosa, Iowa	1-27-32	525 787 00	82 0	78 94	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Jenkins, Ky.	1-12-32	249 252 00	87 48	80 266	75 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Tyndall, So. Dak.	7-2-32	244 321 00	62 52	45 25	40 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Leland, Ill	8-1-32	219 570 00	62 76	47 0	30 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Bode , Iowa	10-1-31	67 831 00	70 66	65 6	25 000 00	000
Oconto Natl Bank Oconto, Wis.	8-3-31	516 451 00	72 85	67 216	60 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Ortonville, Minn	12-29-32	454 594 00	73 28	58 9	50 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1937 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.		Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Dallas City, Ill.	2/	10-26-33	$ 139 751 00	92 14	87 35	$ 75 000 00	$ 000
First Natl Bank St. Ansgar, Iowa	2/	10-31-33	157 470 00	78 72	71 15	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Christopher, Ill.		12-7-31	853 961 00	93 35	82 15	60 000 00	000
Natl Bank of De Pere De Pere, Wisc.		2-16-32	477 577 00	57 99	54 2	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Burnside, Ky.	2/	8-8-33	90 246 00	91 26	90 05	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Cairnbrook, Pa.		9-23-32	233 834 00	83 65	77 116	25 000 00	000
Cherokee Natl Bank Cherokee, Okla.	2/	10-4-33	310 510 00	101 37	102 4	30 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Palestine, Ill.		10-20-32	174 361 00	75 25	70 25	25 000 00	000
Citizens Natl Bank Seward, Pa.		11-2-31	86 282 00	95 49	95 2	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Oakley, Kans.	2/	8-18-33	150 100 00	82 53	60 7	40 000 00	000
Belton Natl Bank Belton, Texas	2/	11-13-33	222 099 00	75 97	73 65	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Hoopeston, Ill.	2/	8-15-33	801 760 00	105 63	109 56	100 000 00	88 726 00
American Natl Bank Marshfield, Wisc.	2/	5-23-34	1 665 211 00	105 74	112.0	150 000 00	188 799 00

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1937 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Woodlake, Calif.	12-2-32	$ 106 800 00	103 39	105 95	$ 25 000 00	$ 12 471 00 *
First Natl Bank Nappanee, Ind.	2/ 9-26-33	216 113 00	91 37	88 733	40 000 00	000
Citizens Natl Bank Mulberry, Ind.	2/ 8-15-33	202 367 00	107 09	108 17	50 000 00	84 410 00
First Natl Bank Twin Falls, Idaho	12-12-31	917 206 00	87 25	79 51	100 000 00	000
Citizens Natl Bank Hooversville, Pa.	2/ 7-12-34	261 517 00	89 63	84 4	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Goodhue, Minn.	2/ 10-13-33	366 872 00	77 04	67 2	25 000 00	000
The Natl Bank of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Ark.	7-21-30	1 524 512 00	72 36	53 77	100 000 00	000
East Berlin Natl Bank East Berlin, Pa.	2/ 4-26-34	650 976 00	65 85	59 53	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Bishop, Calif	8-15-27	610 561 00	64 13	55 57	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Stanton, Iowa	2/ 10-30-33	358 873 00	94 53	93 35	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Webster City, Iowa	10-30-32	399 789 00	67 92	51 28	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Fosston, Minn.	2/ 10-16-33	411 041 00	74 98	67 26	30 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Harvey, Ill.	2-1-32	746 214 00	74 69	64 176	100 000 00	000
Inkster Natl Bank Inkster, Mich.	9-23-31	224 850 00	90 58	86 23	25 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1937, Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Hermosa Beach, Calif	12-29-32	$ 191 996 00	71 81	33 8	$ 50 000 00	$ 000
First Natl Bank Augusta, Kans	2/ 7-27-33	580 957 00	85 9	75 963	75 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Aurora, Colo	2/ 10-31-33	338 142 00	66 69	46 15	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Edgewater, N. J.	2/ 2-5-34	853 121 00	86 69	85 01	50 000 00	000
City Natl Bank Herrin, Ill	10-22-31	684 377 00	83 59	65 58	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Fairchance, Pa.	2-26-31	250 901 00	66 82	60 4	25 000 00	000
Old First Natl Bank Farmer City, Ill.	1/ 10-25-30	98 402 00	100 00	80 00	65 000 00	173 891 00
Columbus Natl Bank Columbus, Ohio	1/ 8-11-31	239 583 00	47 52	47 52	500 000 00	000
American Natl Bank Shreveport, La.	1/ 4-19-35	314 010 00	76 34	47 219	300 000 00	000
Herkimer Natl Bank Herkimer, N. Y.	1/ 6-21-34	841 872 00	72 62	11 699	200 000 00	000
First NB & Tr. Co IN Pontiac, Mich.	1/ 8-12-32	5 112 872 00	95 5	6 7095	600 000 00	000

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.

* Cash returned directly to shareholders by Receiver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, January 11, 1938.
1/10/38

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 12 and to mature April 13, 1938, which were offered on January 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 10.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $138,807,000					
Total accepted	- 50,027,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.987	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.051	perc
Low	- 99.973	"	"	"	0.107	"
Average price	- 99.976	"	"	"	0.097	"

(80 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S-Mail

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 11, 1938.
1/10/38

Press Service
No. 12-9

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 12 and to mature April 13, 1938, which were offered on January 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 10.

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Average price	- 99.976	"	"	"	0.097	"

(80 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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2. The "obvious" purposes of the new system were not as indicated on page 2 of the Acting Comptroller General's report under the captions (a), (b), and (c), (above), for the reason that all of such purposes were being served under the old system of symbols and account titles.

3. The determination of ~~account symbols and~~ titles of appropriations and receipt accounts has been a prerogative of the Secretary of the Treasury from the beginning of the Government and has never been questioned by a Comptroller. It is a necessary incident to the drawing of warrants, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible under the law.

4. The classification of receipts and expenditures of the Government is of more concern to the Treasury Department than it is to the General Accounting Office. The new system of symbols consisted of approximately 700 pages, involving 12,000 items, and subsequent revisions proved that they were not sufficiently reliable for use by the Treasury Department. The Treasury's accounts must be accurate.

5. The regulations prescribing the new symbols were dated June 15, 1936, only 16 days before the beginning of the new fiscal year to which they were to apply. The regulations were never officially transmitted by the Comptroller General to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Department was able to procure a copy informally about June 22nd. This was after the Treasury had prepared all of its ledger sheets and warrants covering appropriations for the new fiscal year.

6. The Treasury had not been previously consulted as to whether the new system would meet its needs.

7. The Treasury endeavored to reconcile its differences with the General Accounting Office, with no success.

have reference to limitations under appropriations but rather to the separate and distinct appropriations heretofore combined under single titles. It is not understood how the system of symbols prescribed in Regulations No. 84, would enable the Treasury Department to discharge its own responsibility with respect to the keeping of an account under each separate head of appropriation and of reporting the expenditures thereunder to the Congress pursuant to Section 15 of the Act of July 31, 1894. However, in view of the long-standing practice and the proximity of the beginning of the new fiscal year, I have determined to hold in abeyance the setting up of the additional accounts until the beginning of the fiscal year 1939. This will afford the Department ample opportunity to confer with the Bureau of the Budget, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and the interested administrative agencies before the changes are effected. I should also be glad to have the Department's representative confer with the General Accounting Office should you consider such action advisable.

May I suggest for your consideration the rescinding of General Regulations No. 84, as of July 1, 1937, with the understanding that during the fiscal year 1938 the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office will devise and jointly prescribe a system of symbolization, for installation on July 1, 1938.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

HFB:HBW 6/28/37

following established routine; and this routine cannot be upset overnight without injurious results.

Maximum efficiency requires more expeditious designation of new symbols to take care of new accounts or classifications than is possible under a procedure which would require formal advance approval of the General Accounting Office in each particular instance. In former years the designation of new appropriation symbols and titles was a comparatively simple matter (as it should be) through close telephonic communication and cooperation between the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department and the Bookkeeping Division of the General Accounting Office; but since the General Accounting Office has assumed that the prescribing of appropriation symbols is one of its functions, there have not only been unnecessary delays in the issuance and clearance of Treasury warrants, but the whole procedure has become more expensive than it need be.

In the Department's letter of June 14, you were advised that the Treasury has had under consideration the setting up on its books, as separate appropriations, certain appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles. Your reply indicates that you are under the misapprehension that the Department had reference to so-called limitations under appropriations, and you suggest that the purpose could be accomplished by using the system of symbolization prescribed in Regulations No. 84. The department, in its letter of June 14 did not

because under specific provision of law the official accounts relating to revenues, appropriations, and expenditures appertaining to all departments and establishments of the Government (except postal) are maintained upon the books of the Treasury. Secondly, because as the volume of business of the Government increases, the need for using numerical symbols for posting accounts and classifying receipts and expenditures in financial statements through the use of mechanical equipment becomes increasingly important.

The system of symbolizing accounts eventually to be adopted for use by this Department must make provision for needed improvements in the present system of accounting in the Treasury Department. Among other things, these improvements must provide for closer coordination of the accounting work of the Division of Disbursement, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and related activities. It must meet the need for expeditious posting and proving of thousands of items which are cleared by these respective agencies daily, and the prompt classification of the results in the financial statements of the United States Treasury. It must take into consideration the type of accounting machinery available to take care of the large volume of checks, certificates of deposit, etc., which must be handled by the Treasury daily without interruption. It must take into consideration the fact that the prompt dispatch of the daily business of the Treasury requires that hundreds of clerks - many in low grades - must be trained in

In my previous letters your attention was directed to the fact that under existing law it is this Department's responsibility, not only to issue all warrants on the United States Treasury, but also to maintain the public accounts and to make financial reports and statements relating to the revenues and expenditures of the Government. The regular financial reports and statements of the Treasury are made through the medium of the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury; the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the annual Combined Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, which is submitted to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session pursuant to specific requirement of law. In addition, the Treasury compiles many other financial statements from time to time in connection with the conduct of its daily affairs. While it may be true that numerical symbols serve a purpose in the audit of expenditures, clearly this is not their primary object. Their primary object is, or should be, to facilitate the posting and classification of accounts relating to revenues and expenditures, and the preparation of financial statements therefrom for the purpose of financial management. The system of symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84, does not meet the Treasury's requirements in these respects.

There are a number of reasons why the Treasury is vitally interested in the procedure to be followed for symbolizing the revenue appropriation and expenditure accounts of the Government. First,

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July 7, 1937.

My dear Judge Elliott:

I have your letter of June 17, 1937, (A-51607), in reply to my letter of June 14, relative to the use of the appropriation symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84.

You state that the primary object in prescribing the change in the system of symbolizing appropriation accounts was to provide for the keeping and rendering of accounts in such a way that there could be an expeditious audit of expenditures with a view to ascertaining whether the limitations prescribed in the various appropriation acts are being properly observed.

The Department concurs in your view that the audit of expenditures should be made in such a manner as to see that all limitations in appropriation acts are observed. It is to be noted, however, that the limitations to which you refer (as distinguished from appropriations) are taken care of in appropriation symbols by means of a decimal suffix and, therefore, the audit of limitations would not of itself have necessitated an entirely new system of appropriation symbols. In any event, while a system of symbolizing may be necessary for facilitating the audit of expenditures, this Department does not agree that such purpose is, or should be, the primary object of a system of numerical symbols.

symbols can be used for both purposes. In so far as I am concerned, it is immaterial who devises the system so long as it will meet the needs of both offices. The old system does not meet the present needs of this office in that it does not provide a proper means of indicating the limitations. If the system prescribed under General Regulations No. 84 fails in any respect to meet the requirements of your office, I shall be pleased to adopt any changes you may suggest that will make the system workable in both offices.

You suggest the possibility of carrying each limitation as a separate appropriation with its separate title and symbol. This probably would meet the auditing requirements of this office but it is believed the work and expense incident thereto, - not only in this office and in the Treasury Department, but also in the various administrative offices, - would be largely in excess of the work and expense incident to the accomplishment of the same purpose by the adoption and use by both offices of the same system of symbolizing. Consequently, I trust that you will give further consideration to my request of April 24, 1937. And if you will call to my attention at any time any specific instance of difficulties between this office and the Treasury Department which any action of mine might solve, or of any lack of cooperation on the part of this office, I assure you the matter will receive my prompt and careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

in such a way that there could be an expeditious audit of expenditures with a view to ascertaining whether the limitations prescribed in the various appropriation acts are being properly observed. I assume it will be conceded that such an audit should be made; and, since it had not theretofore been made, the adoption of any procedure to take care of it would necessarily involve some additional work and expense. The use of the system of symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84 is believed to be the most expeditious and economical means of taking care of the situation. Consequently, it is sincerely hoped that you may overlook any lack of cooperation on the part of this office in the devising or prescribing of the system - an occurrence for which I was not responsible and which, as hereinbefore stated, is regrettable - and adopt said system in lieu of the system theretofore prescribed by the Comptroller General, if and to the extent that its adoption is possible without undue interference with the duties or responsibilities imposed by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

While there may be no law authorizing this office to prescribe symbols to be used on warrants or in the accounts required by Section 10 of the act of July 31, 1894, to be kept under your direction, and no law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe symbols to be used in connection with accounting forms or systems which this office is authorized by law to prescribe, it is obvious that it will facilitiate the work of both establishments if the same system of

I assume it would not be seriously questioned that the duty of prescribing "the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts, except those relating to the postal revenues and expenditures therefrom", which was imposed upon the Comptroller of the Treasury by Section 5 of the act of July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 206, is, pursuant to the provisions of Section 304 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, now "vested in and imposed upon" this office, and that such duty is to be "exercised without direction from any other officer." However, in the performance of that duty and the duties imposed upon this office under Sections 305 and 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, and all other duties imposed upon this office, it is my earnest desire that there be recognized the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the public moneys.

I fully appreciate the fact that there is such a connection between the duties imposed upon the Treasury Department in the matter of issuing warrants and of keeping accounts of receipts and expenditures of public moneys and the duties imposed by law upon this office as to require hearty cooperation to the end that the duties of each establishment may be performed as expeditiously and economically as possible without imposing any undue burden or inconvenience on the other.

The primary object in prescribing the change in the system of symbolizing was to provide for the keeping and rendering of accounts

As you know, General Regulations No. 84 of June 15, 1936, were issued by the former Comptroller General. I had nothing to do with the issuance of said regulations or with the devising of the system of symbols prescribed therein and, hence, am not responsible therefor. It is much to be regretted that there was not followed in that instance the same procedure which was followed in connection with the prescribing by the Comptroller General (General Regulations No. 44 of June 1, 1925, and General Regulations No. 67 of June 27, 1928) of the system of symbols theretofore in use, and I may say that I have no doubt the former Comptroller General in issuing General Regulations No. 84 assumed that such procedure had been followed.

I agree with the view expressed in your letter, supra, to the effect that the provisions of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, 42 Stat. 25, do not authorize this office to assume or to interfere with the duties imposed upon the Treasury Department under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 208, and I fully recognize the distinction between the accounts referred to in said Section 10 and the administrative accounting referred to in Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. If there exists at the present time any instance of what appears to be an attempt on the part of this office to assume or to interfere with duties imposed by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, I shall be pleased to have such specific instances brought to my personal attention for correction.

principles expressed in the Department's previous letters. Such regulations have not only increased the expense of this Department but apparently have also added to the administrative expenses of other departments (see, for example, House Subcommittee hearings on the appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1938, page 387).

"With a view to eliminating the added expense in the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department as a result of General Regulations No. 84, unless a satisfactory arrangement can be reached, this Department may be forced to the position of advising the departments and establishments that it will be necessary after July 1, 1937, to include in vouchers submitted to this Department for payment the symbols and titles of the appropriations as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury Department and included in Treasury warrants. In this connection, I think it advisable for me to advise you that I now have under consideration the setting up on the books of the Treasury as separate appropriations all appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles, effective July 1, 1937. If your office has any suggestions with respect to the matter, I should be glad if you will advise me.

"I regret that it is necessary for me to take the position indicated in this letter, but in view of the attitude that the General Accounting Office has assumed concerning this matter, I see no alternative, since I believe it is my responsibility to discharge the duties imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by law.

"The present practice of the Chief Disbursing Officer in rendering accounts to the General Accounting Office in accordance with the manner in which funds are advanced to him on Treasury warrants, appears to be in conformity with law. It will be necessary, therefore, that further consideration be given to the request contained in your letter, since it is doubtful whether any change can be made until the difficulties between the Treasury and the General Accounting Office, which were caused by the issuance of Regulations No. 84, can be worked out."

I appreciate the frank statement of your position in this matter and am mindful of the cause thereof.

"It seems to me that the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the issuance of General Regulations No. 84 could have been avoided if the General Accounting Office had given proper recognition to the distinction between the duties and responsibilities vested by the Congress in the Treasury Department in matters relating to the issuance of warrants and the keeping of the public accounts, and those vested in the General Accounting Office with respect to the countersigning of Treasury warrants, the prescribing of administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, the audit and settlement of public accounts, and the final determination of questions involving the lawful uses of appropriations.

"It should be understood that this Department does not question the authority of the General Accounting Office to prescribe 'the forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments,' including the 'administrative' appropriation and fund accounting in its own administrative bureaus and offices. However, when the Congress vested authority in the General Accounting Office to prescribe the administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, it obviously intended that such procedures would be in harmony with the basic accounting structure of the Government as provided by the Congress itself, and that the authority would not be exercised in a manner which would bring into the General Accounting Office functions which the Congress intended to be performed by other executive departments and agencies of the Government. Therefore, when the General Accounting Office assumes authority to prescribe procedures which interfere with proper performance of the duties vested by the Congress in the Secretary of the Treasury, such as those involving the issuance of warrants on the public Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255), this Department must take exception to such procedures.

"The Treasury Department can not assume the responsibility for the difficulties arising under General Regulations No. 84, which apparently have not only retarded the progress of the audit but have unnecessarily increased the expenses of the Government. The Treasury endeavored to avoid these difficulties in the beginning, but was unsuccessful because it was unable to receive from the General Accounting Office such assurances as are considered necessary to provide a harmonious working arrangement in accordance with the

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607

June 17, 1937

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have your letter of June 14, 1937, as follows:

"I have your letter of April 24, 1937 (A-51607), requesting that action be taken to cause the Chief Disbursing Officer to symbolize his accounts in accordance with General Regulations No. 84.

"On July 11, 1936, I wrote to you concerning General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Officer under date of June 15, 1936, for the purpose of prescribing a new system of symbolizing the revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. In my letter I called to your attention certain objections which this Department had concerning the manner in which those regulations were issued.

"Your reply of July 20, 1936, while acknowledging the need for close cooperation between the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department in matters dealing with the handling of appropriations, failed to suggest a reasonable basis on which a proper working arrangement might be established.

"On August 10, 1936, during my absence from the City, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, at my long distance telephone direction, acknowledged your letter of July 20th. In the Department's letter of August 10th, the Treasury endeavored more fully to set forth its position in the matter, and indicated its willingness to cooperate with the General Accounting Office, with the understanding, of course, that due regard would be given to the functions and duties which the Congress has vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in matters involving the issuance of warrants on the Treasury (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 242, and Title 31, Sec. 147) and the keeping of the public accounts (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255).

Regulations No. 84, unless a satisfactory arrangement can be reached, this Department may be forced to the position of advising the departments and establishments that it will be necessary after July 1, 1937, to include in vouchers submitted to this Department for payment the symbols and titles of the appropriations as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury Department and included in Treasury warrants. In this connection, I think it advisable for me to advise you that I now have under consideration the setting up on the books of the Treasury as separate appropriations all appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles, effective July 1, 1937. If your office has any suggestions with respect to the matter, I should be glad if you will advise me.

I regret that it is necessary for me to take the position indicated in this letter, but in view of the attitude that the General Accounting Office has assumed concerning this matter, I see no alternative, since I believe it is my responsibility to discharge the duties imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by law.

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Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Honorable Richard N. Elliott,

Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

EFB:NLE
June 1, 1937

respect to the countersigning of Treasury warrants, the prescribing of administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, the audit and settlement of public accounts, and the final determination of questions involving the lawful uses of appropriations.

It should be understood that this Department does not question the authority of the General Accounting Office to prescribe "the forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments," including the "administrative" appropriation and fund accounting in its own administrative bureaus and offices. However, when the Congress vested authority in the General Accounting Office to prescribe the administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, it obviously intended that such procedures would be in harmony with the basic accounting structure of the Government as provided by the Congress itself, and that the authority would not be exercised in a manner which would bring into the General Accounting Office functions which the Congress intended to be performed by other executive departments and agencies of the Government. Therefore, when the General Accounting Office assumes authority to prescribe procedures which interfere with proper performance of the duties vested by the Congress in the Secretary of the Treasury, such as those involving the issuance of warrants on the public Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255), this Department must take exception to such procedures.

The Treasury Department can not assume the responsibility for the difficulties arising under General Regulations No. 84, which apparently have not only retarded the progress of the audit but have unnecessarily increased the expenses of the Government. The Treasury endeavored to avoid these difficulties in the beginning, but was unsuccessful because it was unable to receive from the General Accounting Office such assurances as are considered necessary to provide a harmonious working arrangement in accordance with the principles expressed in the Department's previous letters. Such regulations have not only increased the expense of this Department but apparently have also added to the administrative expenses of other departments (see, for example, House Subcommittee hearings on the appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1938, page 387).

With a view to eliminating the added expense in the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department as a result of General

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June 14, 1937.

My dear Judge Elliott:

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It seems to me that the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the issuance of General Regulations No. 84 could have been avoided if the General Accounting Office had given proper recognition to the distinction between the duties and responsibilities vested by the Congress in the Treasury Department in matters relating to the issuance of warrants and the keeping of the public accounts, and those vested in the General Accounting Office with

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607 April 24, 1937.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

The Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, in rendering his accounts current to this office uses symbol numbers which were in effect prior to the promulgation of General Regulations No. 84 making it necessary for this office to translate the symbols shown by him to the new symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84, thus retarding the progress of the audit and unnecessarily increasing the expenses of the Government.

I shall be pleased if you will take such action as will cause the Chief Disbursing Officer to symbolize his accounts in accordance with General Regulations No. 84, thereby facilitating the economical flow of the work in which we are all interested.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

purpose of classification must serve the requirements of the Treasury Department equally as well as the auditing needs of the General Accounting Office. It is not apparent how the General Accounting Office can become sufficiently acquainted with these requirements without consulting the Treasury Department.

It is essential that the Treasury's accounts be so arranged as to make them susceptible of expeditious classification and analysis. The principal need of the General Accounting Office, on the other hand, would appear to be a means of ready identification of transactions with the account to which they relate.

The Secretary has asked me to say that he would appreciate it if you would issue instructions that hereafter no changes be made in the General Accounting Office on warrants signed by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that all warrants which it is believed have not been "warranted by law" be returned with a letter setting forth the reasons therefor.

The Secretary has asked me to say also that while he feels that the responsibility imposed upon him by law with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts makes it necessary for him to take the position outlined herein, he wishes to assure you of the Department's desire to fully cooperate with the General Accounting Office to the end that a proper accounting will be made to the General Accounting Office by all persons who come into possession of moneys belonging to the United States.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. H. McReynolds

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary

Honorable Richard N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

EFB:NLE
August 6, 1936

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August 10, 1936.

Dear Judge Elliott:

In the absence of Secretary Morgenthau, who at present is out of the city, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, 1936, A-51607, in reply to the Secretary's letter of July 11, regarding General Regulations No. 84, relating to the symbolization of receipt and appropriation accounts.

I conferred with the Secretary over long-distance telephone concerning the subject matter of his letter of July 11th, and he has directed that the Treasury make no commitments with respect to the use of the new symbols referred to in Regulations No. 84, in so far as the Treasury warrants and disbursing accounts are concerned, until a more definite understanding is reached as to the working arrangement which is to exist in the future between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office as it relates to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury for which the Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, is primarily responsible. Until such understanding is reached, it is believed that the effective date of General Regulations No. 84 should be postponed.

While the Secretary appreciates the statements contained in your letter concerning the desirability of closer cooperation, a careful reading of the letter fails to disclose a proper recognition of the Treasury's authority and responsibility under the law. It would also appear that there is not a proper comprehension of the Treasury Department's need or concern with respect to the use of account symbols in its daily routine.

Your letter assumes, for instance, that the use of symbols on warrants and accounts is of concern principally in connection with the administrative and fiscal accounting and audit procedure and, therefore, it is concluded that the prescribing of symbols is a proper function of the General Accounting Office. It is not clear whether your reference to fiscal accounting was intended to differentiate between fiscal accounting in the Treasury Department and the administrative accounting in the several departments, but, in any event, the Treasury Department does not concur in the conclusion.

The Treasury Department considers the classification and symbolization of accounts as a matter principally of its concern, and any system of account symbolization which is designed for the

it is believed the benefits which will result from the change will more than compensate your department for such work and the time necessary for its accomplishment. I am advised that the revised symbols have been adopted and put in use by all other departments and establishments of the Government and I hope you will find it possible to have your department make the necessary changes as soon as may be, without interruption of the present operation under the new series of symbols, with the assurance on the part of this office that should it be found that any provisions of the said regulations or any of the symbols prescribed therein are not workable in your department, any changes which you may suggest will be given most careful and sympathetic consideration. If, however, upon further consideration of the matter, you feel that the effect of the regulations upon your department will be such that the interests of the Government can best be served by suspending the operation of the regulations until October 1, 1936, and you will so advise me, that can be done, but I sincerely hope such action will not be necessary.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States

I wish to assure you there is no intent or purpose on the part of this office to assume or to interfere with any of the powers, functions, or responsibilities which the law vests in or imposes upon the Treasury Department with respect to the preparation of warrants or the maintenance of fiscal records, etc.

I assume it would not seriously be questioned that the primary purpose of receipt and appropriation symbols is accounting. The use of such symbols on the warrants and the accounts set up on the basis of the warrants in no way affects the character or validity of either and would serve no good purpose other than in connection with the administrative and fiscal accounting and audit procedures which follow the issuance of the warrants and the setting up of the accounts. Hence, there would appear to be no room for reasonable doubt that the prescribing of the symbols is a proper function of this office - a function which has been exercised by this office for many years. See, particularly, General Regulations No. 44 of June 1, 1925, and No. 67 of June 27, 1928. General Regulations No. 84, here in question, is primarily a revision of former regulations and prescribes only such requirements as have been deemed necessary for accounting and audit purposes. The sole purpose of this revision of the regulations is to improve accounting and audit procedures.

It is appreciated that the work incident to changing all of the symbols on the records of your department is such that it could not be conveniently accomplished for sometime after June 30, 1936, but

angle by the accounting officers in the General Accounting Office. Nevertheless, I feel that the objective sought can be better accomplished and the interest of the Government would best be served if there should be a better understanding between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office concerning their respective functions under the law and in which they have a related interest.

"I therefore wish to make this suggestion with respect to General Regulations No. 84, namely, that the system of symbolizing revenue and appropriation accounts contained therein be deferred until October 1, 1936, during which time the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office may take joint action with respect thereto. Having in mind that the changing of appropriation symbols to numbers consisting of more digits than those in the present symbols may involve some serious difficulties in other branches of the Federal service which use mechanical equipment, and may in other respects increase the administrative expenses of the Government because of the work already done which would have to be changed, it would seem desirable that the departments of the Government generally be given an opportunity to participate in a friendly discussion of the new procedure."

It is regrettable that there was not more time between the date of distribution of the regulations in question and the date on which they were made effective. Likewise, it is regrettable - because of the joint action required on warrants and the advantage of having the records of your department and of this office show the same account symbols, etc. - that there was not consultation with your department before the regulations were issued. I feel that in all such matters there should be cordial cooperation between this office and your department.

"I am sure that you will agree that the Treasury Department and General Accounting Office have a mutuality of interest in matters of this kind which extend beyond the interest which other departments of the Government may have. While the Treasury Department, as all other departments, has its administrative accounting problems in each of its several administrative bureaus and offices, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in addition thereto, an entirely separate and distinct responsibility with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the maintenance of the public accounts relating to all departments and establishments of the Government.

"Presumably, General Regulations No. 84 were issued pursuant to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. Although I do not question the motives which actuated the issuance of Regulations No. 84, these regulations and the oral statements made with reference thereto imply that hereafter the General Accounting Office proposes to perform a function heretofore performed by the Treasury Department. While the statements made by representatives of the General Accounting Office emphasize the need for symbols to be used for audit purposes, the manner in which the regulations were issued, when considered in the light of other circumstances, is such as to warrant the assumption that hereafter the General Accounting Office, rather than the Secretary of the Treasury, purposes to determine the character of the information to be carried in Treasury warrants and in its official accounts. If this assumption is correct, then I must take the position that the General Accounting Office has assumed authority which, in my opinion, has not been vested in it by law, and in which the Treasury will not concur.

"It should also be stated that the Treasury Department does not question the advisability of devising a system of symbolization of accounts, to be released in convenient form and made available as a handbook for the use of Government officers and employees. The Department does, however, question the manner in which such purposes are proposed to be accomplished, especially when it involves a prerogative of this Department of fundamental importance, and which eventually may lead to difficulties in the handling of the routine work which has been imposed upon this Department by law. In this connection I am not unmindful of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, or the fact that this matter may be looked upon from a slightly different

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607 July 20, 1936.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

There has been received and very carefully considered your letter of July 11, 1936, as follows:

"This has reference to the conference between you and the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of this Department, relative to General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936.

"These regulations, I understand, provide for a new system of symbolizing the various revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. The digest of symbols issued as a part of the regulations is a manual consisting of 388 mimeographed sheets, the greater part of which are printed on both sides of the sheet, so that the manual covers approximately 700 pages. The manual of symbols was not delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, as is customary, until after the beginning of the new fiscal year; nor was the office of the Secretary of the Treasury consulted or made acquainted with the contents of the manual prior to its receipt.

"Aside from certain implications which are of concern to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the designation of account symbols and titles to be carried on warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to law, and carried in the public accounts maintained upon the books of the Treasury, failure to furnish this Department with a copy of the manual of symbols, or to acquaint the Treasury with its contents sufficiently in advance to permit of the planning of its work, presents certain practical difficulties to the Department which it did not anticipate.

84, these regulations and the oral statements made with reference thereto imply that hereafter the General Accounting Office proposes to perform a function heretofore performed by the Treasury Department. While the statements made by representatives of the General Accounting Office emphasize the need for symbols to be used for audit purposes, the manner in which the regulations were issued, when considered in the light of other circumstances, is such as to warrant the assumption that hereafter the General Accounting Office, rather than the Secretary of the Treasury, proposes to determine the character of the information to be carried in Treasury warrants and in its official accounts. If this assumption is correct, then I must take the position that the General Accounting Office has assumed authority which, in my opinion, has not been vested in it by law, and in which the Treasury will not concur.

It should also be stated that the Treasury Department does not question the advisability of devising a system of symbolization of accounts, to be released in convenient form and made available as a handbook for the use of Government officers and employees. The Department does, however, question the manner in which such purposes are proposed to be accomplished, especially when it involves a prerogative of this Department of fundamental importance, and which eventually may lead to difficulties in the handling of the routine work which has been imposed upon this Department by law. In this connection I am not unmindful of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, or the fact that this matter may be looked upon from a slightly different angle by the accounting officers in the General Accounting Office. Nevertheless, I feel that the objective sought can be better accomplished and the interest of the Government would best be served if there should be a better understanding between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office concerning their respective functions under the law and in which they have a related interest.

I therefore wish to make this suggestion with respect to General Regulations No. 84, namely, that the system of symbolizing revenue and appropriation accounts contained therein be deferred until October 1, 1936, during which time the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office may take joint action with respect thereto. Having in mind that the changing of appropriation symbols to numbers consisting of more digits than those in the present symbols may involve some serious difficulties in other branches of the Federal service which use mechanical equipment, and may in other respects increase the administrative expenses of the Government because of the work already done which would have to be changed, it would seem desirable that the departments of the Government generally be given an opportunity to participate in a friendly discussion of the new procedure.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. R. N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States,
Washington, D. C. (EFB:MHC)

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July 11, 1936.

Dear Judge Elliott:

This has reference to the conference between you and the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of this Department, relative to General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936.

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Aside from certain implications which are of concern to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the designation of account symbols and titles to be carried on warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to law, and carried in the public accounts maintained upon the books of the Treasury, failure to furnish this Department with a copy of the manual of symbols, or to acquaint the Treasury with its contents sufficiently in advance to permit of the planning of its work, presents certain practical difficulties to the Department which it did not anticipate.

I am sure that you will agree that the Treasury Department and General Accounting Office have a mutuality of interest in matters of this kind which extend beyond the interest which other departments of the Government may have. While the Treasury Department, as all other departments, has its administrative accounting problems in each of its several administrative bureaus and offices, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in addition thereto, an entirely separate and distinct responsibility with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the maintenance of the public accounts relating to all departments and establishments of the Government.

Presumably, General Regulations No. 84 were issued pursuant to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. Although I do not question the motives which actuated the issuance of Regulations No.

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Mrs Herbert

Mr. Gaston's

Room 288 1/2

only such supervision of his acts as the Congress might be able to supply through occasional investigation.

Such a mingling of huge executive responsibility with the function of audit could not do otherwise than to prejudice the integrity of the Comptroller General's audits, besides introducing hopeless confusion into governmental affairs.

The inability of the Acting Comptroller General to visualize the implications of his proposal is, I think, a more serious reflection on his capacity to undertake such a responsibility than any criticism of him which anyone else might voice.

It is extremely important that a good and effective system of audit of Government accounts be maintained, and not the least of the dangers in this proposal of the Acting Comptroller General is its menace to the integrity of the auditing process. It would be menaced not only by confusion of responsibility but by the probability that so stringent a control over expenditures would result in the exemption by Congress of many specific appropriations from all supervision by the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Secretary of the Treasury.

EFB:MLB
1-10-38

Honorable James F. Byrnes,
Chairman, Select Committee on
Government Organization,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures.

To combat that request is one of the chief purposes of this communication. I do not combat it out of any jealous desire to safeguard the lawfully granted authority of the Treasury Department, but rather because of a sincere belief that to grant the Comptroller General the authority he seeks would be absolutely fatal to good administration and would introduce untold possibilities of confusion and betrayal of the public trust.

The Comptroller General's request for this new authority is contained on page 12 of his report. He proposes an amendment to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act (cited above) to read as follows:

> "Provided, that appropriated or other moneys, available to any department or establishment as indicated in Section 2, shall not be advanced for expenditure or be expended whenever there is substantial failure to install and maintain systems of accounting and procedures relating to the receipt, deposit, application or expenditure of public, quasi-public, trust or corporate funds, prescribed pursuant to this section."

The effect of the enactment of this proposal would indeed be to make a very czar of the Comptroller General. It would give him authority to interfere with and to nullify almost any act of an administrative officer of the Government, to hamper by delay and to blockade by inaction or caprice the exercise of the most essential governmental functions. It would in effect make him the most powerful administrative officer of the Government, but without any responsibility to the Chief Executive elected by the people and with

not been cooperative; they have instead been peremptory, arbitrary, and capricious.

I shall be glad to supply to your Committee, if you should desire it, abundant evidence in support of this statement.

The Comptroller General appears to have taken too literally the press references to his position as that of "watchdog of the Treasury", and in seeking to realize that figurative description to have conceived his function to be that of snapping at the heels of the administrative officers of the Government, and undertaking to hamper them in the faithful performance of their duties, rather than cooperating with them to render more efficient service. However appropriate that attitude may be to the work of the Comptroller General in his function as an auditor, it can not be applied to those functions -- such as that of prescribing forms of records -- which are supplemental to the work of the administrative branch of the Government, without causing injury to the public service.

To interfere with the proper exercise of administrative authority is to interfere with, and to divide, administrative responsibility. That has been the direction of the Comptroller General's effort. Not satisfied with what he has accomplished by a process of determined infiltration and assertion of unauthorized authority, he is now seeking from the Congress a most amazing grant of power.

its administrative staff an accounting system devised by a firm of auditors without giving its own accountants and executives a thorough opportunity to pass upon its worthiness and suitability; and no firm of accountants worthy of confidence would undertake to recommend such a system without full consultation with staff accountants and executives as to the working requirements of the business and a most thorough effort to satisfy them on every step contemplated.

What the Congress did in fact impose upon the Comptroller General was a duty to consult and cooperate with the officers of the executive departments in devising and putting into effect a thoroughly adequate system of departmental records. That commission by its very nature could not have been accomplished without the most thorough cooperation, diligent effort to understand the problems with which operating executives are faced and a spirit of mutual respect and patient endeavor to reach a meeting of minds.

The Treasury Department has always stood ready to give effect to the law in its full letter and spirit and to accomplish the sort of cooperation which the law contemplated. But it has not been met by a similar spirit on the part of the Comptroller General. It has not enjoyed the cooperation from the Comptroller General's office which it had a right to expect, in view of the express terms of the law. The Comptroller General's actions have

briefly. The Acting Comptroller General's interest is centered in providing papers for audit. He says:

> "In such circumstances the General Accounting Office becomes peculiarly related to the entire fiscal machinery of the Government and through the utilization of the fiscal data necessarily concentrated in the General Accounting Office <u>for the purposes of the audit</u> it constitutes the center into which the accounting records of the Government should and are now being properly coordinated."

It should not require argument to convince any reasonably intelligent person that the main purpose of Government or the main purpose of keeping Government accounts is not to provide materials for an audit. The main purpose is to provide the working equipment for carrying out the Government's functions. It is an administrative purpose; auditing is an incident, and a system which adequately serves administrative needs must necessarily furnish adequate information for complete audit. But to subordinate the working needs of the Government to the purpose of providing an abundance of documents for auditing purposes would inevitably be fatal to administrative efficiency.

The Congress has not given the General Accounting Office any authority to do this. The failure of the Congress to give the Comptroller General authority to force upon the executive departments any accounting system he may devise can not be regarded as an accident or an oversight, since it corresponds to a common-sense view of the problem. Surely no private corporation would force on

trative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments, and for the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts and claims against the United States."

It was on this authority that the Comptroller General relied in attempting to force on the Treasury Department, without consultation or adequate notice, an entirely new and complicated set of symbols for the central receipt and appropriation accounts in the Treasury, symbols that were proved by subsequent revisions and corrections to be ill suited to meeting Treasury requirements. Commenting on the refusal of the Treasury to adopt these symbols instantly, a course which inevitably would have caused great confusion in the public accounts and needless expense to the Government, the Acting Comptroller General comments:

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Later he adds:

> "Much more rapid progress would be assured if the law imposing this tremendously important responsibility carried also the means for compelling observance."

Elsewhere in his report (Page 4) he gives his idea of the purpose which this authority to prescribe forms should serve in the hands of the Comptroller General. There the primary need of adequate records for administrative purposes, to fulfill the functions for which the Government exists, is recognized but

trative agencies in order to promote the general public interest wherever the Treasury Department was in any way involved. In the instant cases the Treasury Department is responsible for handling the corporations' funds, and has felt a duty to seek solutions to the problems submitted to it by administrative agencies in connection with its daily operations. The reconciliation of these differences is not a task coveted by the Treasury Department, and the work of the Treasury would be greatly lightened if the General Accounting Office should attempt seriously to understand the operating problems of administrative agencies, and should cooperate in devising accounting practices to meet the requirements of good administration.

Both of the instances above are revealing in their reflection of the general attitude of the Office of the Comptroller General toward its responsibilities. They illustrate not only the effort of that office to extend the sphere of its responsibility in disregard of the law, but the arbitrary and peremptory method that it adopts to accomplish this object. The first of the two cases is more important, however, since it shows very clearly the spirit of the approach of the General Accounting Office toward one of the most important of the responsibilities with which it is charged by law.

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3. It is the policy of the Treasury not to become a party to procedures which are not authorized by law, even though prescribed by the Comptroller General. The Treasury Department does not interpret the Budget and Accounting Act as relieving it of its own responsibilities to see that the laws of the United States in which it is concerned are complied with.

4. Upon request of the Corporation, the Treasury attempted to reconcile the opposing views of the Corporation and the General Accounting Office. In fact, the Treasury proposed a procedure which was substantially the same as the regular established procedure, the only difference being as follows: Instead of using a formal requisition prescribed by the Comptroller General and a formal Treasury Warrant, the procedure involved provided for the writing of a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Corporation, requesting the transfer of money from the Corporation's general account to a disbursing account. It is important to note, however, that provision was made for the approval of such requests by the Comptroller General before the money was to be made available to the Corporation fof disbursement purposes. This procedure was agreed to orally by representatives of the General Accounting Office and was followed for some time, until the Comptroller General himself, by a formal letter, upset the procedure; whereupon the Corporation determined further attempts to cooperate with the General Accounting Office were not warranted.

In considering the case of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and comparing it with a regular department or establishment of the Government, it must be borne in mind that the Treasury Department has entirely different responsibilities in the two cases.

8. The new system has resulted in an increase in the administrative expenses of the Government. (See for instance, hearings before the House Appropriations Committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1938.)

9. The soundness of the Treasury's position is definitely established by the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Acting Comptroller General, copies of which are attached hereto.

Corporations

The second matter on which the Acting Comptroller General alleges that the Treasury has failed to cooperate with the General Accounting Office in establishing a proper accounting procedure relates to the handling of funds of corporations, particularly the case of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It is said that "the Treasury Department still refuses to cooperate with the General Accounting Office in having such funds covered into the Treasury."

Several facts stand out in the case of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. These may be enumerated as follows:

1. The law neither requires nor authorizes the covering of the Corporation's funds into the Treasury.

2. The Corporation is authorized to "deposit" its money into the Treasury; or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may even deposit its money with a Federal Reserve bank. Or, it may invest its money in obligations of the United States, or in obligations of which the principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States.

2. The "obvious" purposes of the new system were not as indicated on page 2 of the Acting Comptroller General's report under the captions (a), (b), and (c), (above), for the reason that all of such purposes were being served under the old system of symbols and account titles.

3. The determination of titles of appropriation and receipt accounts has been a prerogative of the Secretary of the Treasury from the beginning of the Government and has never been questioned by a Comptroller. It is a necessary incident to the drawing of warrants, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible under the law.

4. The classification of receipts and expenditures of the Government is of more concern to the Treasury Department than it is to the General Accounting Office. The new system of symbols consisted of approximately 700 pages, involving 12,000 items, and subsequent revisions proved that they were not sufficiently reliable for use by the Treasury Department. The Treasury's accounts must be accurate.

5. The regulations prescribing the new symbols were dated June 15, 1936, only 16 days before the beginning of the new fiscal year to which they were to apply. The regulations were never officially transmitted by the Comptroller General to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Department was able to procure a copy informally about June 22nd. This was after the Treasury had prepared all of its ledger sheets and warrants covering appropriations for the new fiscal year.

6. The Treasury had not been previously consulted as to whether the new system would meet its needs.

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"On the whole the new system and procedure, as modified to fit unusual conditions, has proven satisfactory and is a decided improvement over the old systems. The change from the old system of symbols and account designations to the new entailed some additional work and expense during the fiscal year 1937, both in the General Accounting Office and in the administrative offices, but the results justify and more than offset the difficulties encountered. In effecting such change the departments and establishments generally cooperated fully. The Treasury Department, however, refused to adopt the prescribed symbols in connection with its records and as a result many administrative offices have been compelled to show both the old and the new symbols on many of their accounting documents. Repeated efforts have failed to elicit from the Treasury Department any real reasonswhy the new symbols should not be adopted there, or that such adoption would not be altogether in the best interests of the Government. The situation thus disclosed evidences the type of difficulties encountered by the General Accounting Office in its efforts to develop and establish a proper and adequate system of accounts for the Government. Under existing law it may prescribe but no power is given to enforce compliance with prescribed procedures."

In definite answer to the foregoing statement it may be said:

1. The Comptroller General exceeded his authority in prescribing the new system of symbols and titles for appropriation and receipt accounts as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury.

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The first of the two instances cited by the Acting Comptroller General relates to the failure of the Treasury Department to use symbols and titles prescribed by the Comptroller General for appropriation and receipt accounts. The other relates to failure of certain corporations to comply with accounting procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General.

Symbols and Titles for Appropriation and Receipt Accounts

The criticism of the Treasury relating to its failure to use symbols and titles for appropriation and receipt accounts appears on pages 2 and 3 of the Acting Comptroller General's report, and reads:

> "* * * a new system of symbols and titles for appropriation and receipt accounts was prescribed by General Regulations No. 84, dated June 15, 1936. The obvious purposes of General Regulations No. 84 are --

public funds and the maintenance of accounts in such form as to permit the efficient transaction of the public business, and to preserve an accurate record of all transactions for the information of Congress and the people. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with a grave responsibility for the collection, safe-keeping, and proper disbursement of the public moneys, a responsibility which he must discharge in full compliance with the laws enacted by the Congress. He can not relieve himself of this responsibility by obedience to the mere direction of any other officer of the Government.

Realizing to the full this responsibility with which I am charged by law, I began, as soon as the report of the Acting Comptroller General was brought to my notice, a careful review of the relations between the Treasury Department and the Office of the Comptroller General, with the particular purpose of determining whether there was justice in the criticism which the Acting Comptroller General has made of the Department. It is my belief, after a most careful examination, that the criticism of the Acting Comptroller General is without merit and that it is merely an incident in a continuing effort of the General Accounting Office to assume duties not entrusted to it by law, and to assert authority neither expressly granted by law, nor properly deducible by implication from the law.

This effort of the Office of the Comptroller General is well illustrated, I think, by the two instances cited by the

My dear Mr. Chairman:

The Annual Report to the Congress of the Acting Comptroller General of the United States for the fiscal year 1937, contains statements seriously reflecting on the conduct by the United States Treasury Department of the public business with which it is charged by law, involving the care of the public funds entrusted to it.

It is my belief that charges of this character having been brought formally to the attention of the Congress it is my duty, as responsible head of the Department which has been criticized, to reply to them, and I am therefore addressing myself to you as Chairman of a Committee of the Congress which will have before it for consideration matters touched upon by the Acting Comptroller General's report.

The specific criticism directed at the Treasury Department by the Acting Comptroller General is that the Treasury Department has failed to cooperate with the General Accounting Office in providing a proper accounting system for the Government, and two instances are cited by the Acting Comptroller General to sustain this criticism.

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Stencil cut in Mr. Bartelt's office
Read - Mr. Gaston + Mrs. Hutchet. } 1-11-38.

12-10

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, January 11, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-10

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In definite answer to the foregoing statement it may be said:

1. The Comptroller General exceeded his authority in prescribing the new system of symbols and titles for appropriation and receipt accounts as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury.

2. The "obvious" purposes of the new system were not as indicated on page 2 of the Acting Comptroller General's report under the captions (a), (b), and (c), (above), for the reason that all of such purposes were being served under the old system of symbols and account titles.

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The second matter on which the Acting Comptroller General alleges that the Treasury has failed to cooperate with the General Accounting Office in establishing a proper accounting procedure relates to the handling of funds of corporations, particularly the case of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It is said that "the Treasury Department still refuses to cooperate with the General Accounting Office in having such funds covered into the Treasury."

Several facts stand out in the case of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. These may be enumerated as follows:

1. The law neither requires nor authorizes the covering of the Corporation's funds into the Treasury.

2. The Corporation is authorized to "deposit" its money into the Treasury; or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may even deposit its money with a Federal Reserve bank. Or, it may invest its money in obligations of the United States, or in obligations of which the principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States.

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briefly. The Acting Comptroller General's interest is centered in providing papers for audit. He says:

> "In such circumstances the General Accounting Office becomes peculiarly related to the entire fiscal machinery of the Government and through the utilization of the fiscal data necessarily concentrated in the General Accounting Office <u>for the purposes of the audit</u> it constitutes the center into which the accounting records of the Government should and are now being properly coordinated."

It should not require argument to convince any reasonably intelligent person that the main purpose of Government or the main purpose of keeping Government accounts is not to provide materials for an audit. The main purpose is to provide the working equipment for carrying out the Government's functions. It is an administrative purpose; auditing is an incident, and a system which adequately serves administrative needs must necessarily furnish adequate information for complete audit. But to subordinate the working needs of the Government to the purpose of providing an abundance of documents for auditing purposes would inevitably be fatal to administrative efficiency.

The Congress has not given the General Accounting Office any authority to do this. The failure of the Congress to give the Comptroller General authority to force upon the executive departments any accounting system he may devise can not be regarded as an accident or an oversight, since it corresponds to a common-sense view of the problem. Surely no private corporation would force on

its administrative staff an accounting system devised by a firm of auditors without giving its own accountants and executives a thorough opportunity to pass upon its worthiness and suitability; and no firm of accountants worthy of confidence would undertake to recommend such a system without full consultation with staff accountants and executives as to the working requirements of the business and a most thorough effort to satisfy them on every step contemplated.

What the Congress did in fact impose upon the Comptroller General was a duty to consult and cooperate with the officers of the executive departments in devising and putting into effect a thoroughly adequate system of departmental records. That commission by its very nature could not have been accomplished without the most thorough cooperation, diligent effort to understand the problems with which operating executives are faced and a spirit of mutual respect and patient endeavor to reach a meeting of minds.

The Treasury Department has always stood ready to give effect to the law in its full letter and spirit and to accomplish the sort of cooperation which the law contemplated. But it has not been met by a similar spirit on the part of the Comptroller General. It has not enjoyed the cooperation from the Comptroller General's office which it had a right to expect, in view of the express terms of the law. The Comptroller General's actions have

not been cooperative; they have instead been peremptory, arbitrary, and capricious.

I shall be glad to supply to your Committee, if you should desire it, abundant evidence in support of this statement.

The Comptroller General appears to have taken too literally the press references to his position as that of "watchdog of the Treasury", and in seeking to realize that figurative description to have conceived his function to be that of snapping at the heels of the administrative officers of the Government, and undertaking to hamper them in the faithful performance of their duties, rather than cooperating with them to render more efficient service. However appropriate that attitude may be to the work of the Comptroller General in his function as an auditor, it can not be applied to those functions -- such as that of prescribing forms of records -- which are supplemental to the work of the administrative branch of the Government, without causing injury to the public service.

To interfere with the proper exercise of administrative authority is to interfere with, and to divide, administrative responsibility. That has been the direction of the Comptroller General's effort. Not satisfied with what he has accomplished by a process of determined infiltration and assertion of unauthorized authority, he is now seeking from the Congress a most amazing grant of power.

To combat that request is one of the chief purposes of this communication. I do not combat it out of any jealous desire to safeguard the lawfully granted authority of the Treasury Department, but rather because of a sincere belief that to grant the Comptroller General the authority he seeks would be absolutely fatal to good administration and would introduce untold possibilities of confusion and betrayal of the public trust.

The Comptroller General's request for this new authority is contained on page 12 of his report. He proposes an amendment to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act (cited above) to read as follows:

> "Provided, that appropriated or other moneys, available to any department or establishment as indicated in Section 2, shall not be advanced for expenditure or be expended whenever there is substantial failure to install and maintain systems of accounting and procedures relating to the receipt, deposit, application or expenditure of public, quasi-public, trust or corporate funds, prescribed pursuant to this section."

The effect of the enactment of this proposal would indeed be to make a very czar of the Comptroller General. It would give him authority to interfere with and to nullify almost any act of an administrative officer of the Government, to hamper by delay and to blockade by inaction or caprice the exercise of the most essential governmental functions. It would in effect make him the most powerful administrative officer of the Government, but without any responsibility to the Chief Executive elected by the people and with

only such supervision of his acts as the Congress might be able to supply through occasional investigation.

Such a mingling of huge executive responsibility with the function of audit could not do otherwise than to prejudice the integrity of the Comptroller General's audits, besides introducing hopeless confusion into governmental affairs.

The inability of the Acting Comptroller General to visualize the implications of his proposal is, I think, a more serious reflection on his capacity to undertake such a responsibility than any criticism of him which anyone else might voice.

It is extremely important that a good and effective system of audit of Government accounts be maintained, and not the least of the dangers in this proposal of the Acting Comptroller General is its menace to the integrity of the auditing process. It would be menaced not only by confusion of responsibility but by the probability that so stringent a control over expenditures would result in the exemption by Congress of many specific appropriations from all supervision by the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Enclosures.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D. C.

C
O
P
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July 11, 1936.

Dear Judge Elliott:

This has reference to the conference between you and the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of this Department, relative to General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936.

These regulations, I understand, provide for a new system of symbolizing the various revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. The digest of symbols issued as a part of the regulations is a manual consisting of 388 mimeographed sheets, the greater part of which are printed on both sides of the sheet, so that the manual covers approximately 700 pages. The manual of symbols was not delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, as is customary, until after the beginning of the new fiscal year; nor was the office of the Secretary of the Treasury consulted or made acquainted with the contents of the manual prior to its receipt.

Aside from certain implications which are of concern to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the designation of account symbols and titles to be carried on warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to law, and carried in the public accounts maintained upon the books of the Treasury, failure to furnish this Department with a copy of the manual of symbols, or to acquaint the Treasury with its contents sufficiently in advance to permit of the planning of its work, presents certain practical difficulties to the Department which it did not anticipate.

I am sure that you will agree that the Treasury Department and General Accounting Office have a mutuality of interest in matters of this kind which extend beyond the interest which other departments of the Government may have. While the Treasury Department, as all other departments, has its administrative accounting problems in each of its several administrative bureaus and offices, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in addition thereto, an entirely separate and distinct responsibility with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the maintenance of the public accounts relating to all departments and establishments of the Government.

Presumably, General Regulations No. 84 were issued pursuant to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. Although I do not question the motives which actuated the issuance of Regulation No. 84, these regulations and the oral statements made with reference thereto imply that hereafter the General Accounting Office proposes to perform a function heretofore performed by the Treasury Department. While the statements made by representatives of the General Accounting Office emphasize the need for symbols to be used for audit purposes, the

manner in which the regulations were issued, when considered in the light of other circumstances, is such as to warrant the assumption that hereafter the General Accounting Office, rather than the Secretary of the Treasury, proposes to determine the character of the information to be carried in Treasury warrants and in its official accounts. If this assumption is correct, then I must take the position that the General Accounting Office has assumed authority which, in my opinion, has not been vested in it by law, and in which the Treasury will not concur.

It should also be stated that the Treasury Department does not question the advisability of devising a system of symbolization of accounts, to be released in convenient form and made available as a handbook for the use of Government officers and employees. The Department does, however, question the manner in which such purposes are proposed to be accomplished, especially when it involves a prerogative of this Department of fundamental importance, and which eventually may lead to difficulties in the handling of the routine work which has been imposed upon this Department by law. In this connection I am not unmindful of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, or the fact that this matter may be looked upon from a slightly different angle by the accounting officers in the General Accounting Office. Nevertheless, I feel that the objective sought can be better accomplished and the interest of the Government would best be served if there should be a better understanding between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office concerning their respective functions under the law and in which they have a related interest.

I therefore wish to make this suggestion with respect to General Regulations No. 84, namely, that the system of symbolizing revenue and appropriation accounts contained therein be deferred until October 1, 1936, during which time the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office may take joint action with respect thereto. Having in mind that the changing of appropriation symbols to numbers consisting of more digits than those in the present symbols may involve some serious difficulties in other branches of the Federal service which use mechanical equipment, and may in other respects increase the administrative expenses of the Government because of the work already done which would have to be changed, it would seem desirable that the departments of the Government generally be given an opportunity to participate in a friendly discussion of the new procedure.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. R. N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607 July 20, 1936.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

There has been received and very carefully considered your letter of July 11, 1936, as follows:

"This has reference to the conference between you and the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of this Department, relative to General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936.

"These regulations, I understand, provide for a new system of symbolizing the various revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. The digest of symbols issued as a part of the regulations is a manual consisting of 388 mimeographed sheets, the greater part of which are printed on both sides of the sheet, so that the manual covers approximately 700 pages. The manual of symbols was not delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, as is customary, until after the beginning of the new fiscal year; nor was the office of the Secretary of the Treasury consulted or made acquainted with the contents of the manual prior to its receipt.

"Aside from certain implications which are of concern to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the designation of account symbols and titles to be carried on warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to law, and carried in the public accounts maintained upon the books of the Treasury, failure to furnish this Department with a copy of the manual of symbols, or to acquaint the Treasury with its contents sufficiently in advance to permit of the planning of its work, presents certain practical difficulties to the Department which it did not anticipate.

"I am sure that you will agree that the Treasury Department and General Accounting Office have a mutuality of interest in matters of this kind which extend beyond the interest which other departments of the Government may have. While the Treasury Department, as all other departments, has its administrative accounting problems in each of its several administrative bureaus and offices, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in addition thereto, an entirely separate and distinct responsibility with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the maintenance of the public accounts relating to all departments and establishments of the Government.

"Presumably, General Regulations No. 84 were issued pursuant to Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. Although I do not question the motives which actuated the issuance of Regulations No. 84, these regulations and the oral statements made with reference thereto imply that hereafter the General Accounting Office proposes to perform a function heretofore performed by the Treasury Department. While the statements made by representatives of the General Accounting Office emphasize the need for symbols to be used for audit purposes, the manner in which the regulations were issued, when considered in the light of other circumstances, is such as to warrant the assumption that hereafter the General Accounting Office, rather than the Secretary of the Treasury, purposes to determine the character of the information to be carried in Treasury warrants and in its official accounts. If this assumption is correct, then I must take the position that the General Accounting Office has assumed authority which, in my opinion, has not been vested in it by law, and in which the Treasury will not concur.

"It should also be stated that the Treasury Department does not question the advisability of devising a system of symbolization of accounts, to be released in convenient form and made available as a handbook for the use of Government officers and employees. The Department does, however, question the manner in which such purposes are proposed to be accomplished, especially when it involves a prerogative of this Department of fundamental importance, and which eventually may lead to difficulties in the handling of the routine work which has been imposed upon this Department by law. In this connection I am not unmindful of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, or the fact that this matter may be looked upon from a slightly different

angle by the accounting officers in the General Accounting Office. Nevertheless, I feel that the objective sought can be better accomplished and the interest of the Government would best be served if there should be a better understanding between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office concerning their respective functions under the law and in which they have a related interest.

"I therefore wish to make this suggestion with respect to General Regulations No. 84, namely, that the system of symbolizing revenue and appropriation accounts contained <u>therein be deferred until October 1, 1936</u>, during which time the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office may take joint action with respect thereto. Having in mind that the changing of appropriation symbols to numbers consisting of more digits than those in the present symbols may involve some serious difficulties in other branches of the Federal service which use mechanical equipment, and may in other respects increase the administrative expenses of the Government because of the work already done which would have to be changed, it would seem desirable that the departments of the Government generally be given an opportunity to participate in a friendly discussion of the new procedure."

It is regrettable that there was not more time between the date of distribution of the regulations in question and the date on which they were made effective. Likewise, it is regrettable - because of the joint action required on warrants and the advantage of having the records of your department and of this office show the same account symbols, etc. - that there was not consultation with your department before the regulations were issued. I feel that in all such matters there should be cordial cooperation between this office and your department.

I wish to assure you there is no intent or purpose on the part of this office to assume or to interfere with any of the powers, functions, or responsibilities which the law vests in or imposes upon the Treasury Department with respect to the preparation of warrants or the maintenance of fiscal records, etc.

I assume it would not seriously be questioned that the primary purpose of receipt and appropriation symbols is accounting. The use of such symbols on the warrants and the accounts set up on the basis of the warrants in no way affects the character or validity of either and would serve no good purpose other than in connection with the administrative and fiscal accounting and audit procedures which follow the issuance of the warrants and the setting up of the accounts. Hence, there would appear to be no room for reasonable doubt that the prescribing of the symbols is a proper function of this office - a function which has been exercised by this office for many years. See, particularly, General Regulations No. 44 of June 1, 1925, and No. 67 of June 27, 1928. General Regulations No. 84, here in question, is primarily a revision of former regulations and prescribes only such requirements as have been deemed necessary for accounting and audit purposes. The sole purpose of this revision of the regulations is to improve accounting and audit procedures.

It is appreciated that the work incident to changing all of the symbols on the records of your department is such that it could not be conveniently accomplished for sometime after June 30, 1936, but

it is believed the benefits which will result from the change will more than compensate your department for such work and the time necessary for its accomplishment. I am advised that the revised symbols have been adopted and put in use by all other departments and establishments of the Government and I hope you will find it possible to have your department make the necessary changes as soon as may be, without interruption of the present operation under the new series of symbols, with the assurance on the part of this office that should it be found that any provisions of the said regulations or any of the symbols prescribed therein are not workable in your department, any changes which you may suggest will be given most careful and sympathetic consideration. If, however, upon further consideration of the matter, you feel that the effect of the regulations upon your department will be such that the interests of the Government can best be served by suspending the operation of the regulations until October 1, 1936, and you will so advise me, that can be done, but I sincerely hope such action will not be necessary.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States

Office of the Secretary

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1936.

Dear Judge Elliott:

In the absence of Secretary Morgenthau, who at present is out of the city, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, 1936, A-51607, in reply to the Secretary's letter of July 11, regarding General Regulations No. 84, relating to the symbolization of receipt and appropriation accounts.

I conferred with the Secretary over long-distance telephone concerning the subject matter of his letter of July 11th, and he has directed that the Treasury make no commitments with respect to the use of the new symbols referred to in Regulations No. 84, in so far as the Treasury warrants and disbursing accounts are concerned, until a more definite understanding is reached as to the working arrangement which is to exist in the future between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office as it relates to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury for which the Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, is primarily responsible. Until such understanding is reached, it is believed that the effective date of General Regulations No. 84 should be postponed.

While the Secretary appreciates the statements contained in your letter concerning the desirability of closer cooperation, a careful reading of the letter fails to disclose a proper recognition of the Treasury's authority and responsibility under the law. It would also appear that there is not a proper comprehension of the Treasury Department's need or concern with respect to the use of account symbols in its daily routine.

Your letter assumes, for instance, that the use of symbols on warrants and accounts is of concern principally in connection with the administrative and fiscal accounting and audit procedure and, therefore, it is concluded that the prescribing of symbols is a proper function of the General Accounting Office. It is not clear whether your reference to fiscal accounting was intended to differentiate between fiscal accounting in the Treasury Department and the administrative accounting in the several departments, but, in any event, the Treasury Department does not concur in the conclusion.

The Treasury Department considers the classification and symbolization of accounts as a matter principally of its concern, and any system of account symbolization which is designed for the purpose of classification must serve the requirements of the Treasury Department equally as well as the auditing needs of the General Accounting Office. It is not apparent how the General Accounting Office can become sufficiently acquainted with these requirements without consulting the Treasury Department.

It is essential that the Treasury's accounts be so arranged as to make them susceptible of expeditious classification and analysis. The principal need of the General Accounting Office, on the other hand, would appear to be a means of ready identification of transactions with the account to which they relate.

The Secretary has asked me to say that he would appreciate it if you would issue instructions that hereafter no changes be made in the General Accounting Office on warrants signed by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that all warrants which it is believed have not been "warranted by law" be returned with a letter setting forth the reasons therefor.

The Secretary has asked me to say also that while he feels that the responsibility imposed upon him by law with respect to the issuance of warrants on the Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts makes it necessary for him to take the position outlined herein, he wishes to assure you of the Department's desire to fully cooperate with the General Accounting Office to the end that a proper accounting will be made to the General Accounting Office by all persons who come into possession of moneys belonging to the United States.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. H. McReynolds

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary

Honorable Richard N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States,
Washington, D . C.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607 April 24, 1937.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

The Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, in rendering his accounts current to this office uses symbol numbers which were in effect prior to the promulgation of General Regulations No. 84 making it necessary for this office to translate the symbols shown by him to the new symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84, thus retarding the progress of the audit and unnecessarily increasing the expenses of the Government.

I shall be pleased if you will take such action as will cause the Chief Disbursing Officer to symbolize his accounts in accordance with General Regulations No. 84, thereby facilitating the economical flow of the work in which we are all interested.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

Office of the Secretary

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1937.

My dear Judge Elliott:

I have your letter of April 24, 1937 (A-51607), requesting that action be taken to cause the Chief Disbursing Officer to symbolize his accounts in accordance with General Regulations No. 84.

On July 11, 1936, I wrote to you concerning General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936, for the purpose of prescribing a new system of symbolizing the revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. In my letter I called to your attention certain objections which this Department had concerning the manner in which those regulations were issued.

Your reply of July 20, 1936, while acknowledging the need for close cooperation between the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department in matters dealing with the handling of appropriations, failed to suggest a reasonable basis on which a proper working arrangement might be established.

On August 10, 1936, during my absence from the City, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, at my long distance telephone direction, acknowledged your letter of July 20th. In the Department's letter of August 10th, the Treasury endeavored more fully to set forth its position in the matter, and indicated its willingness to cooperate with the General Accounting Office, with the understanding, of course, that due regard would be given to the functions and duties which the Congress has vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in matters involving the issuance of warrants on the Treasury (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 242, and Title 31, Sec. 147) and the keeping of the public accounts (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255).

It seems to me that the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the issuance of General Regulations No. 84 could have been avoided if the General Accounting Office had given proper recognition to the distinction between the duties and responsibilities vested by the Congress in the Treasury Department in matters relating to the issuance of warrants and the keeping of the public accounts, and those vested in the General Accounting Office with respect to the countersigning of Treasury warrants, and prescribing of administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, the audit and settlement of public accounts, and the final determination of questions involving the lawful uses of appropriations.

It should be understood that this Department does not question the authority of the General Accounting Office to prescribe "the forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments," including the "administrative" appropriation and fund accounting in its own administrative bureaus and offices. However, when the Congress vested authority in the General Accounting Office to prescribe the administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, it obviously intended that such procedures would be in harmony with the basic accounting structure of the Government as provided by the Congress itself, and that the authority would not be exercised in a manner which would bring into the General Accounting Office functions which the Congress intended to be performed by other executive departments and agencies of the Government. Therefore, when the General Accounting Office assumes authority to prescribe procedures which interfere with proper performance of the duties vested by the Congress in the Secretary of the Treasury, such as those involving the issuance of warrants on the public Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255), this Department must take exception to such procedures.

The Treasury Department can not assume the responsibility for the difficulties arising under General Regulations No. 84, which apparently have not only retarded the progress of the audit but have unnecessarily increased the expenses of the Government. The Treasury endeavored to avoid these difficulties in the beginning, but was unsuccessful because it was unable to receive from the General Accounting Office such assurances as are considered necessary to provide a harmonious working arrangement in accordance with the principles expressed in the Department's previous letters. Such regulations have not only increased the expense of this Department but apparently have also added to the administrative expenses of other departments (see, for example, House Subcommittee hearings on the appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1938, page 387).

With a view to eliminating the added expense in the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department as a result of General Regulations No. 84, unless a satisfactory arrangement can be reached, this Department may be forced to the position of advising the departments and establishments that it will be necessary after July 1, 1937, to include in vouchers submitted to this Department for payment the symbols and titles of the appropriations as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury Department and included in Treasury warrants. In this connection, I think it advisable for me to advise you that I now have under consideration the setting up on the books of the Treasury as separate appropriations all appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles, effective July 1, 1937. If your office has any suggestions with respect to the matter, I should be glad if you will advise me.

I regret that it is necessary for me to take the position indicated in this letter, but in view of the attitude that the General Accounting Office has assumed concerning this matter, I see no alternative, since I believe it is my responsibility to discharge the duties imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by law.

The present practice of the Chief Disbursing Officer in rendering accounts to the General Accounting Office in accordance with the manner in which funds are advanced to him on Treasury warrants, appears to be in conformity with law. It will be necessary, therefore, that further consideration be given to the request contained in your letter, since it is doubtful whether any change can be made until the difficulties between the Treasury and the General Accounting Office, which were caused by the issuance of Regulations No. 84, can be worked out.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Honorable Richard N. Elliott,

Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-51607 June 17, 1937

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have your letter of June 14, 1937, as follows:

"I have your letter of April 24, 1937 (A-51607), requesting that action be taken to cause the Chief Disbursing Officer to symbolize his accounts in accordance with General Regulations No. 84.

"On July 11, 1936, I wrote to you concerning General Regulations No. 84, issued by the General Accounting Office under date of June 15, 1936, for the purpose of prescribing a new system of symbolizing the revenue and appropriation accounts of the Government. In my letter I called to your attention certain objections which this Department had concerning the manner in which those regulations were issued.

"Your reply of July 20, 1936, while acknowledging the need for close cooperation between the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department in matters dealing with the handling of appropriations, failed to suggest a reasonable basis on which a proper working arrangement might be established.

"On August 10, 1936, during my absence from the City, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, at my long distance telephone direction, acknowledged your letter of July 20th. In the Department's letter of August 10th, the Treasury endeavored more fully to set forth its position in the matter, and indicated its willingness to cooperate with the General Accounting Office, with the understanding, of course, that due regard would be given to the functions and duties which the Congress has vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in matters involving the issuance of warrants on the Treasury (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 242, and Title 31, Sec. 147) and the keeping of the public accounts (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255).

"It seems to me that the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the issuance of General Regulations No. 84 could have been avoided if the General Accounting Office had given proper recognition to the distinction between the duties and responsibilities vested by the Congress in the Treasury Department in matters relating to the issuance of warrants and the keeping of the public accounts, and those vested in the General Accounting Office with respect to the countersigning of Treasury warrants, the prescribing of administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, the audit and settlement of public accounts, and the final determination of questions involving the lawful uses of appropriations.

"It should be understood that this Department does not question the authority of the General Accounting Office to prescribe 'the forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments,' including the 'administrative' appropriation and fund accounting in its own administrative bureaus and offices. However, when the Congress vested authority in the General Accounting Office to prescribe the administrative appropriation and fund accounting procedures in the several departments and establishments, it obviously intended that such procedures would be in harmony with the basic accounting structure of the Government as provided by the Congress itself, and that the authority would not be exercised in a manner which would bring into the General Accounting Office functions which the Congress intended to be performed by other executive departments and agencies of the Government. Therefore, when the General Accounting Office assumes authority to prescribe procedures which interfere with proper performance of the duties vested by the Congress in the Secretary of the Treasury, such as those involving the issuance of warrants on the public Treasury and the keeping of the public accounts pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (U. S. Code, Title 5, Sec. 255), this Department must take exception to such procedures.

"The Treasury Department can not assume the responsibility for the difficulties arising under General Regulations No. 84, which apparently have not only retarded the progress of the audit but have unnecessarily increased the expenses of the Government. The Treasury endeavored to avoid these difficulties in the beginning, but was unsuccessful because it was unable to receive from the General Accounting Office such assurances as are considered necessary to provide a harmonious working arrangement in accordance with the

principles expressed in the Department's previous letters. Such regulations have not only increased the expense of this Department but apparently have also added to the administrative expenses of other departments (see, for example, House Subcommittee hearings on the appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1938, page 387).

"With a view to eliminating the added expense in the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department as a result of General Regulations No. 84, unless a satisfactory arrangement can be reached, this Department may be forced to the position of advising the departments and establishments that it will be necessary after July 1, 1937, to include in vouchers submitted to this Department for payment the symbols and titles of the appropriations as carried in the official accounts of the United States Treasury Department and included in Treasury warrants. In this connection, I think it advisable for me to advise you that I now have under consideration the setting up on the books of the Treasury as separate appropriations all appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles, effective July 1, 1937. If your office has any suggestions with respect to the matter, I should be glad if you will advise me.

"I regret that it is necessary for me to take the position indicated in this letter, but in view of the attitude that the General Accounting Office has assumed concerning this matter, I see no alternative, since I believe it is my responsibility to discharge the duties imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by law.

"The present practice of the Chief Disbursing Officer in rendering accounts to the General Accounting Office in accordance with the manner in which funds are advanced to him on Treasury warrants, appears to be in conformity with law. It will be necessary, therefore, that further consideration be given to the request contained in your letter, since it is doubtful whether any change can be made until the difficulties between the Treasury and the General Accounting Office, which were caused by the issuance of Regulations No. 84, can be worked out."

I appreciate the frank statement of your position in this matter and am mindful of the cause thereof.

As you know, General Regulations No. 84 of June 15, 1936, were issued by the former Comptroller General. I had nothing to do with the issuance of said regulations or with the devising of the system of symbols prescribed therein and, hence, am not responsible therefor. It is much to be regretted that there was not followed in that instance the same procedure which was followed in connection with the prescribing by the Comptroller General (General Regulations No. 44 of June 1, 1925, and General Regulations No. 67 of June 27, 1928) of the system of symbols theretofore in use, and I may say that I have no doubt the former Comptroller General in issuing General Regulations No. 84 assumed that such procedure had been followed.

I agree with the view expressed in your letter, supra, to the effect that the provisions of Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, 42 Stat. 25, do not authorize this office to assume or to interfere with the duties imposed upon the Treasury Department under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act of July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 208, and I fully recognize the distinction between the accounts referred to in said Section 10 and the administrative accounting referred to in Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. If there exists at the present time any instance of what appears to be an attempt on the part of this office to assume or to interfere with duties imposed by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, I shall be pleased to have such specific instances brought to my personal attention for correction.

I assume it would not be seriously questioned that the duty of prescribing "the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts, except those relating to the postal revenues and expenditures therefrom", which was imposed upon the Comptroller of the Treasury by Section 5 of the act of July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 206, is, pursuant to the provisions of Section 304 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, now "vested in and imposed upon" this office, and that such duty is to be "exercised without direction from any other officer." However, in the performance of that duty and the duties imposed upon this office under Sections 305 and 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, and all other duties imposed upon this office, it is my earnest desire that there be recognized the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the public moneys.

I fully appreciate the fact that there is such a connection between the duties imposed upon the Treasury Department in the matter of issuing warrants and of keeping accounts of receipts and expenditures of public moneys and the duties imposed by law upon this office as to require hearty cooperation to the end that the duties of each establishment may be performed as expeditiously and economically as possible without imposing any undue burden or inconvenience on the other.

The primary object in prescribing the change in the system of symbolizing was to provide for the keeping and rendering of accounts

in such a way that there could be an expeditious audit of expenditures with a view to ascertaining whether the limitations prescribed in the various appropriation acts are being properly observed. I assume it will be conceded that such an audit should be made; and, since it had not theretofore been made, the adoption of any procedure to take care of it would necessarily involve some additional work and expense. The use of the system of symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84 is believed to be the most expeditious and economical means of taking care of the situation. Consequently, it is sincerely hoped that you may overlook any lack of cooperation on the part of this office in the devising or prescribing of the system - an occurrence for which I was not responsible and which, as hereinbefore stated, is regrettable - and adopt said system in lieu of the system theretofore prescribed by the Comptroller General, if and to the extent that its adoption is possible without undue interference with the duties or responsibilities imposed by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

While there may be no law authorizing this office to prescribe symbols to be used on warrants or in the accounts required by Section 10 of the act of July 31, 1894, to be kept under your direction, and no law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe symbols to be used in connection with accounting forms or systems which this office is authorized by law to prescribe, it is obvious that it will facilitate the work of both establishments if the same system of

symbols can be used for both purposes. In so far as I am concerned, it is immaterial who devises the system so long as it will meet the needs of both offices. The old system does not meet the present needs of this office in that it does not provide a proper means of indicating the limitations. If the system prescribed under General Regulations No. 84 fails in any respect to meet the requirements of your office, I shall be pleased to adopt any changes you may suggest that will make the system workable in both offices.

You suggest the possibility of carrying each limitation as a separate appropriation with its separate title and symbol. This probably would meet the auditing requirements of this office but it is believed the work and expense incident thereto, - not only in this office and in the Treasury Department, but also in the various administrative offices, - would be largely in excess of the work and expense incident to the accomplishment of the same purpose by the adoption and use by both offices of the same system of symbolizing. Consequently, I trust that you will give further consideration to my request of April 24, 1937. And if you will call to my attention at any time any specific instance of difficulties between this office and the Treasury Department which any action of mine might solve, or of any lack of cooperation on the part of this office, I assure you the matter will receive my prompt and careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. N. Elliott

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

Office of the Secretary

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

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July 7, 1937.

My dear Judge Elliott:

I have your letter of June 17, 1937, (A-51607), in reply to my letter of June 14, relative to the use of the appropriation symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84.

You state that the primary object in prescribing the change in the system of symbolizing appropriation accounts was to provide for the keeping and rendering of accounts in such a way that there could be an expeditious audit of expenditures with a view to ascertaining whether the limitations prescribed in the various appropriation acts are being properly observed.

The Department concurs in your view that the audit of expenditures should be made in such a manner as to see that all limitations in appropriation acts are observed. It is to be noted, however, that the limitations to which you refer (as distinguished from appropriations) are taken care of in appropriation symbols by means of a decimal suffix and, therefore, the audit of limitations would not of itself have necessitated an entirely new system of appropriation symbols. In any event, while a system of symbolizing may be necessary for facilitating the audit of expenditures, this Department does not agree that such purpose is, or should be, the primary object of a system of numerical symbols.

In my previous letters your attention was directed to the fact that under existing law it is this Department's responsibility, not only to issue all warrants on the United States Treasury, but also to maintain the public accounts and to make financial reports

and statements relating to the revenues and expenditures of the Government. The regular financial reports and statements of the Treasury are made through the medium of the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury; the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the annual Combined Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, which is submitted to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session pursuant to specific requirement of law. In addition, the Treasury compiles many other financial statements from time to time in connection with the conduct of its daily affairs. While it may be true that numerical symbols serve a purpose in the audit of expenditures, clearly this is not their primary object. Their primary object is, or should be, to facilitate the posting and classification of accounts relating to revenues and expenditures, and the preparation of financial statements therefrom for the purpose of financial management. The system of symbols prescribed in General Regulations No. 84, does not meet the Treasury's requirements in these respects.

There are a number of reasons why the Treasury is vitally interested in the procedure to be followed for symbolizing the revenue appropriation and expenditure accounts of the Government. First, because under specific provision of law the official accounts relating to revenues, appropriations, and expenditures appertaining to all departments and establishments of the Government (except postal) are maintained upon the books of the Treasury. Secondly, because as the volume of business of the Government increases, the need for using numerical symbols for posting accounts and classifying receipts and expenditures in financial statements through the use of mechanical equipment becomes increasingly important.

The system of symbolizing accounts eventually to be adopted for use by this Department must make provision for needed improvements in the present system of accounting in the Treasury Department. Among other things, these improvements must provide for closer coordination of the accounting work of the Division of Disbursement, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and related activities. It must meet the need for expeditious posting and proving of thousands of items which are cleared by these respective agencies daily, and the prompt classification of the results in the financial statements of the United States Treasury. It must take into consideration the type of accounting machinery available to take care of the large volume of checks, certificates of deposit, etc., which must be handled by the Treasury daily without interruption. It must take into consideration the fact that the prompt dispatch of the daily business of the Treasury requires that hundreds of clerks - many in low grades - must be trained in following established routine; and this routine cannot be upset overnight without injurious results.

Maximum efficiency requires more expeditious designation of new symbols to take care of new accounts or classifications than is possible under a procedure which would require formal advance approval of the General Accounting Office in each particular instance. In former years the designation of new appropriation symbols and titles was a comparatively simple matter (as it should be) through close telephonic communication and cooperation between the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department and the Bookkeeping Division of the General Accounting Office; but since the General Accounting Office has assumed that the prescribing of appropriation

symbols is one of its functions, there have not only been unnecessary delays in the issuance and clearance of Treasury warrants, but the whole procedure has become more expensive than it need be.

In the Department's letter of June 14, you were advised that the Treasury has had under consideration the setting up on its books, as separate appropriations, certain appropriations which heretofore have been combined, for administrative convenience, under single appropriation titles. Your reply indicates that you are under the misapprehension that the Department had reference to so-called limitations under appropriations, and you suggest that the purpose could be accomplished by using the system of symbolization prescribed in Regulations No. 84. The department, in its letter of June 14 did not have reference to limitations under appropriations but rather to the separate and distinct appropriations heretofore combined under single titles. It is not understood how the system of symbols prescribed in Regulations No. 84, would enable the Treasury Department to discharge its own responsibility with respect to the keeping of an account under each separate head of appropriation and of reporting the expenditures thereunder to the Congress pursuant to Section 15 of the Act of July 31, 1894. However, in view of the long-standing practice and the proximity of the beginning of the new fiscal year, I have determined to hold in abeyance the setting up of the additional accounts until the beginning of the fiscal year 1939. This will afford the Department ample opportunity to confer with the Bureau of the Budget, and House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and the interested administrative agencies before the changes are effected. I should also be glad to have the Department's representatives confer with the General Accounting Office should you consider such action advisable.

May I suggest for your consideration the rescinding of General Regulations No. 84, as of July 1, 1937, with the understanding that during the fiscal year 1938 the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office will devise and jointly prescribe a system of symbolization, for installation on July 1, 1938.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. N. Elliott,
Acting Comptroller General
of the United States.

spirits could have been manufactured daily, or, in other words, the fraud on the Federal revenue in dollars in the New Jersey operations might have been twice that of Kentucky.

There is a direct relationship between the enforcement problem of the Unit and the type of State liquor control exercised in a given State, due not only to the differential of prices existing under the various systems, but the number of sales outlets.

The nontax-paid liquor traffic is primarily a police problem. At the present time there is but one investigator to approximately 80,000 of the population, and Mr. Berkshire pointed out that the Unit cannot hope to police the United States effectively without assistance from the States in enforcing their State liquor control laws.

In some States the Federal Government receives splendid co-operation, but most States have made no provision for an effective enforcement organization, and in many instances, local officials have been inactive with the result that the Federal Government has been forced to assume almost full responsibility.

Summing it up, Mr. Berkshire said, "The figures simply indicate that the Unit has substantially reduced violations in all but the fourteen Southern States and has made considerable progress in that area."

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A. G.D.
T.E.W.

Comparative enforcement statistics for the first eleven months of 1936 and 1937 are shown below:

	1936	1937
Illicit stil seizures.....	15,119	11,299
Mash seizures (gallons).....	12,279,779	8,078,385
Persons arrested.....	28,574	23,688
Persons indicted.....	23,433	20,486
Persons convicted.....	18,272	17,067
Total sentences (days).....	3,293,205	3,028,850
Average sentences (days).....	304	296
Total fines.....	$3,141,113	$2,372,149
Average fines.....	$ 392	$ 365

Violations have been reduced in every State in the Union, except the 14 southern states considered as a whole, namely: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas.

Illicit distillery seizures in the fiscal year 1937, exclusive of the Southern States, were reduced by 34.5 percent, compared with the fiscal year 1935. Mash seizures were reduced from 12,715,737 gallons to 4,717,116 gallons, or 62.2 percent in the same comparative period. While there was an increase in still seizures in the fourteen Southern States, the number of gallons of mash seized in these States decreased by 11.7 percent.

The fact that more stills were seized in the South does not necessarily indicate that more illicit liquor is produced in that area, Alcohol Tax Unit officials pointed out. For example, in the last fiscal year 675 stills were seized in Kentucky, compared with 49 in New Jersey. While there were thirteen times as many stills seized in Kentucky as in New Jersey, those of the Northern State were so much larger in producing capacity that nearly twice the volume of illicit

FOR RELEASE; AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS;
Thursday, January 13, 1938. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

Press Service
No. 12-11

For The Press

Bureau of Internal Revenue

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Calculations indicate that the tax collections on distilled spirits for the twelve-month period will have exceed~~ed~~ those of 1936 by approximately 23½ per cent, while the gain in fermented malt liquor collections will be 13 per cent, tobacco 10 per cent, and admissions 14 per cent.

On a dollars-and-cents basis Government income from distilled spirits showed a greater proportionate gain in the past [redacted] year than the revenue derived from beer, tobacco, and admissions. There has been no production whatsoever of illicit beer as distinguished from spirits, and "this variance in percentages," Mr. Berkshire explained, "is not because the American public is consuming more liquor, but because it is consuming more taxpaid liquor and less bootleg."

Enforcement officials of the Unit said that, although the Government is still being defrauded of a large volume of tax through the production of illicit liquor, with a corresponding heavy loss in business to the legitimate industry, the trend since repeal definitely shows that the bootlegger is being shaken gradually but steadily from a position that once went far to finance activities of the underworld.

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UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
Highest Total Sales in each Post Office Class

POSSESSIONS

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
ALASKA				
Juneau	$ 43,443.75	$ 543.75	$ 43,987.50	2nd class
Nome	16,775.00		16,775.00	3rd class
Kanakanak		2,250.00	2,250.00	4th class
HAWAII				
Honolulu	314,356.25	15,262.50	329,618.75	1st class
Lihue	13,237.50		13,237.50	2nd class
Captain Cook		8,475.00	8,475.00	3rd class
Kalaupapa		1,125.00	1,125.00	4th class
PUERTO RICO				
San Juan	89,531.25	1,668.75	91,200.00	1st class
Guayama	10,762.50		10,762.50	2nd class
Utuado	1,256.25	7,500.00	8,756.25	3rd class
Patillas	2,400.00		2,400.00	4th class
VIRGIN ISLANDS				
St. Thomas	3,862.50		3,862.50	2nd class
Frederiksted		93.75	93.75	3rd class
Charlotte Amalie	2,081.25		2,081.25	4th class

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
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	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
TEXAS				
Dallas	$ 2,047,912.50	$ 270,237.50	$ 2,318,150.00	1st class
Conroe	140,200.00		140,200.00	2nd class
Hubbard	5,062.50	33,000.00	38,062.50	3rd class
Plemons		58,500.00	58,500.00	4th class
UTAH				
Salt Lake City	720,575.00	49,743.75	770,318.75	1st class
Price	46,068.75		46,068.75	2nd class
Milford	13,181.25		13,181.25	3rd class
Scofield		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
VERMONT				
Rutland	133,406.25	105,187.50	238,593.75	1st class
Fair Haven	100,556.25	2,250.00	102,806.25	2nd class
Manchester Center	600.00	7,875.00	8,475.00	3rd class
Hartford	4,050.00	131.25	4,181.25	4th class
VIRGINIA				
Richmond	983,206.25	127,575.00	1,110,781.25	1st class
Crewe	56,306.25	8,250.00	64,556.25	2nd class
Parksley	42,375.00		42,375.00	3rd class
Odd		31,875.00	31,875.00	4th class
WASHINGTON				
Seattle	3,110,793.75	65,193.76	3,175,987.50	1st class
Centralia	63,731.25		63,731.25	2nd class
Concrete	21,750.00	7,537.50	29,287.50	3rd class
Thornton		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
WEST VIRGINIA				
Charleston	378,356.25	5,418.75	383,775.00	1st class
Spencer	271,500.00	487.50	271,987.50	2nd class
Harrisville	27,037.50		27,037.50	3rd class
Pickens	7,743.75	750.00	8,493.75	4th class
WISCONSIN				
Milwaukee	6,571,781.25	158,868.75	6,730,650.00	1st class
Monroe	104,662.50	75.00	104,737.50	2nd class
Baldwin	45,750.00	18.75	45,768.75	3rd class
Stoddard		15,112.50	15,112.50	4th class
WYOMING				
Cheyenne	266,006.25	6,937.50	272,943.75	1st class
Douglas	115,925.00	650.00	116,575.00	2nd class
Hanna	9,093.75	750.00	9,843.75	3rd class
Farson		3,750.00	3,750.00	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
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	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
NORTH CAROLINA				
Charlotte	$ 457,368.75	$ 50,693.75	$ 508,062.50	1st class
Albemarle	73,968.75	468.75	74,437.50	2nd class
Littleton	31,893.75	2,550.00	34,443.75	3rd class
Letitia		10,500.00	10,500.00	4th class
NORTH DAKOTA				
Fargo	434,100.00	7,631.25	441,731.25	1st class
Grafton	87,818.75	112.50	87,931.25	2nd class
Michigan	11,981,25	37,875.00	49,856.25	3rd class
Whitman		10,012.50	10,012.50	4th class
OHIO				
Cleveland	5,241,431.25	912,506.25	6,153,937.50	1st class
Van Wert	129,056.25	131.25	129,187.50	2nd class
New Vienna	43,031.25	1,106.25	44,137.50	3rd class
Miamitown		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
OKLAHOMA				
Tulsa	1,280,856.25	32,062.50	1,313,918.75	1st class
Miami	146,981.25	1,500.00	148,481.25	2nd class
Billings	49,650.00	2,268.75	51,918.75	3rd class
Paoli		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
OREGON				
Portland	2,712,406.25	43,950.00	2,756,356.25	1st class
Grants Pass	110,493.75	15,150.00	125,643.75	2nd class
Tigard	24,656.25		24,656.25	3rd class
Seneca		5,925.00	5,925.00	4th class
PENNSYLVANIA				
Philadelphia	6,143,718.75	1,457,606.25	7,601,325.00	1st class
New Brighton	165,343.75	525.00	165,868.75	2nd class
Albion	41,681.25		41,681.25	3rd class
Danielsville		20,250.00	20,250.00	4th class
RHODE ISLAND				
Providence	616,575.00	236,006.25	852,581.25	1st class
Wakefield	21,900.00	75.00	21,975.00	2nd class
Slatersville	9,000.00		9,000.00	3rd class
Carolina		300.00	300.00	4th class
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Columbia	319,668.75	32,006.25	351,675.00	1st class
Orangeburg	74,650.00	8,775.00	83,425.00	2nd class
Estill	18,412.50	11,250.00	29,662.50	3rd class
Gaffney	5,043.75	9,000.00	14,043.75	4th class
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Sioux Falls	335,962.50	21,593.75	357,556.25	1st class
Lead	97,087.50	3,243.75	100,331.25	2nd class
Edgemont	30,693.75	6,112.50	36,806.25	3rd class
Cottonwood	6,843.75	1,687.50	8,531.25	4th class
TENNESSEE				
Memphis	1,402,406.25	57,175.00	1,459,581.25	1st class
Maryville	56,418.75	787.50	57,206.25	2nd class
Manchester	26,962.50	6,168.75	33,131.25	3rd class
Dukedom		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class

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	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
MINNESOTA				
Minneapolis	$ 7,092,550.00	$ 897,768.75	$ 7,990,318.75	1st class
Little Falls	108,587.50	750.00	109,337.50	2nd class
Clara City	7,968.75	31,406.25	39,375.00	3rd class
Dennison		15,862.50	15,862.50	4th class
MISSISSIPPI				
Jackson	511,550.00	10,593.75	522,143.75	1st class
Corinth	118,443.75	637.50	119,081.25	2nd class
Iuka	43,200.00	375.00	43,575.00	3rd class
Tomnolen		6,000.00	6,000.00	4th class
MISSOURI				
Saint Louis	5,977,750.00	521,275.00	6,499,025.00	1st class
Trenton	112,675.00	1,537.50	114,212.50	2nd class
Fairfax	36,375.00	750.00	37,125.00	3rd class
Centerview		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
MONTANA				
Butte	571,487.50	6,112.50	577,600.00	1st class
Livingston	160,537.50	9,037.50	169,575.00	2nd class
Hysham	4,912.50	37,500.00	42,412.50	3rd class
Poplar	14,475.00		14,475.00	4th class
NEBRASKA				
Omaha	2,816,000.00	109,843.75	2,925,843.75	1st class
Seward	192,362.50		192,362.50	2nd class
Osceola	63,487.50	2,250.00	65,737.50	3rd class
Weston	3,487.50	7,500.00	10,987.50	4th class
NEVADA				
Reno	177,356.25	10,612.50	187,968.75	1st class
Tonopah	43,537.50	75.00	43,612.50	2nd class
McGill	12,956.25	450.00	13,406.25	3rd class
Elgin		6,000.00	6,000.00	4th class
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Portsmouth	130,106.25	16,387.50	146,493.75	1st class
Berlin	47,631.25	6,300.00	53,931.25	2nd class
Hancock		7,500.00	7,500.00	3rd class
Merrimack		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
NEW JERSEY				
Newark	1,573,993.75	175,600.00	1,749,593.75	1st class
Millville	54,375.00	8,137.50	62,512.50	2nd class
Clementon	15,543.75	3,787.50	19,331.25	3rd class
Lake Como		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque	403,256.25	11,512.50	414,768.75	1st class
Gallup	64,218.75	8,625.00	72,843.75	2nd class
Espanola	14,437.50		14,437.50	3rd class
Encino		4,556.25	4,556.25	4th class
NEW YORK				
New York City	17,970,400.00	5,646,725.00	23,617,125.00	1st class
Fredonia	71,731.25	23,700.00	95,431.25	2nd class
Edmeston	48,112.50		48,112.50	3rd class
Towners	20,025.00		20,025.00	4th class

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ILLINOIS				
Chicago	$ 22,636,062.50	$ 2,941,137.50	$ 25,577,200.00	1st class
Berwyn	120,300.00	22,162.50	142,462.50	2nd class
Thawville	44,793.75		44,793.75	3rd class
Albany	20,268.75	7,500.00	27,768.75	4th class
INDIANA				
Indianapolis	2,851,650.00	229,475.00	3,081,125.00	1st class
Columbia City	119,437.50	900.00	120,337.50	2nd class
Remington	28,912.50	23,887.50	52,800.00	3rd class
Bippus		24,000.00	24,000.00	4th class
IOWA				
Des Moines	2,222,031.25	31,931.25	2,253,962.50	1st class
Osage	178,800.00	1,800.00	180,600.00	2nd class
Nora Springs	59,725.00		59,725.00	3rd class
Fairfax		20,550.00	20,550.00	4th class
KANSAS				
Wichita	1,425,081.25	34,737.50	1,459,818.75	1st class
Larned	148,143.75	412.50	148,556.25	2nd class
Holyrood	52,275.00	37.50	52,312.50	3rd class
Moscow		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
KENTUCKY				
Louisville	1,896,462.50	133,893.75	2,030,356.25	1st class
Mount Sterling	152,700.00		152,700.00	2nd class
Horse Cave	48,787.50		48,787.50	3rd class
Union		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
LOUISIANA				
New Orleans	1,620,806.25	298,987.50	1,919,793.75	1st class
Homer	97,050.00	1,725.00	98,775.00	2nd class
Urania	26,625.00		26,625.00	3rd class
Larose		5,250.00	5,250.00	4th class
MAINE				
Portland	325,218.75	27,131.25	352,350.00	1st class
Belfast	82,368.75	581.25	82,950.00	2nd class
Gorham	19,556.25		19,556.25	3rd class
East Sebago		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
MARYLAND				
Baltimore	3,162,143.75	429,462.50	3,591,606.25	1st class
Chestertown	22,856.25	16,818.75	39,675.00	2nd class
Union Bridge	32,156.25		32,156.25	3rd class
Chesapeake Beach	4,893.75	7,650.00	12,543.75	4th class
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston	4,397,643.75	1,795,100.00	6,192,743.75	1st class
Concord	81,600.00	3,000.00	84,600.00	2nd class
Rutland Heights	5,643.75	11,793.75	17,437.50	3rd class
Marshfield Hills		8,343.75	8,343.75	4th class
MICHIGAN				
Detroit	7,137,375.00	1,014,362.50	8,151,737.50	1st class
Greenville	245,206.25	2,175.00	247,381.25	2nd class
Cass City	53,925.00	1,500.00	55,425.00	3rd class
Au Gres	4,481.25	16,500.00	20,981.25	4th class

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ALABAMA				
Birmingham	$1,045,812.50	$ 41,231.25	$ 1,087,043.75	1st class
Scottsboro	66,131.25	12,300.00	78,431.25	2nd class
Centerville	34,575.00	1,462.50	36,037.50	3rd class
Faunsdale		11,250.00	11,250.00	4th class
ARIZONA				
Phoenix	391,687.50	35,100.00	426,787.50	1st class
Prescott	59,900.00	34,387.50	94,287.50	2nd class
Somerton	18,075.00		18,075.00	3rd class
Chin Lee		7,575.00	7,575.00	4th class
ARKANSAS				
Little Rock	434,675.00	14,643.75	449,318.75	1st class
Forrest City	89,793.75	3,675.00	93,468.75	2nd class
McCrory	38,756.25	375.00	39,131.25	3rd class
Weldon		9,000.00	9,000.00	4th class
CALIFORNIA				
Los Angeles	6,099,825.00	581,368.75	6,681,193.75	1st class
Chico	45,568.75	7,912.50	53,481.25	2nd class
Los Altos	17,625.00	6,693.75	24,318.75	3rd class
Newport Beach	8,681.25	750.00	9,431.25	4th class
COLORADO				
Denver	3,864,275.00	122,818.75	3,987,093.75	1st class
Canon City	87,318.75	356.25	87,675.00	2nd class
Hugo	18,656.25	15,000.00	33,656.25	3rd class
Baldwin		9,750.00	9,750.00	4th class
CONNECTICUT				
New Haven	342,956.25	244,387.50	587,343.75	1st class
Putnam	41,268.75	4,237.50	45,506.25	2nd class
Suffield	22,950.00		22,950.00	3rd class
West Mystic		3,000.00	3,000.00	4th class
DELAWARE				
Wilmington	186,981.25	47,250.00	234,231.25	1st class
Milford	30,656.25	13.75	30,675.00	2nd class
Millsboro	17,531.25		17,531.25	3rd class
Bethel		3,750.00	3,750.00	4th class
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Washington	4,594,175.00	1,634,975.00	6,229,150.00	1st class
FLORIDA				
Miami	732,587.50	111,312.50	843,600.00	1st class
Sanford	55,612.50	24,000.00	79,612.50	2nd class
Bonifay	23,793.75		23,793.75	3rd class
Oakland		8,250.00	8,250.00	4th class
GEORGIA				
Atlanta	1,020,050.00	174,543.75	1,194,593.75	1st class
Americus	102,618.75	6,018.75	108,637.50	2nd class
Comer	37.50	39,000.00	39,037.50	3rd class
Milner		25,500.00	25,500.00	4th class
IDAHO				
Boise	192,937.50	9,975.00	202,912.50	1st class
Saint Maries	88,481.25	2,175.00	90,656.25	2nd class
Potlach	18,750.00	8,737.50	27,487.50	3rd class
Headquarters	4,668.75		4,668.75	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS CASH SALES
From September 1, 1936, through August 31, 1937.

AVERAGE DAILY CASH SALES - $1,576,110.12
AVERAGE PER CAPITA SALES FOR THE NATION - $3.81

First 10 Post Offices in each class, ranked by Total Sales

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	Rank
First Class Post Offices				
Chicago, Ill.	$22,636,062.50	$2,941,137.50	$25,577,200.00	1
New York City, N.Y.	17,970,400.00	5,646,725.00	23,617,125.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	7,137,375.00	1,014,362.50	8,151,737.50	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	7,092,550.00	897,768.75	7,990,318.75	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	6,143,718.75	1,457,606.25	7,601,325.00	5
Milwaukee, Wis.	6,571,781.25	158,868.75	6,730,650.00	6
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,099,825.00	581,368.75	6,681,193.75	7
Saint Louis, Mo.	5,977,750.00	521,275.00	6,499,025.00	8
Washington, D.C.	4,594,175.00	1,634,975.00	6,229,150.00	9
Boston, Mass.	4,397,643.75	1,795,100.00	6,192,743.75	10
Second Class Post Offices				
Spencer, W. Va.	271,500.00	487.50	271,987.50	1
Greenville, Mich.	245,206.25	2,175.00	247,381.25	2
Seward, Nebr.	192,362.50		192,362.50	3
Osage, Iowa	178,800.00	1,800.00	180,600.00	4
Livingston, Mont.	160,537.50	9,037.50	169,575.00	5
New Brighton, Pa.	165,343.75	525.00	165,868.75	6
Mount Sterling, Ky.	152,700.00		152,700.00	7
Larned, Kans.	148,143.75	412.50	148,556.25	8
Miami, Okla.	146,981.25	1,500.00	148,481.25	9
Berwyn, Ill.	120,300.00	22,162.50	142,462.50	10
Third Class Post Offices				
Osceola, Nebr.	63,487.50	2,250.00	65,737.50	1
Nora Springs, Iowa	59,725.00		59,725.00	2
Cass City, Mich.	53,925.00	1,500.00	55,425.00	3
Remington, Ind.	28,912.50	23,887.50	52,800.00	4
Holyrood, Kans.	52,275.00	37.50	52,312.50	5
Billings, Okla.	49,650.00	2,268.75	51,918.75	6
Michigan, N. Dak.	11,981.25	37,875.00	49,856.25	7
Horse Cave, Ky.	48,787.50		48,787.50	8
Edmeston, N.Y.	48,112.50		48,112.50	9
Baldwin, Wis.	45,750.00	18.75	45,768.75	10
Fourth Class Post Offices				
Plemons, Texas		58,500.00	58,500.00	1
Odd, Va.		31,875.00	31,875.00	2
Albany, Ill.	20,268.75	7,500.00	27,768.75	3
Milner, Ga.		25,500.00	25,500.00	4
Bippus, Ind.		24,000.00	24,000.00	5
Au Gres, Mich.	4,481.25	16,500.00	20,981.25	6
Fairfax, Iowa		20,550.00	20,550.00	7
Danielsville, Pa.		20,250.00	20,250.00	8
Towners, N.Y.	20,025.00		20,025.00	9
Dennison, Minn.		15,862.50	15,862.50	10

Source: Weekly Reports from Postmaster, Weekly Reports from Federal Reserve Banks, Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930, Rand McNally Commercial Atlas 1937.

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

$2,101,500, for each business day for the first year these records were kept.

The attached tabulations show for this period of one year the cash sales of the first ten ranking cities, towns and villages of the first, second, third and fourth class post offices, which led the nation in their respective classes in the sale of Savings Bonds for this period.

Likewise, there is shown for the same period the first, second, third and fourth class offices in each state in accord with the total cash amount of bonds respectively sold.

Direct-by-mail and post office salesfrom Chicago, Illinois, give that city the lead for the Nation and for the first class post offices. Chicago's cash sale for the period was $25,577,200.

Spencer, West Virginia, leads the second class post offices, with a cash sale of $271,987.50. Osceola, Nebraska, leads all third class post offices, having a cash sale of $65,737.50.

The fourth class post offices, of which there are more than 34,000 throughout the United States, are led by Plemons, Texas. This town of less than 100 people had the extraordinary cash sale of $58,500.

Approximately 16,000 post offices throughout the country are authorized to sell United States Savings Bonds. Regional reports as to annual sales at each of these offices and mail order sales originating in their respective territories are being prepared, and as completed will be forwarded to the postmasters concerned. This distribution will be completed, it is estimated, within the next two months.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Press Service
No 12-17

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 17, 1938.
1/17/38.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that a record for one day's sale of United States Savings Bonds was set on Monday, January 10, of this year, when $10,029,780, maturity value, of these bonds were reported sold on this single day. Sales by post offices throughout the country on that day represented $9,025,360, maturity value of bonds, and direct-by-mail orders were received in Washington for Savings Bonds of a maturity value of $1,400,020.

The total maturity value sale of Savings Bonds to the close of business December 31, 1937, amounted to $1,367,935,000. This total was purchased by more than 1,200,000 investors, and represents an average sale for each business day since March 1, 1935, when these bonds were first sold, of $1,577,800.

The sale of Savings Bonds for the calendar year 1937 was 34.6 per cent greater than for 1936, and the year 1936 exceeded the ten-months sale of these bonds in 1935 by 82 per cent.

The total maturity value sale for the calendar year just closed amounted to $635,419,200, with approximately 490,000 purchasers, and an average sale for each business day for the year 1937 of $2,090,200.

Detailed analysis of the daily sale at each of the post offices throughout the country authorized to sell Savings Bonds was begun on September 1, 1936, and for the year ending August 31, 1937, showed that there was a maturity value sale of $636,748,500, or an average sale of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 17, 1938.
1/14/38.

Press Service
No. 12-12.

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UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS CASH SALES
From September 1, 1936, through August 31, 1937.

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AVERAGE PER CAPITA SALES FOR THE NATION - $3.81

First 10 Post Offices in each class, ranked by Total Sales

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	Rank
First Class Post Offices				
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New York City, N.Y.	17,970,400.00	5,646,725.00	23,617,125.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	7,137,375.00	1,014,362.50	8,151,737.50	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	7,092,550.00	897,768.75	7,990,318.75	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	6,143,718.75	1,457,606.25	7,601,325.00	5
Milwaukee, Wis.	6,571,781.25	158,868.75	6,730,650.00	6
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,099,825.00	581,368.75	6,681,193.75	7
Saint Louis, Mo.	5,977,750.00	521,275.00	6,499,025.00	8
Washington, D.C.	4,594,175.00	1,634,975.00	6,229,150.00	9
Boston, Mass.	4,397,643.75	1,795,100.00	6,192,743.75	10
Second Class Post Offices				
Spencer, W. Va.	271,500.00	487.50	271,987.50	1
Greenville, Mich.	245,206.25	2,175.00	247,381.25	2
Seward, Nebr.	192,362.50		192,362.50	3
Osage, Iowa	178,800.00	1,800.00	180,600.00	4
Livingston, Mont.	160,537.50	9,037.50	169,575.00	5
New Brighton, Pa.	165,343.75	525.00	165,868.75	6
Mount Sterling, Ky.	152,700.00		152,700.00	7
Larned, Kans.	148,143.75	412.50	148,556.25	8
Miami, Okla.	146,981.25	1,500.00	148,481.25	9
Berwyn, Ill.	120,300.00	22,162.50	142,462.50	10
Third Class Post Offices				
Osceola, Nebr.	63,487.50	2,250.00	65,737.50	1
Nora Springs, Iowa	59,725.00		59,725.00	2
Cass City, Mich.	53,925.00	1,500.00	55,425.00	3
Remington, Ind.	28,912.50	23,887.50	52,800.00	4
Holyrood, Kans.	52,275.00	37.50	52,312.50	5
Billings, Okla.	49,650.00	2,268.75	51,918.75	6
Michigan, N. Dak.	11,981.25	37,875.00	49,856.25	7
Horse Cave, Ky.	48,787.50		48,787.50	8
Edmeston, N.Y.	48,112.50		48,112.50	9
Baldwin, Wis.	45,750.00	18.75	45,768.75	10
Fourth Class Post Offices				
Plemons, Texas		58,500.00	58,500.00	1
Odd, Va.		31,875.00	31,875.00	2
Albany, Ill.	20,268.75	7,500.00	27,768.75	3
Milner, Ga.		25,500.00	25,500.00	4
Bippus, Ind.		24,000.00	24,000.00	5
Au Gres, Mich.	4,481.25	16,500.00	20,981.25	6
Fairfax, Iowa		20,550.00	20,550.00	7
Danielsville, Pa.		20,250.00	20,250.00	8
Towners, N.Y.	20,025.00		20,025.00	9
Dennison, Minn.		15,862.50	15,862.50	10

Source: Weekly Reports from Postmaster, Weekly Reports from Federal Reserve Banks, Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930, Rand McNally Commercial Atlas 1937.

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
Highest Total Sales in each Post Office Class

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
ALABAMA				
Birmingham	$1,045,812.50	$ 41,231.25	$ 1,087,043.75	1st class
Scottsboro	66,131.25	12,300.00	78,431.25	2nd class
Centerville	34,575.00	1,462.50	36,037.50	3rd class
Faunsdale		11,250.00	11,250.00	4th class
ARIZONA				
Phoenix	391,687.50	35,100.00	426,787.50	1st class
Prescott	59,900.00	34,387.50	94,287.50	2nd class
Somerton	18,075.00		18,075.00	3rd class
Chin Lee		7,575.00	7,575.00	4th class
ARKANSAS				
Little Rock	434,675.00	14,643.75	449,318.75	1st class
Forrest City	89,793.75	3,675.00	93,468.75	2nd class
McCrory	38,756.25	375.00	39,131.25	3rd class
Weldon		9,000.00	9,000.00	4th class
CALIFORNIA				
Los Angeles	6,099,825.00	581,368.75	6,681,193.75	1st class
Chico	45,568.75	7,912.50	53,481.25	2nd class
Los Altos	17,625.00	6,693.75	24,318.75	3rd class
Newport Beach	8,681.25	750.00	9,431.25	4th class
COLORADO				
Denver	3,864,275.00	122,818.75	3,987,093.75	1st class
Canon City	87,318.75	356.25	87,675.00	2nd class
Hugo	18,656.25	15,000.00	33,656.25	3rd class
Baldwin		9,750.00	9,750.00	4th class
CONNECTICUT				
New Haven	342,956.25	244,387.50	587,343.75	1st class
Putnam	41,268.75	4,237.50	45,506.25	2nd class
Suffield	22,950.00		22,950.00	3rd class
West Mystic		3,000.00	3,000.00	4th class
DELAWARE				
Wilmington	186,981.25	47,250.00	234,231.25	1st class
Milford	30,656.25	13.75	30,675.00	2nd class
Millsboro	17,531.25		17,531.25	3rd class
Bethel		3,750.00	3,750.00	4th class
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Washington	4,594,175.00	1,634,975.00	6,229,150.00	1st class
FLORIDA				
Miami	732,587.50	111,312.50	843,600.00	1st class
Sanford	55,612.50	24,000.00	79,612.50	2nd class
Bonifay	23,793.75		23,793.75	3rd class
Oakland		8,250.00	8,250.00	4th class
GEORGIA				
Atlanta	1,020,050.00	174,543.75	1,194,593.75	1st class
Americus	102,618.75	6,018.75	108,637.50	2nd class
Comer	37.50	39,000.00	39,037.50	3rd class
Milner		25,500.00	25,500.00	4th class
IDAHO				
Boise	192,937.50	9,975.00	202,912.50	1st class
Saint Maries	88,481.25	2,175.00	90,656.25	2nd class
Potlach	18,750.00	8,737.50	27,487.50	3rd class
Headquarters	4,668.75		4,668.75	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
Highest Total Sales in each Post Office Class

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
ILLINOIS				
Chicago	$ 22,636,062.50	$ 2,941,137.50	$ 25,577,200.00	1st class
Berwyn	120,300.00	22,162.50	142,462.50	2nd class
Thawville	44,793.75		44,793.75	3rd class
Albany	20,268.75	7,500.00	27,768.75	4th class
INDIANA				
Indianapolis	2,851,650.00	229,475.00	3,081,125.00	1st class
Columbia City	119,437.50	900.00	120,337.50	2nd class
Remington	28,912.50	23,887.50	52,800.00	3rd class
Bippus		24,000.00	24,000.00	4th class
IOWA				
Des Moines	2,222,031.25	31,931.25	2,253,962.50	1st class
Osage	178,800.00	1,800.00	180,600.00	2nd class
Nora Springs	59,725.00		59,725.00	3rd class
Fairfax		20,550.00	20,550.00	4th class
KANSAS				
Wichita	1,425,081.25	34,737.50	1,459,818.75	1st class
Larned	148,143.75	412.50	148,556.25	2nd class
Holyrood	52,275.00	37.50	52,312.50	3rd class
Moscow		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
KENTUCKY				
Louisville	1,896,462.50	133,893.75	2,030,356.25	1st class
Mount Sterling	152,700.00		152,700.00	2nd class
Horse Cave	48,787.50		48,787.50	3rd class
Union		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
LOUISIANA				
New Orleans	1,620,806.25	298,987.50	1,919,793.75	1st class
Homer	97,050.00	1,725.00	98,775.00	2nd class
Urania	26,625.00		26,625.00	3rd class
Larose		5,250.00	5,250.00	4th class
MAINE				
Portland	325,218.75	27,131.25	352,350.00	1st class
Belfast	82,368.75	581.25	82,950.00	2nd class
Gorham	19,556.25		19,556.25	3rd class
East Sebago		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
MARYLAND				
Baltimore	3,162,143.75	429,462.50	3,591,606.25	1st class
Chestertown	22,856.25	16,818.75	39,675.00	2nd class
Union Bridge	32,156.25		32,156.25	3rd class
Chesapeake Beach	4,893.75	7,650.00	12,543.75	4th class
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston	4,397,643.75	1,795,100.00	6,192,743.75	1st class
Concord	81,600.00	3,000.00	84,600.00	2nd class
Rutland Heights	5,643.75	11,793.75	17,437.50	3rd class
Marshfield Hills		8,343.75	8,343.75	4th class
MICHIGAN				
Detroit	7,137,375.00	1,014,362.50	8,151,737.50	1st class
Greenville	245,206.25	2,175.00	247,381.25	2nd class
Cass City	53,925.00	1,500.00	55,425.00	3rd class
Au Gres	4,481.25	16,500.00	20,981.25	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
Highest Total Sales in each Post Office Class

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
MINNESOTA				
Minneapolis	$ 7,092,550.00	$ 897,768.75	$ 7,990,318.75	1st class
Little Falls	108,587.50	750.00	109,337.50	2nd class
Clara City	7,968.75	31,406.25	39,375.00	3rd class
Dennison		15,862.50	15,862.50	4th class
MISSISSIPPI				
Jackson	511,550.00	10,593.75	522,143.75	1st class
Corinth	118,443.75	637.50	119,081.25	2nd class
Iuka	43,200.00	375.00	43,575.00	3rd class
Tomnolen		6,000.00	6,000.00	4th class
MISSOURI				
Saint Louis	5,977,750.00	521,275.00	6,499,025.00	1st class
Trenton	112,675.00	1,537.50	114,212.50	2nd class
Fairfax	36,375.00	750.00	37,125.00	3rd class
Centerview		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
MONTANA				
Butte	571,487.50	6,112.50	577,600.00	1st class
Livingston	160,537.50	9,037.50	169,575.00	2nd class
Hysham	4,912.50	37,500.00	42,412.50	3rd class
Poplar	14,475.00		14,475.00	4th class
NEBRASKA				
Omaha	2,816,000.00	109,843.75	2,925,843.75	1st class
Seward	192,362.50		192,362.50	2nd class
Osceola	63,487.50	2,250.00	65,737.50	3rd class
Weston	3,487.50	7,500.00	10,987.50	4th class
NEVADA				
Reno	177,356.25	10,612.50	187,968.75	1st class
Tonopah	43,537.50	75.00	43,612.50	2nd class
McGill	12,956.25	450.00	13,406.25	3rd class
Elgin		6,000.00	6,000.00	4th class
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Portsmouth	130,106.25	16,387.50	146,493.75	1st class
Berlin	47,631.25	6,300.00	53,931.25	2nd class
Hancock		7,500.00	7,500.00	3rd class
Merrimack		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
NEW JERSEY				
Newark	1,573,993.75	175,600.00	1,749,593.75	1st class
Millville	54,375.00	8,137.50	62,512.50	2nd class
Clementon	15,543.75	3,787.50	19,331.25	3rd class
Lake Como		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque	403,256.25	11,512.50	414,768.75	1st class
Gallup	64,218.75	8,625.00	72,843.75	2nd class
Espanola	14,437.50		14,437.50	3rd class
Encino		4,556.25	4,556.25	4th class
NEW YORK				
New York City	17,970,400.00	5,646,725.00	23,617,125.00	1st class
Fredonia	71,731.25	23,700.00	95,431.25	2nd class
Edmeston	48,112.50		48,112.50	3rd class
Towners	20,025.00		20,025.00	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
From September 1, 1936 through August 31, 1937.
Highest Total Sales in each Post Office Class

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
NORTH CAROLINA				
Charlotte	$ 457,368.75	$ 50,693.75	$ 508,062.50	1st class
Albemarle	73,968.75	468.75	74,437.50	2nd class
Littleton	31,893.75	2,550.00	34,443.75	3rd class
Letitia		10,500.00	10,500.00	4th class
NORTH DAKOTA				
Fargo	434,100.00	7,631.25	441,731.25	1st class
Grafton	87,818.75	112.50	87,931.25	2nd class
Michigan	11,981,25	37,875.00	49,856.25	3rd class
Whitman		10,012.50	10,012.50	4th class
OHIO				
Cleveland	5,241,431.25	912,506.25	6,153,937.50	1st class
Van Wert	129,056.25	131.25	129,187.50	2nd class
New Vienna	43,031.25	1,106.25	44,137.50	3rd class
Miamitown		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
OKLAHOMA				
Tulsa	1,280,856.25	32,062.50	1,313,918.75	1st class
Miami	146,981.25	1,500.00	148,481.25	2nd class
Billings	49,650.00	2,268.75	51,918.75	3rd class
Paoli		15,000.00	15,000.00	4th class
OREGON				
Portland	2,712,406.25	43,950.00	2,756,356.25	1st class
Grants Pass	110,493.75	15,150.00	125,643.75	2nd class
Tigard	24,656.25		24,656.25	3rd class
Seneca		5,925.00	5,925.00	4th class
PENNSYLVANIA				
Philadelphia	6,143,718.75	1,457,606.25	7,601,325.00	1st class
New Brighton	165,343.75	525.00	165,868.75	2nd class
Albion	41,681.25		41,681.25	3rd class
Danielsville		20,250.00	20,250.00	4th class
RHODE ISLAND				
Providence	616,575.00	236,006.25	852,581.25	1st class
Wakefield	21,900.00	75.00	21,975.00	2nd class
Slatersville	9,000.00		9,000.00	3rd class
Carolina		300.00	300.00	4th class
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Columbia	319,668.75	32,006.25	351,675.00	1st class
Orangeburg	74,650.00	8,775.00	83,425.00	2nd class
Estill	18,412.50	11,250.00	29,662.50	3rd class
Gaffney	5,043.75	9,000.00	14,043.75	4th class
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Sioux Falls	335,962.50	21,593.75	357,556.25	1st class
Lead	97,087.50	3,243.75	100,331.25	2nd class
Edgemont	30,693.75	6,112.50	36,806.25	3rd class
Cottonwood	6,843.75	1,687.50	8,531.25	4th class
TENNESSEE				
Memphis	1,402,406.25	57,175.00	1,459,581.25	1st class
Maryville	56,418.75	787.50	57,206.25	2nd class
Manchester	26,962.50	6,168.75	33,131.25	3rd class
Dukedom		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

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	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
TEXAS				
Dallas	$ 2,047,912.50	$ 270,237.50	$ 2,318,150.00	1st class
Conroe	140,200.00		140,200.00	2nd class
Hubbard	5,062.50	33,000.00	38,062.50	3rd class
Plemons		58,500.00	58,500.00	4th class
UTAH				
Salt Lake City	720,575.00	49,743.75	770,318.75	1st class
Price	46,068.75		46,068.75	2nd class
Milford	13,181.25		13,181.25	3rd class
Scofield		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
VERMONT				
Rutland	133,406.25	105,187.50	238,593.75	1st class
Fair Haven	100,556.25	2,250.00	102,806.25	2nd class
Manchester Center	600.00	7,875.00	8,475.00	3rd class
Hartford	4,050.00	131.25	4,181.25	4th class
VIRGINIA				
Richmond	983,206.25	127,575.00	1,110,781.25	1st class
Crewe	56,306.25	8,250.00	64,556.25	2nd class
Parksley	42,375.00		42,375.00	3rd class
Odd		31,875.00	31,875.00	4th class
WASHINGTON				
Seattle	3,110,793.75	65,193.76	3,175,987.50	1st class
Centralia	63,731.25		63,731.25	2nd class
Concrete	21,750.00	7,537.50	29,287.50	3rd class
Thornton		7,500.00	7,500.00	4th class
WEST VIRGINIA				
Charleston	378,356.25	5,418.75	383,775.00	1st class
Spencer	271,500.00	487.50	271,987.50	2nd class
Harrisville	27,037.50		27,037.50	3rd class
Pickens	7,743.75	750.00	8,493.75	4th class
WISCONSIN				
Milwaukee	6,571,781.25	158,868.75	6,730,650.00	1st class
Monroe	104,662.50	75.00	104,737.50	2nd class
Baldwin	45,750.00	18.75	45,768.75	3rd class
Stoddard		15,112.50	15,112.50	4th class
WYOMING				
Cheyenne	266,006.25	6,937.50	272,943.75	1st class
Douglas	115,925.00	650.00	116,575.00	2nd class
Hanna	9,093.75	750.00	9,843.75	3rd class
Farson		3,750.00	3,750.00	4th class

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS

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POSSESSIONS

	Post Office Sales	Mail Order Sales	Total Sales	
ALASKA				
Juneau	$ 43,443.75	$ 543.75	$ 43,987.50	2nd class
Nome	16,775.00		16,775.00	3rd class
Kanakanak		2,250.00	2,250.00	4th class
HAWAII				
Honolulu	314,356.25	15,262.50	329,618.75	1st class
Lihue	13,237.50		13,237.50	2nd class
Captain Cook		8,475.00	8,475.00	3rd class
Kalaupapa		1,125.00	1,125.00	4th class
PUERTO RICO				
San Juan	89,531.25	1,668.75	91,200.00	1st class
Guayama	10,762.50		10,762.50	2nd class
Utuado	1,256.25	7,500.00	8,756.25	3rd class
Patillas	2,400.00		2,400.00	4th class
VIRGIN ISLANDS				
St. Thomas	3,862.50		3,862.50	2nd class
Frederiksted		93.75	93.75	3rd class
Charlotte Amalie	2,081.25		2,081.25	4th class

illness, injury, or a gross physical impairment resulting from disease or accident.

About two and a half million people, or 42 per cent of these six million, are suffering from a chronic disease.

During a year, for every death reported there occur on the average 16 cases of illness disabling for a week or longer - indicating that health problems can in no sense be evaluated by the sole consideration of the community death rate.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in the nation's population suffers at least 10 days of incapacity annually from illness lasting one week or longer.

Two persons on relief in 1935 (the approximate survey year) were disabled for one week or longer for every person disabled in both the middle and highest income groups.

Chronic disabling illnesses in the relief population occurred at an annual rate 87% higher than that among families in the highest income class. The annual days of disability per capita in the relief group was found to be three times as great as among upper income families. The non-relief population with an income under $1,000 showed a volume of disability over twice that of the highest income group. Yet the upper income families received 46 per cent more care from a physician per case of illness than persons in the relief group.

Only 1 per cent of the illnesses in relief families received bedside care from a private nurse while 12 per cent received such care in families with incomes of $3,000 and over.

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1/14/38
OK'd by
Dr. Parran
Dr. Thompson
Mr. Perrott
cc

continuous bedside nursing care, a type of nursing service practically mandatory in certain severe types of illness.

Hospitalization of Disabling Illnesses. - On the basis of hospital cases per person (both sick and well) the surveyed relief population received hospitalization at an annual rate of 63 cases per 1000 persons, as against a rate of 49 per 1000 persons in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. However, the report indicates, when hospital cases were related to the number of disabling illnesses, it was found that the proportion of hospitalized cases among the relief population was lower than that in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. The lowest proportion of these cases was in the non-relief families with incomes under $1,000, in which group 24 per cent of all disabling illnesses were hospitalized as against 30 per cent for families in the highest income class.

Preliminary analysis of data on hospital care according to the size of the surveyed cities indicates clearly that this relatively large average volume received by relief and low income families prevails only in the large cities - 100,000 population and over. In cities with a population of 25,000 - 100,000, 20 per cent of the disabling illnesses in the relief population were hospitalized, compared with a ratio of 29 per cent for families in the highest income class. In the small cities of less than 25,000 population the deficiency of hospitalization for the relief group was even more marked - only 15 per cent of the disabling illnesses receiving hospitalization compared with 29 per cent for families with incomes in excess of $3,000. These results reflect the greater inadequacy of free hospital facilities in the smaller communities, says the U. S. Public Health Service in this survey, and cites two factors which should be borne in mind when considering this phase of medical care. Over 65 million people in the United States live in communities of 10,000 population or less or in rural areas - and 18 million people live in counties in which no hospitals of any kind exist. Consequently the problem of adequate hospitalization for the lower income groups in this vast number of communities of small population presents a problem of very serious proportions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

On an average winter day a total of six million men, women and children are unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities on account of

income under $1,000 showed a volume of disability over twice that in the highest income group; the families with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 showed a 20 per cent excess.

The survey's revelations continue by indicating clearly to what extent this great preponderance of illness among the lower economic groups is cared for or neglected under the headings (1) attendance by a physician, (2) nursing care (visiting and private), and (3) hospital care - all in relation to family income. In this same 81-city survey comprising over two and a quarter million persons, the proportion of cases of disabling illnesses receiving no care from a physician was 17 per cent for families with incomes of $3,000 and over, but was 30 per cent among relief families and 28 per cent for non-relief families with incomes under $1,000. But a more marked deficiency is indicated, the report stresses, when the comparison is made on the basis of the volume of service received per case of disabling illness (attended and not attended). In a surveyed population of over a quarter million persons in 8 large cities, the average case of disabling illness in families with incomes of $3,000 and over received 5.7 calls from a physician, compared to only 3.9 calls per case among families on relief. This represents the upper income families as receiving 46 per cent more service per illness than the individuals in the lower economic brackets.

It must be borne in mind when interpreting these figures, states the report, that among the surveyed relief families there was a relatively large volume of medical care provided with the aid of Federal relief funds in 1935, the approximate survey year. In the fall of that year Federal subsidies for medical relief were discontinued - so that, consequently, a re-survey of conditions among these individuals would in all probability show a marked increase of unattended cases.

Approximately 1 per cent of disabling illnesses among the surveyed relief population received bedside care from a private duty nurse as against 12 per cent in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. As was to be expected, a higher proportion of illnesses among persons on relief received care from a visiting nurse - 13 per cent as against 3 per cent for the higher income families. However, the report states, this higher volume of visiting nurse care received by relief and low income families in no sense compensates for the relatively low volume of

Results of earlier surveys have shown that the frequency of illness is highest among the poor, and this is confirmed in the data now made public by the present survey. The rate of illness which disabled the individual for one week or longer during a twelve month period was nearly 60 per cent higher among families on relief than it was among families with incomes of $3,000 and over. Acute illnesses occurred among the relief group with an excess of 47 per cent, and chronic illnesses showed the highest excess of 87 per cent in the relief population as against the rate of the highest income class. Again, two persons on relief were disabled for one week or longer for every person in both the middle and highest income groups. And although persons in families just above the relief level (income under $1,000) experienced an illness rate lower than the relief population, their rate was 17 per cent higher than the rate for the highest income class, the report points out, with the major part of this excess due to chronic illnesses.

The part played by illness in causing dependency is indicated by the extent to which disabling illness incapacitates the wage earner, this report states. Accordingly the survey reveals that while only one in 250 family heads in the comfortable income group was not seeking work because of chronic disability, one in 33 family heads in non-relief families with incomes of less than $1,000 annually was so chronically disabled that work was impossible. In relief families, the report sharply points out, one in every 20 family heads was unable to seek work because of disability. Loss of employability through illness, therefore, quite apparently places a burden on wage earners of low income families which results in their high concentration among the dependent.

Analyzing the figures showing the frequency and severity (i.e. the duration) of illness in the surveyed population also brings out what this report calls "the best single index of the annual burden of illness." Not only do relief and low income families experience more frequent illness than their more fortunate neighbors, but their illnesses are of longer duration. This duration of disabling chronic illness among the relief families was 63 per cent longer than it was in the group with $3,000 and over. Coupled with the higher frequency of illness in this relief group, this gives rise to an annual per capita volume of disability within the group that is three times as great as among the upper income families - 12 days as compared with 4 days per person. Also, the non-relief group with an

Diagnosis (Continued)	Annual cases disabling for one week or longer per 1000 persons	Number of cases
Tuberculosis, all forms	1.4	3,228
Sinusitis	1.1	2,613
Hernia	1.0	2,303
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1.0	2,233
Cancer	1.0	2,200
Diabetes	0.9	2,061
Hemorrhoids	0.7	1,670
Goiter and other thyroid	0.6	1,447
Other	7.6	17,552
All other		
Skin diseases	2.1	4,902
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	1.9	4,389
Miscellaneous circulatory diseases	1.3	3,025
Diseases of eyes	0.9	2,157
General, not appearing above	0.3	739
Homicides and suicides, including attempted	0.2	436
Ill-defined and unknown	3.2	7,277

ILLNESS AND MEDICAL CARE IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC STATUS

The bearing of the health status of an individual on his economic position, and therefore on his ability to establish and maintain his independence, is indicated in the second of the two preliminary reports of the National Health Survey. In the sampled urban population of some two and a quarter million persons in 81 cities, about 40 per cent were found to be members of families existing on annual incomes of less than $1,000. Sixty-five per cent were in families with an annual income of less than $1,500, and 80 per cent in families with incomes of less than $2,000. Almost one half of the lowest income class had been in receipt of relief during the year 1935. Only one person in five was found in the class with an annual family income of more than $2,000.

What are the uses and implications of these figures in an appraisal of national health, the survey asks? For those in the lowest income group it is apparent that inadequate diet, poor housing, the hazards of occupation and the instability of the labor market definitely create immediate health problems. What was the health experience of this group in 1935? With what success did families in the class of limited [redacted] income maintain health? the survey goes on to query. Its preliminary findings bear on these questions.

A table showing the annual frequency of illnesses for one week or longer by diagnosis, among this same surveyed group of 2,308,588 persons in 81 cities follows:

Annual Frequency of Illnesses Disabling for One Week or Longer by Diagnosis.[a]
(2,308,588 persons in 81 cities canvassed in the National Health Survey, 1935-1936)

Diagnosis	Annual cases disabling for one week or longer per 1000 persons	Number of cases
All diagnoses	172.4	397,978
Infectious and parasitic[b]		
Measles	8.9	20,483
Mumps	5.6	12,950
Chickenpox	4.5	10,362
Whooping cough	3.2	7,430
Scarlet fever	2.8	6,482
German measles	1.3	2,927
Malaria	0.8	1,867
Local infection, blood poisoning	0.8	1,782
Diphtheria	0.4	840
Erysipelas	0.2	436
Typhoid fever	0.2	353
Smallpox	0.1	242
Other	0.8	1,929
Respiratory (except chronic)		
Influenza and grippe	18.1	41,752
Tonsillitis[c]	9.9	22,855
Coryza (head colds) and colds unspecified	7.2	16,708
Pneumonia	4.7	10,935
Bronchitis and chest cold	3.3	7,674
Throat affections except of tonsils	2.3	5,398
Pleurisy	1.0	2,325
Digestive (except chronic)		
Appendicitis	5.1	11,766
Indigestion, and allied conditions	3.0	6,844
Diarrhea, enteritis, and colitis	0.9	1,971
Diseases of mouth, teeth and gums	0.5	1,222
Puerperal state		
Live births	13.9	32,144
Still births and abortions	1.1	2,438
Complications of childbirth and pregnancy	0.3	694
Accidents		
Automobile	3.2	7,480
Other	12.5	28,917
Chronic diseases (disabling for a week or more)		
Heart disease and arteriosclerosis	8.5	19,710
Rheumatism	5.9	13,609
Nervous diseases	5.5	12,627
Orthopedic conditions	2.6	5,868
Nephritis and other kidney diseases	2.5	5,744
Gall bladder diseases	2.2	5,108
Tumors, non-malignant or unspecified	2.0	4,573
Asthma and hay fever	1.4	3,300

a/If an illness was due to more than one cause, the classification is according to the condition which was of longest duration.

b/Syphilis and gonorrhea omitted because of incompleteness of reports of such conditions in a house-to-house canvass.

c/Includes tonsillectomies, infected tonsils, adenoids, and quinsy, if disabling for week or more.

over the entire lifetime of the surveyed population.

On the basis of rates shown in the following table, applied to the total population of the country, it is estimated that close to 200,000 persons are handicapped by loss of feet or legs, hands or arms; permanent crippling of these major members occurs in an estimated total of 1,000,000 persons. Permanent injuries to spine or back seriously disable some 300,000 persons. About 500,000 people in the country are estimated to be blind in one eye, or totally blind, on the basis of the survey findings; ~~over 50,000~~ about 65,000 are totally deaf and about 75,000 persons suffer from the double handicap of being both deaf and dumb. These figures represent minimum estimates of the number of persons who are inferentially hampered in carrying out the normal pursuits of both their personal and economic lives.

Prevalence of Gross Impairments, Disabling and Non-disabling.
(2,308,588 persons in 81 cities canvassed in the
National Health Survey, 1935-36)

Impairments	Rate per 1000 persons	
Orthopedic	19.6	
Lost members	7.4	
Feet or legs		1.0
Hands or arms		0.5
Fingers		5.4
Toes		0.5
Impaired members	12.2	
Spine, back, other trunk		2.5
Feet or legs		6.4
Hands or arms		1.6
Other		1.7
Eye		
Blind in one eye	3.4	
Partial blindness	2.0	
Blind in both eyes	0.9	
Ear		
Partial deafness	11.9	
Deaf and dumb	0.6	
Total deafness	0.5	

minimum terms these estimates sharply mark only the major problems which must be met annually by the combined efforts of the physician, the health officer, the welfare administrator, the bedside or public health nurse, and other medical and public health workers.

Severity. - Nearly one and one-quarter billion days are lost from work at home or in industry or from school each year in the United States because of illnesses which disable for one week or longer, says this survey. On a per capita basis, therefore, every man, woman, and child in the nation's total population would suffer 10 days of incapacity annually if these days were equally distributed. Bearing in mind that these figures do not take into account any disability resulting from illnesses or injuries for a shorter period than one week, the total economic loss to these average individuals, expressed in loss of wages and cost of medical care, mounts to an enormous though incalculable figure.

Although the frequency of illness is high in childhood, the report points out, the amount of disability occasioned by these illnesses under the age of fifteen years is somewhat under one week per year. The average duration per case is low compared with that for the average adult case. From the ages of 15 to 64, adults may expect to be disabled approximately 9 days per year, while the average old person is faced with nearly 5 weeks of incapacity.

Again, the survey states, these figures are averages based on all illnesses disabling for a week or more without consideration of cause. Diseases vary widely in severity. The average case of disabling illness due to a chronic disease results in 138 days of disability - almost two and a half times as long as the average duration per case of illness of all causes. And two and one half million people, or 42%, of the six million daily sick in the United States are suffering from a chronic disease.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF DISEASE AND ACCIDENT

Results of this survey as to the prevalence of orthopedic conditions are of particular interest, according to this report, because there is little information available with relation to this subject concerning the general population. As both disabling and non-disabling gross permanent impairments were recorded, the figures presented constitute the total permanent effect of disease and injury

The report considers accidents as a cause of disability. Accident statistics obtained in the survey will be further analyzed according to place of occurrence - home, occupational, street or other public place; and according to cause such as automobile, falls, and burns. The findings will be of use in studying the relative importance of various hazards and planning safety programs, and will be made available at a later date.

This survey reveals the nature of these illnesses disabling on the day of the census. Two and one half million of the six million sick were disabled by a chronic disease of the heart or circulatory system, rheumatism, arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), inflammation of the kidneys, cancer or other tumor, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis, stomach ulcer, gall bladder trouble, a nervous disease, or a permanent impairment caused by prior disease or accident. Current injuries due to accident disabled one-half million persons; one and one half million were incapacitated by the acute respiratory diseases,-influenza, grippe, pneumonia, cold or tonsillitis; the acute infectious diseases accounted for a quarter million of the sick (predominantly children). Approximately the same number was disabled by acute diseases of the stomach and liver, and appendicitis. The remainder were found to be suffering from other acute diseases.

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF DISABLING ILLNESS IN A 12 MONTH PERIOD

Frequency - Illnesses which disabled for at least one week during the twelve months preceding the survey date occurred at a rate of 172 per 1,000 persons canvassed, or over 17 per cent. Taken in relation to the country as a whole, this rate gives an estimated total of 22 million illnesses disabling for a week or longer in 1935, the approximate survey year. Compared with the deaths reported as occurring during this period, this 7-day-minimum disabling illness rate shows 16 such cases of illness for every death reported, a figure making clear the fact that health problems can in no sense be evaluated by a scanning of mortality tables. Furthermore, the report carefully indicates this figure is actually only a minimum, since illnesses of a shorter duration than seven days are not included. Again applying these figures to cities whose populations are stated in round numbers, 800 such cases occur annually in the small town of 5,000 population; 17,000 in a medium sized city of 100,000 persons; and 86,000 in a large city of 500,000. In

This survey, characterized as a "nation-wide family canvass of sickness in relation to its social and economic setting," was made in the fall and winter of 1935-1936, with the aid of grants from the Works Progress Administration. Designed to be the most sweepingly comprehensive picture of the nation's illness and disability ever drawn, and at the same time delineate that picture in relation to the economic status of the families and individuals so surveyed, this National Health Inventory covers the prevalence and annual frequency of acute and chronic disabling illness,including the annual time lost from usual activities, and the receipt or lack of medical care in relation to income, employment status, occupation, age, sex and color. The survey also sets down in tangible form much information which is of great intrinsic utility, aside from its bearing on the variation in the extent of illness, such as the age, sex, and racial distribution of the population, data not available for the total population since the census of 1930. Equally as important are the revelations with respect to the occupational and employment distribution of the population, as well as the size, composition, income and relief status of families, with various indices of the standards of living of the surveyed households.

The principal purposes of the study, according to the report, are seven in number: (1) to determine the incidence of serious disabling illnesses, defined as those lasting "seven consecutive days or longer" during a twelve-month period in a nationally representative population; (2) the duration of such illnesses; (3) the medical care received; (4) the prevalence of non-disabling chronic diseases, orthopedic defects, blindness and deafness; (5) the prevalence of disabling illness as manifested on the day of the visit; (6) the utilization of the facilities of health departments, hospitals, and clinics; and (7) the relation between disease and social, economic and other factors, such as income, employment status, occupation, and housing conditions. These data, presented against an economic and social background, throw a great deal of light on many pressing current problems.

There is considered, as an example, the part played by illness in unemployment and dependency. The present bulletins and others soon to be made public consider illness and receipt of medical care by the "medically indigent" and the public assistance population - the relief group, the aged, the blind, and crippled and dependent children.

Treasury Department — (Cafe)
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

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Monday, January 17, 1938.

Six million of the country's one hundred and thirty million men, women and children are unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities each day during the winter months on account of illness, injury or a gross physical impairment resulting from disease or accident, according to the preliminary report of a national health ~~inventory~~ survey taken by the U. S. Public Health Service. This report was placed in the hands of a list of state and local health officers and made public today.

In the light of current attempts to determine the extent and causes of unemployment, and its relation to inadequate food, shelter and medical care, further revelations of this survey should be of extreme importance, officials of the Public Health Service said today.

Applied to communities of varying size, the report states, the results of these tabulations would mean 200 persons sick each winter day in a town of 5,000 population, 4,500 sick in a medium sized (100,000 population) city, and 22,000 sick in a large city of 500,000 persons. These figures relate to persons of all ages, but the proportion of those sick on an average winter day was found to vary widely with age. One in every 8 individuals 65 years old or over was shown to be disabled on the day of the survey, with 1 in 40 being the proportion of sick in the age group 15-24. The adult group 25-64, and the childhood age group of 15 years and younger showed approximately the same ~~rate~~ proportion of illness - 1 in 24.

The sampling of the population on which the figures are based, this report states, was taken in 84 cities and comprised 740,000 families including approximately 2,660,000 individuals. These 84 cities in the urban sample were distributed among 19 States regarded as typical of four main geographic regions - East, Central, South and West. The plan of the cities to be studied was designed to result in (1) a population distributed according to geographic area in approximately the same proportion as the general urban population in 1930, and (2) the inclusion of cities distributed among four different size groups: 500,000 population and over; 100,000 to 500,000; 25,000 to 100,000; and less than 25,000. The 23 rural counties studied are located in three States and, the report states, are not representative of the whole rural population for that reason.

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This survey, characterized as a "nation-wide family canvass of sickness in relation to its social and economic setting," was made in the fall and winter of 1935-1936, with the aid of grants from the Works Progress Administration. Designed to be the most sweepingly comprehensive picture of the nation's illness and disability ever drawn, and at the same time delineate that picture in relation to the economic status of the families and individuals so surveyed, this National Health Inventory covers the prevalence and annual frequency of acute and chronic disabling illness, including the annual time lost from usual activities, and the receipt or lack of medical care in relation to income, employment status, occupation, age, sex and color. The survey also sets down in tangible form much information which is of great intrinsic utility, aside from its bearing on the variation in the extent of illness, such as the age, sex, and racial distribution of the population, data not available for the total population since the census of 1930. Equally as important are the revelations with respect to the occupational and employment distribution of the population, as well as the size, composition, income and relief status of families, with various indices of the standards of living of the surveyed households.

The principal purposes of the study, according to the report, are seven in number: (1) to determine the incidence of serious disabling illnesses, defined as those lasting "seven consecutive days or longer" during a twelve-month period in a nationally representative population; (2) the duration of such illnesses; (3) the medical care received; (4) the prevalence of non-disabling chronic diseases, orthopedic defects, blindness and deafness; (5) the prevalence of disabling illness as manifested on the day of the visit; (6) the utilization of the facilities of health departments, hospitals, and clinics; and (7) the relation between disease and social, economic and other factors, such as income, employment status, occupation, and housing conditions. These data, presented against an economic and social background, throw a great deal of light on many pressing current problems.

There is considered, as an example, the part played by illness in unemployment and dependency. The present bulletins and others soon to be made public consider illness and receipt of medical care by the "medically indigent" and the public assistance population - the relief group, the aged, the blind, and crippled and dependent children.

The report considers accidents as a cause of disability. Accident statistics obtained in the survey will be further analyzed according to place of occurrence - home, occupational, street or other public place; and according to cause such as automobile, falls, and burns. The findings will be of use in studying the relative importance of various hazards and planning safety programs, and will be made available at a later date.

This survey reveals the nature of these illnesses disabling on the day of the census. Two and one half million of the six million sick were disabled by a chronic disease of the heart or circulatory system, rheumatism,

arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), inflammation of the kidneys, cancer or other tumor, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis, stomach ulcer, gall bladder trouble, a nervous disease, or a permanent impairment caused by prior disease or accident. Current injuries due to accident disabled one-half million persons; one and one half million were incapacitated by the acute respiratory diseases,-influenza, grippe, pneumonia, cold or tonsillitis; the acute infectious diseases accounted for a quarter million of the sick (predominantly children). Approximately the same number was disabled by acute diseases of the stomach and liver, and appendicitis. The remainder were found to be suffering from other acute diseases.

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF DISABLING ILLNESS

IN A 12 MONTH PERIOD

Frequency - Illnesses which disabled for at least one week during the twelve months preceding the survey date occurred at a rate of 172 per 1,000 persons canvassed, or over 17 per cent. Taken in relation to the country as a whole, this rate gives an estimated total of 22 million illnesses disabling for a week or longer in 1935, the approximate survey year. Compared with the deaths reported as occurring during this period, this 7-day minimum disabling illness rate shows 16 such cases of illness for every death reported, a figure making clear the fact that health problems can in no sense be evaluated by a scanning of mortality tables. Furthermore, the report carefully indicates this figure is actually only a minimum, since illnesses of a shorter duration than seven days are not included. Again applying these figures to cities whose populations are stated in round numbers, 800 such cases occur annually in the small town of 5,000 population; 17,000 in a medium sized city of 100,000 persons; and 86,000 in a large city

of 500,000. In minimum terms these estimates sharply mark only the major problems which must be met annually by the combined efforts of the physician, the health officer, the welfare administrator, the bedside or public health nurse, and other medical and public health workers.

Severity. - Nearly one and one-quarter billion days are lost from work at home or in industry or from school each year in the United States because of illnesses which disable for one week or longer, says this survey. On a per capita basis, therefore, every man, woman, and child in the nation's total population would suffer 10 days of incapacity annually if these days were equally distributed. Bearing in mind that these figures do not take into account any disability resulting from illnesses or injuries for a shorter period than one week, the total economic loss to these average individuals, expressed in loss of wages and cost of medical care, mounts to an enormous though incalculable figure.

Although the frequency of illness is high in childhood, the report points out, the amount of disability occasioned by these illnesses under the age of fifteen years is somewhat under one week per year. The average duration per case is low compared with that for the average adult case. From the ages of 15 to 64, adults may expect to be disabled approximately 9 days per year, while the average old person is faced with nearly 5 weeks of incapacity.

Again, the survey states, these figures are averages based on all illnesses disabling for a week or more without consideration of cause. Diseases vary widely in severity. The average case of disabling illness due to a chronic disease results in 138 days of disability - almost two and a half times as long as the average duration per case of illness of all causes. And two and one half million people, or 42%, of the six million daily sick in the United States are suffering from a chronic disease.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF DISEASE AND ACCIDENT

Results of this survey as to the prevalence of orthopedic conditions are of particular interest, according to this report, because there is little information available with relation to this subject concerning the general population. As both disabling and non-disabling gross permanent impairments were recorded, the figures presented constitute the total permanent effect of disease and injury over the entire lifetime of the surveyed population.

On the basis of rates shown in the following table, applied to the total population of the country, it is estimated that close to 200,000 persons are handicapped by loss of feet or legs, hands or arms; permanent crippling of these major members occurs in an estimated total of 1,000,000 persons. Permanent injuries to spine or back seriously disable some 300,000 persons. About 500,000 people in the country are estimated to be blind in one eye, or totally blind, on the basis of the survey findings; about 65,000 are totally deaf and about 75,000 persons suffer from the double handicap of being both deaf and dumb. These figures represent minimum estimates of the number of persons who are inferentially hampered in carrying out the normal pursuits of both their personal and economic lives.

Prevalence of Gross Impairments, Disabling and Non-disabling.
(2,308,588 persons in 81 cities canvassed in the
National Health Survey, 1935-36)

Impairments	Rate per 1000 persons	
Orthopedic	19.6	
Lost members	7.4	
Feet or legs		1.0
Hands or arms		0.5
Fingers		5.4
Toes		0.5
Impaired members	12.2	
Spine, back, other trunk		2.5
Feet or legs		6.4
Hands or arms		1.6
Other		1.7
Eye		
Blind in one eye	3.4	
Partial blindness	2.0	
Blind in both eyes	0.9	
Ear		
Partial deafness	11.9	
Deaf and dumb	0.6	
Total deafness	0.5	

A table showing the annual frequency of illnesses for one week or longer by diagnosis, among this same surveyed group of 2,308,588 persons in 81 cities follows:

Annual Frequency of Illnesses Disabling for One Week or Longer by Diagnosis.[a]
(2,308,588 persons in 81 cities canvassed in the National Health Survey, 1935-1936)

Diagnosis	Annual cases disabling for one week or longer per 1000 persons	Number of cases
All diagnoses	172.4	397,978
Infectious and parasitic[b]		
Measles	8.9	20,483
Mumps	5.6	12,950
Chickenpox	4.5	10,362
Whooping cough	3.2	7,430
Scarlet fever	2.8	6,482
German measles	1.3	2,927
Malaria	0.8	1,867
Local infection, blood poisoning	0.8	1,782
Diphtheria	0.4	840
Erysipelas	0.2	436
Typhoid fever	0.2	353
Smallpox	0.1	242
Other	0.8	1,929
Respiratory (except chronic)		
Influenza and grippe	18.1	41,752
Tonsillitis [c]	9.9	22,855
Coryza (head colds) and colds unspecified	7.2	16,708
Pneumonia	4.7	10,935
Bronchitis and chest cold	3.3	7,674
Throat affections except of tonsils	2.3	5,398
Pleurisy	1.0	2,325
Digestive (except chronic)		
Appendicitis	5.1	11,766
Indigestion, and allied conditions	3.0	6,844
Diarrhea, enteritis, and colitis	0.9	1,971
Diseases of mouth, teeth and gums	0.5	1,222
Puerperal state		
Live births	13.9	32,144
Still births and abortions	1.1	2,438
Complications of childbirth and pregnancy	0.3	694

a/ If an illness was due to more than one cause, the classification is according to the condition which was of longest duration.

b/ Syphilis and gonorrhea omitted because of incompleteness of reports of such conditions in a house-to-house canvass.

c/ Includes tonsillectomies, infected tonsils, adenoids, and quinsy, if disabling for week or more.

Diagnosis (Continued)	Annual cases disabling for one week or longer per 1000 persons	Number of cases
Accidents		
Automobile	3.2	7,480
Other	12.5	28,917
Chronic diseases (disabling for a week or more)		
Heart disease and arteriosclerosis	8.5	19,710
Rheumatism	5.9	13,609
Nervous diseases	5.5	12,627
Orthopedic conditions	2.6	5,868
Nephritis and other kidney diseases	2.5	5,744
Gall bladder diseases	2.2	5,108
Tumors, non-malignant or unspecified	2.0	4,573
Asthma and hay fever	1.4	3,300
Tuberculosis, all forms	1.4	3,228
Sinusitis	1.1	2,613
Hernia	1.0	2,303
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1.0	2,233
Cancer	1.0	2,200
Diabetes	0.9	2,061
Hemorrhoids	0.7	1,670
Goiter and other thyroid	0.6	1,447
Other	7.6	17,552
All other		
Skin diseases	2.1	4,902
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	1.9	4,389
Miscellaneous circulatory diseases	1.3	3,025
Diseases of eyes	0.9	2,157
General, not appearing above	0.3	739
Homicides and suicides, including attempted	0.2	436
Ill-defined and unknown	3.2	7,277

ILLNESS AND MEDICAL CARE IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC STATUS

The bearing of the health status of an individual on his economic position, and therefore on his ability to establish and maintain his independence, is indicated in the second of the two preliminary reports of the National Health Survey. In the sampled urban population of some two and a quarter million persons in 81 cities, about 40 per cent were found to be members of families existing on annual incomes of less than $1,000. Sixty-five per cent were in families with an annual income of less than $1,500, and 80 per cent in families with incomes of less than $2,000. Almost one-half of the lowest income class had been in receipt of relief during the year 1935. Only one person in five was found in the class with an annual family income of more than $2,000.

What are the uses and implications of these figures in an appraisal of national health, the survey asks? For those in the lowest income group it is apparent that inadequate diet, poor housing, the hazards of occupation and the instability of the labor market definitely create immediate health problems. What was the health experience of this group in 1935? With what success did families in the class of limited income maintain health? the survey goes on to query. Its preliminary findings bear on those questions.

Results of earlier surveys have shown that the frequency of illness is highest among the poor, and this is confirmed in the data now made public by the present survey. The rate of illness which disabled the individual for one week or longer during a twelve month period was nearly 60 per cent higher among families on relief than it was among families with incomes of $3,000 and over. Acute illnesses occurred among the relief group with an excess of 47 per cent, and chronic illnesses showed the high excess of 87 per cent in the relief population as against the rate of the highest income class. Again, two persons on relief were disabled for one week or longer for every person in both the middle and highest income groups. And although persons in families just above the relief level (income under $1,000) experienced an illness rate lower than the relief population, their rate was 17 per cent higher than the rate for the highest income class, the report points out, with the major part of this excess due to chronic illnesses.

The part played by illness in causing dependency is indicated by the extent to which disabling illness incapacitates the wage earner, this report states. Accordingly the survey reveals that while only one in 250 family heads in the comfortable income group was not seeking work because of chronic disability, one in 33 family heads in non-relief families with incomes of less than $1,000 annually was so chronically disabled that work was impossible. In relief families, the report sharply points out, one in every 20 family heads was unable to seek work because of disability. Loss of employability through illness, therefore, quite apparently places a burden on wage earners of low income families which results in their high concentration among the dependent.

Analyzing the figures showing the frequency and severity (i.e. the duration) of illness in the surveyed population also brings out what this report calls "the best single index of the annual burden of illness." Not only do relief and low income families experience more frequent illness than their more fortunate neighbors, but their illnesses are of longer duration. This duration of disabling chronic illness among the relief families was 63 per cent longer than it was in the group with $3,000 and over. Coupled with the higher frequency of illness in this relief group, this gives rise to an annual per capita volume of disability within the group that is three times as great as among the upper income families - 12 days as compared with 4 days per person. Also, the non-relief group with an income under $1,000 showed a volume of disability over twice that in the highest income group; the families with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 showed a 20 per cent excess.

The survey's revelations continue by indicating clearly to what extent this great preponderance of illness among the lower economic groups is cared for or neglected under the headings (1) attendance by a physician, (2) nursing care (visiting and private), and (3) hospital care - all in relation to family income. In this same 81-city survey comprising over two and a quarter million persons, the proportion of cases of disabling illnesses receiving no care from a physician was 17 per cent for families with incomes of $3,000 and over, but was 30 per cent among relief families and 28 per cent for non-relief families with incomes under $1,000. But a more marked deficiency is indicated, the report stresses, when the comparison is made on the basis of the volume of service received per case of disabling illness (attended and not attended). In a surveyed population

of over a quarter million persons in 8 large cities, the average case of disabling illness in families with incomes of $3,000 and over received 5.7 calls from a physician, compared to only 3.9 calls per case among families on relief. This represents the upper income families as receiving 46 per cent more service per illness than the individuals in the lower economic brackets.

It must be borne in mind when interpreting these figures, states the report, that among the surveyed relief families there was a relatively large volume of medical care provided with the aid of Federal relief funds in 1935, the approximate survey year. In the fall of that year Federal subsidies for medical relief were discontinued - so that, consequently, a re-survey of conditions among these individuals would in all probability show a marked increase of unattended cases.

Approximately 1 per cent of disabling illnesses among the surveyed relief population received bedside care from a private duty nurse as against 12 per cent in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. As was to be expected, a higher proportion of illnesses among persons on relief received care from a visiting nurse - 13 per cent as against 3 per cent for the higher income families. However, the report states, this higher volume of visiting nurse care received by relief and low income families in no sense compensates for the relatively low volume of continuous bedside nursing care, a type of nursing service practically mandatory in certain severe types of illness.

Hospitalization of Disabling Illnesses. - On the basis of hospital cases per person (both sick and well) the surveyed relief population received hospitalization at an annual rate of 63 cases per 1000 persons,

as against a rate of 49 per 1000 persons in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. However, the report indicates, when hospital cases were related to the number of disabling illnesses, it was found that the proportion of hospitalized cases among the relief population was lower than that in families with incomes of $3,000 and over. The lowest proportion of these cases was in the non-relief families with incomes under $1,000, in which group 24 per cent of all disabling illnesses were hospitalized as against 30 per cent for families in the highest income class.

Preliminary analysis of data on hospital care according to the size of the surveyed cities indicates clearly that this relatively large average volume received by relief and low income families prevails only in the large cities - 100,000 population and over. In cities with a population of 25,000 - 100,000, 20 per cent of the disabling illnesses in the relief population were hospitalized, compared with a ratio of 29 per cent for families in the highest income class. In the small cities of less than 25,000 population the deficiency of hospitalization for the relief group was even more marked - only 15 per cent of the disabling illnesses receiving hospitalization compared with 29 per cent for families with incomes in excess of $3,000. These results reflect the greater inadequacy of free hospital facilities in the smaller communities, says the U. S. Public Health Service in this survey, and cites two factors which should be borne in mind when considering this phase of medical care. Over 65 million people in the United States live in communities of 10,000 population or less or in rural areas - and 18 million people live in counties in which no hospitals of any kind exist. Consequently the problem of adequate hospitalization for the lower income groups in this vast

number of communities of small population presents a problem of very serious proportions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

On an average winter day a total of six million men, women and children are unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities on account of illness, injury, or a gross physical impairment resulting from disease or accident.

About two and a half million people, or 42 per cent of these six million, are suffering from a chronic disease.

During a year, for every death reported there occur on the average 16 cases of illness disabling for a week or longer - indicating that health problems can in no sense be evaluated by the sole consideration of the community death rate.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in the nation's population suffers at least 10 days of incapacity annually from illness lasting one week or longer.

Two persons on relief in 1935 (the approximate survey year) were disabled for one week or longer for every person disabled in both the middle and highest income groups.

Chronic disabling illnesses in the relief population occurred at an annual rate 87% higher than that among families in the highest income class. The annual days of disability per capita in the relief group was found to be three times as great as among upper income families. The non-relief population with an income under $1,000 showed a volume of disability over twice that of the highest income group. Yet the upper income families received 46 per cent more care from a physician per case of illness than persons in the relief group.

Only 1 per cent of the illnesses in relief families received bedside care from a private nurse while 12 per cent received such care in families with incomes of $3,000 and over.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

January 15, 1938.
Press Service No.12-14

HOLD FOR RELEASE -- The following is for release ONLY AFTER READING OF THIS PARTICULAR DOCUMENT before the Ways and Means Committee has begun. Please guard against premature release, as reading may be deferred to a later date.

STATEMENT OF ROSWELL MAGILL, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WITH REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON REVENUE REVISION

In his message of April 20, 1937, the President said that there was "an immediate need for a careful survey of the present tax structure"; and that the Treasury would be prepared by the following November to present to the appropriate committees of the Congress information on the basis of which legislation to remedy defects in the present tax laws might be formulated. The Treasury had begun the organization and analysis of information regarding the Federal tax system early in 1937. On account of the important changes which were made in the revenue laws effective as of January 1, 1936, it was particularly important to assemble data from the 1936 returns, none of which was available prior to March 15, 1937, and many of which did not become available until the summer.

In August 1937, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Doughton, designated a subcommittee of nine members to consider possible changes in the Federal revenue laws. The subcommittee formally met on November 4th and thereafter was in session almost every day. The information which the Treasury had collected was laid before

the subcommittee and in addition other information which members of the subcommittee requested from time to time during its sessions. Much of the statistical information is contained in the report of the subcommittee. In order that the work of the subcommittee may be viewed in its proper setting I shall outline briefly the various lines of investigation which were pursued.

Federal internal revenue taxes yielded a total of approximately $4,600 millions for the fiscal year 1936-37. The current budget estimate for the fiscal year 1937-38 is $5,700 millions. The estimated expenditures for 1938 and 1939 exceed the estimated receipts from existing sources of revenue. The President has, therefore, stated in his message of January 3, 1938: "the total sum to be derived by the Federal Treasury must not be decreased as a result of any changes in schedules."

Of the total internal revenues for 1937-38 a little over 50 percent will be produced by the income tax, the estate tax, and the gift tax, all of which are levied at progressive rates. The remaining half of the Federal revenues are produced principally by four groups of taxes: The taxes on alcoholic beverages ($614 millions); the tobacco taxes ($545 millions); the manufacturers' excise taxes ($458 millions); and the social security taxes ($721 millions). Of the manufacturers' excise taxes the gasoline tax is easily the most important, with a total yield of approximately $206 millions. There are, however, a considerable number of other excise taxes yielding sums which range

from less than $1 million up to $64 millions. One of the major questions therefore was whether or not relatively greater reliance should be placed upon the group of taxes levied at progressive rates and correspondingly less reliance upon the excise taxes levied at flat rates, bearing in mind the proposition that the progressive taxes can be levied in accordance with ability to pay, whereas the latter group of taxes generally take little account of ability to pay. A subsidiary question is whether the number of excise taxes could not be reduced to advantage, since some of them yield comparatively small amounts and their administration is difficult.

1. Retroactive amendments - When the subcommittee began its executive sessions on November 4, 1937, insistent demands were made upon it and upon the Treasury that the proposed revenue revision should be limited entirely to the undistributed profits tax and the tax on capital gains; and that repeal or drastic modification of both taxes should be adopted at the special session retroactive to January 1, 1937. The subcommittee early decided that it was unwise to accede to the pressure for retroactive legislation for several reasons. From the first the subcommittee proceeded on the basis that our revenue laws as revised should yield as much revenue as the existing tax laws would produce. Consequently, if any taxes were repealed or modified so as to reduce their productivity as of January 1, 1937, it would be necessary at the same time to provide additional taxes to make up the loss. Since the greater part of the calendar year of 1937 would have elapsed before the Congress could adopt new revenue legislation, the result would have

been that business men and other taxpayers who had made their plans in the light of existing revenue laws would have been subjected to new and different tax legislation, which would have imposed a heavier liability in some cases, as well as a lesser liability in others. The unsettling effect upon business of such a plan of action was obvious. Further, there was no convincing evidence that the operation of the undistributed profits tax or of the tax on capital gains had been a major factor in the business recession.

The subcommittee determined, however, to proceed with as much speed as was consistent with thorough consideration of the difficult problems presented to it, in order that taxpayers might be fully informed as early in 1938 as possible of their tax liabilities and of the relief proposed to be given. For these reasons, it has not been practicable to engage in a wholesale reform of the entire revenue system. Accordingly, the subcommittee determined to lay aside for future consideration a number of topics which would have delayed the revenue bill well beyond the first few months of 1938. Some of these subjects will be noted at the end of this statement. The subcommittee has concentrated its attention upon a series of changes which will relieve many of the most striking inequities in the present laws. In particular the two taxes against which most complaints have been directed, the undistributed profits tax and the tax on capital gains, have been subjected to a thorough review.

2. Corporation taxes - The first group of changes considered and adopted by the subcommittee relate to the income tax. The first matter

to be determined was whether the income tax burden is unwisely divided between corporations and individuals. At the present time the income tax is paid in approximately equal portions by individuals (estimated at $1,233,400,000 for 1938) and by corporations (estimated at $1,183,500,000 for 1938). In addition, corporations are subjected to the capital stock tax and excess profits tax which together are estimated to yield $167,500,000 for 1938. Although various re-adjustments of the rates applicable to individuals and corporations respectively might be adopted, the subcommittee concluded that there was no satisfactory evidence that the tax burden was unfairly distributed as between these two classes of taxpayers. In other words, it did not appear to be desirable at this time to shift a part of the income tax burden from corporation to individuals or vice versa.

Assuming, therefore, that approximately $1,351 million is to be raised from taxes on corporations (income tax, capital stock tax, and excess profits tax), the next question is the precise form that the levies should take. Of the $1,184 million which will be yielded by the corporation income tax this year, something over $1 billion will be produced by the normal tax and the balance by the undistributed profits tax. The capital stock tax and excess profits tax together are estimated to yield somewhat more than the undistributed profits tax yields from corporations directly. It should be borne in mind, however, that the greater part of the yield of the undistributed profits tax

arises not from payments by corporations directly, but from normal taxes and surtaxes on individuals on corporate dividends distributed. Although there was a strong demand for drastic changes in the undistributed profits tax and apparently little demand for change in the normal tax or in the capital stock tax, it is obvious that the normal tax in particular has far more revenue importance.

If all corporations reporting taxable income were subjected to a flat normal tax and no other form of income taxation, the rate would have to be approximately 17 percent, in order to yield the amount of revenue now being produced by the normal tax and the undistributed profits tax on corporations. The rate would have to be fixed at a still higher figure if the total yield is to equal the present total yield from the normal tax on corporations and the yield of the undistributed profits tax from corporations and from individuals as well. Two fundamental questions are then presented: First, whether all corporations should be taxed at a like rate or whether a lower rate should be applied to corporations with small incomes? Second, should the tax rate on corporations take any account of corporate distributions in dividends?

Answering the first question, the subcommittee felt, as does the Treasury, that the rate of tax on corporations with small incomes may properly be set at a lesser figure than the rate applicable to corporations with large incomes. A flat tax rate of 17 percent is

the equivalent of the effective rate applicable to single individuals with incomes of approximately $45,000. Corporations with small incomes are commonly owned by individuals whose incomes do not approach this figure. It seems that a lower tax rate should be applied to such corporations than to corporations with large incomes, unless it be desired to make impractical or impossible the use of the corporation by persons with incomes of less than $45,000, and indeed even by those with incomes far below this level, when the taxes to stockholders on prospective distributions are taken into account. To be sure the stock of some of our largest corporations is widely distributed among persons with small incomes. Nevertheless, the capacity to pay of such corporations is not wholly to be judged by the capacity to pay of the individual shareholders, nor is it entirely clear that corporation taxes are borne by the shareholders in all cases. After a full consideration of the relevant data, the subcommittee decided that a slight graduation in corporation normal taxes was justified and was desirable.

The second question is whether the corporation tax rate should take into account in any way the percentage of its earnings which the corporation has distributed in the form of dividends. This subject was thoroughly canvassed in 1936 when the undistributed profits tax was first adopted, but the subcommittee reexamined it on this occasion with a great deal of care in the light of the one year's experience with the tax.

Under our income tax system individual proprietors and members of partnerships are taxable on the current earnings of their businesses whether or not they receive those earnings directly in cash or otherwise. In the case of an individual proprietorship the amount of the net income is determined by the allowance of the various deductions provided for in the statute and the balance thus arrived at less the statutory exemptions is taxed to the individual. In the case of the partnership the net income of the partnership is similarly determined and each partner is taxed upon his pro rata share thereof whether distributed or not. No statutory deduction is provided for amounts used for debt retirement or for amounts used for plant expansion. Consequently, if the individual or partnership buys new machinery or a new factory building, no deduction is allowable from its gross income from business operations. It follows, therefore, that an individual may be subjected to normal taxes and surtaxes upon the amounts of the net income of his firm which he has not received but which have been invested on his behalf in new buildings or equipment or in the retirement of debts. The justification for this method of treatment lies in the fact that business men and their accountants agree that the payment of debts or the purchase of new buildings or equipment does not affect current operating income and it is current income which is being subjected to the tax. Moreover, if exemption were granted to income saved and invested in this particular manner, there would be a good case for exempting incomes saved and invested in other ways. Also, it is well to bear in mind that the payment of debts or the purchase of new equipment does not decrease the net worth of the enterprise but preserves it.

The corporate normal tax in the present law is graduated from 8 to 15 percent of net income. The normal tax rates and surtax rates on individuals range from 4 percent to a total of 79 percent. If corporate income is distributed to individual stockholders in the form of dividends, the Treasury will receive the normal tax and the surtaxes upon such dividends, as they may be applicable to the particular individuals who receive the dividends. On the other hand, if the corporation retains its earnings, and if there is no undistributed profits tax, the Treasury collects for that year a maximum of 15 percent normal tax from the corporation and no taxes whatever from the individual stockholders. It is evident, therefore, that under this system the Treasury receives decidedly less revenue in the case of undistributed corporate earnings than in the case of corporate earnings which are distributed in dividends. Unless, therefore, corporations are to be encouraged by the Federal tax system to retain their earnings and not to distribute them, it appears that the tax rate applicable to the net income of a corporation which distributes its earnings should be somewhat less than the tax rate applicable to a corporation which retains its earnings.

The subcommittee determined that the undistributed profits tax should be retained for these reasons, but should be modified in several important respects. In the first place, it was determined that corporations with net incomes of $25,000 or less (including intercorporate dividends and tax-exempt interest), should be subjected only to normal tax rates. It was found that corporations with net incomes of this size are not ordinarily employed for the purpose of reducing or avoiding the surtaxes which would otherwise be applicable to their individual shareholders. Furthermore, these corporations include the

young, growing enterprises of the country which feel the need of retaining their earnings to a greater degree than corporations with larger incomes. Hence, the subcommittee imposed on such corporations graduated rates ranging from 12½ percent to 16 percent but no undistributed profits tax.

The subcommittee has recommended that corporations with incomes in excess of $25,000 be subjected to a normal tax of 20 percent but be allowed a deduction of 20 percent of dividends paid. This deduction will reduce the rate of tax to 16 percent if all earnings are distributed. The subcommittee discussed the possibility of setting these rates at somewhat higher figures and then allowing deduction or credits on account of plant expansion, debt retirement, contracts restricting the payment of dividends, etcetera. The subcommittee concluded, however, that it was preferable to set the corporation tax rates at minimum figures consistent with revenue requirements and thereby to eliminate the necessity for a large number of credits, deductions, and exemptions applicable to hard cases. It was decided, however, that a special allowance should be made for corporations which had suffered net operating losses in the preceding year. Such corporations have a legitimate claim to the retention of a portion of their net earnings sufficient to make up the net operating loss. Consequently, the subcommittee decided to permit a corporation to carry forward a net operating loss for the prior year and to treat it as a dividend paid in the succeeding year to the extent that the corporation had net income in the succeeding year.

The subcommittee concluded that the 4 percent differential between the rate applicable to corporations which distribute none of their earnings and corporations which distribute all of their earnings was not adequate to prevent an unreasonable accumulation of earnings by closely

held corporations with large incomes. In the case of incomes exceeding approximately $57,000, the total effective rate of tax applicable to individuals exceeds 20 percent, the maximum corporate normal tax rate as proposed. If, therefore, a corporation is controlled by a small group of individuals whose incomes exceed this figure, there is clearly a strong tax incentive for the retention of the earnings in the corporation rather than their distribution to stockholders in the ordinary course. Indeed, the incentive exists to some degree in cases of corporations controlled by individuals with much smaller incomes. Moreover, corporation stockholders whose incomes are in the higher surtax ranges may enjoy a notable advantage for tax purposes over similarly well-to-do members of individual proprietorships or partnerships, since, as I have heretofore stated, the net incomes of the latter types of businesses are taxable to their owners whether the earnings are distributed or not.

During 1936 the dividends paid credit for all corporations reporting prior to August 31, 1937, amounted to an average of 80.66 percent of the adjusted net income. In the ten years from 1926 to 1935, when no undistributed profits tax was in effect the ratio of cash dividends paid to adjusted net income ranged from 57.1 percent in 1926 to 100.7 percent in 1932. In only two years, 1926 (57.1 percent) and 1928 (59.7 percent), was the ratio less than 60 percent. The average distribution of American corporations of all sizes during this ten-year period, taking into account both good years and bad, was 76.9 percent of net income.

The subcommittee, therefore, concluded that to protect the revenues and to insure that closely held corporations should not be used as vehicles for unreasonable accumulations of surpluses, a surtax should

be imposed upon closely held corporations with net incomes exceeding $50,000 which distributed less than 60 percent, approximately, of their adjusted net incomes. The tax is computed on net income after deductions and credits, for (1) tax-exempt interest; (2) the general corporation tax; (3) $40,000 or 30 percent of net income, whichever is greater; (4) dividends paid; and (5) previous operating deficits, and (6) certain other deductions not allowable in computing net income. Since corporations of this character can completely escape the surtax by making distributions of a less percentage of their earnings than is customarily distributed on the average by corporations in this country, the treatment accorded them is both fair and reasonable. The surtax proposed works out to be slightly less in nearly all cases than that imposed by the present undistributed profits tax.

The subcommittee seriously considered the repeal of the capital stock tax and excess profits tax. These two taxes have little to recommend them save the assurance of $150-175 million of revenue. As the two taxes work out they can be regarded in most cases as essentially an additional tax upon net income but based upon a guess made one year or two years previously as to what the net income will be. The capital stock tax does not require the actual evaluation of the corporate assets nor is the excess profits tax a true tax upon the excess of the earnings over a reasonable return on the capital invested. The subcommittee concluded, however, that it would be undesirable to increase the corporation normal tax to the extent required to make up the loss of revenue from the repeal of these two taxes. To alleviate the hard-

ship of the imposition of these taxes on the basis of valuations made by corporate officers in 1936, the subcommittee recommended that corporations be permitted to set a new valuation on their stock in the return to be filed in 1939, and every three years thereafter.

3. Individual income taxes - So much for the taxes on corporations. With respect to individual income taxes, the subcommittee devoted the major part of its attention to the provisions for the taxation of capital gains and for the deduction of capital losses. Gains from sales of property have been subjected to income taxation from 1913 to the present time. It is urged by some persons that gains from sales of property are not really income but the problem cannot fairly be disposed of on a theoretical or academic basis. The practical question is whether such gains represent capacity to pay to any less degree than income realized in the form of salaries, dividends, interest or otherwise. In other words, would it be just to repeal the present tax on capital gains and to make up the lost revenue by increased taxes on salaries and other forms of ordinary income? It is agreed on all sides that the gains realized by a merchant from repeated sales of property in his business should be taxed as ordinary income. It is hard to see why an individual who makes $10,000 from a single sale of stocks or other property, or from several sales, has less capacity to pay an income tax than a merchant who makes a net profit of the same amount from a great number of sales. Nor is it easy to see why either of these individuals has less capacity to pay than an individual who earns a salary of like amount. Consequently, the Treasury has repeatedly taken the position, as has the

Congress, that capital gains should be subjected to the income tax. The estimated collections from individual income taxes on capital gains, in excess of allowable deductions and tax credits for losses, aggregate $1,415,328,000 in the ten-year period 1927-36 inclusive, or an average of $141,533,000 per year. The estimated individual income tax collections from all sources of income during the same ten-year period amount to $6,802,751,000, or an average of $680,275,000 per year. Consequently, the net taxes derived from capital gains during this period averaged 20.8 percent of total individual income tax collections.

There is good reason, however, for taxing capital gains in some different fashion than that which is applied to ordinary income. A salary is earned in a particular year and the gains realized by a merchant are ordinarily attributable to a particular year. Gains from sales of property by persons not in the regular business of selling frequently have accrued over a number of years and there is considerable unfairness in subjecting the entire gain to progressive surtaxes in the year in which it is finally realized by a sale. The figures presented by the Treasury to the subcommittee show that of the capital gains reported in 1934, 34 percent were realized from sales of property held less than one year and the remaining 66 percent from sales of property held for a longer period; 35½ percent of the gains were realized on sales of property held over ten years.

Gains from sales of property held less than one year do not appear to be entitled to any preferential treatment for income tax purposes over income realized in the form of salaries, dividends, interest, etcetera. From the beginning the Congress has always subjected such gains to the

rates of tax applicable to ordinary income. The Congress in 1934 adopted a plan for the taxation of gains from sales of property held for longer periods which reduces the amount of taxable gain subjected to the surtaxes according to the length of time the property sold has been held by the taxpayer. By this method the tax produced may be less than it would have been had the total gain been taxed evenly in the various years during which it accrued. In other words, the present method of taxation may apply to capital gains somewhat lower rates of taxes than would be applied to ordinary income. To cite the extreme case, if the property sold has been held over ten years, the maximum rate of tax is 23.7 percent, whereas the maximum rate of tax on ordinary income is 79 percent. If the property has been held over five years, but not over ten years, the maximum rate of tax is 31.6 percent as against 79 percent.

The subcommittee felt that it would be desirable to fix maximum rates of tax for gains on sales of property held more than one year. The effect of its recommendations is that a taxpayer may at his option be taxed upon his capital gains at a rate approximating 30 percent if the asset has been held two years before sale, reduced to 16 percent if the asset has been held five years or more. This provision increases the certainty of the rate of tax applicable to large capital gains; and since the rate imposed is considerably less than that imposed on ordinary income, completely meets the objection that high tax rates are preventing sales of property.

Finally, the principal objection to the present method of dealing with capital gains and losses is that while gains are taxable in the manner described, losses are not fully deductible. In order to relieve

this situation the subcommittee has recommended that taxpayers should be permitted to carry over capital net losses and apply them against the capital net gains of the next succeeding year. In addition, the subcommittee has segregated one-year gains and losses from longer term gains and losses with the primary purpose of preventing the use of speculative losses to offset gains from property held for more than one year.

4. Tax-exempt interest - The subcommittee attempted to find some way whereby the interest on future issues of Federal, state and municipal securities could be subjected to the income tax. It was agreed that effective action should be taken as promptly as possible to eliminate tax-exemptions for the future. A good deal of attention was directed to the proposal made by Senator Carter Glass, then Secretary of the Treasury, that the interest on Federal, state and municipal securities should be taken into account in determining the rates of tax applicable to the taxpayer's income from other sources. The subcommittee concluded, however, that the validity of a statutory provision of this character was very doubtful in the light of the reasoning in the line of Supreme Court decisions culminating in Fox v. Dravo Contracting Company (301. U.S. 665); and that it would be best to make the change by constitutional amendment rather than by a statute. The Treasury has urged for many years that a constitutional amendment should be adopted under which the interest on future issues of Federal, state and municipal securities should be subjected to the same rates of income taxation as is the interest on other obligations. The recommendation is strongly reiterated at this time.

5. Estate and gift taxes - Some of the relief provisions proposed by the Treasury and adopted by the subcommittee will result in losses of revenue, which must be made up from other sources. The estate tax and its corollary, the gift tax, may fairly be used to secure some of the needed revenue. The data presented to the subcommittee show that there were only 8,655 taxable estate tax returns filed in 1935, although approximately 1,100 thousand adult deaths occurred in that year. The reason for this comparatively small number of returns is that various estate and gift tax exemptions permit an individual to transfer a good sized estate to his beneficiaries without the payment of any tax. In addition to the general $40,000 exemption permitted by the Federal law, there is an additional $40,000 exemption for insurance payable to an individual beneficiary other than the executor. There is also a $40,000 exemption from the gift tax plus annual exemptions of the first $5,000 of gifts made to any person during any year. The specific exemption for estate or inheritance tax purposes in a great majority of the states (34) is less than $40,000 and in most foreign countries is very much less. The maximum in England, for example, is only £100 and in all of the Canadian provinces is $25,000 or less.

Consequently, the subcommittee felt that some of the revenue lost by relief provisions operating in favor of individuals could properly be made up by a reduction in estate and gift tax exemptions. Accordingly, it was decided to recommend that the $40,000 estate tax exemption should be reduced by so much of the $40,000 gift tax exemption as has been used during the decedent's life. It was recommended that the

$5,000 exemption per donee per year for gift tax purposes should be reduced to $3,000. Finally, in the interest of greater simplicity it was recommended that the two sets of rates now used in the computation of the estate tax should be combined into one. The Treasury is further studying the possibility of combining the estate tax and the gift tax so that all transfers of property by an individual will be taken into account in computing the applicable taxes; and one set of rates will be provided throughout.

6. Excise and miscellaneous taxes - At the present time not quite half of the Federal internal revenues are produced by various forms of manufacturers' excise and miscellaneous taxes. The most productive of these are the taxes on alcoholic beverages ($614 million); the tobacco taxes ($545 million); a considerable number of manufacturers' excise taxes ($458 million); and the social security taxes ($721 million). A considerable number of the manufacturers' excise taxes were originally imposed in 1932 upon a temporary basis and have since been extended from time to time because of the need for revenue. The revenue system, as a whole, would be considerably improved if the temporary excise taxes upon commodities in common use could gradually be eliminated, the lost revenue being provided, if necessary, by increases in the income tax and estate tax. The subcommittee decided to make a start in this direction by eliminating 10 of the less desirable of these taxes. In all cases the revenue yield is comparatively small and in a number of instances the tax has outlived its usefulness, since it was originally imposed primarily for regulatory purposes. In other instances administrative difficulties outweigh the utility of the tax. The total loss of revenue will

approximate $25 million. The Treasury, as well as the subcommittee, hopes that it will be possible to eliminate additional excise taxes in the next few years as budgetary conditions improve.

7. Administrative provisions - On the administrative side the Treasury's day-by-day experience suggested a number of detailed improvements which could be made to the general advantage of the taxpayer as well as of the Department, in clarifying procedure and thereby facilitating the prompt disposition of tax returns. The subcommittee carefully considered these recommendations, and adopted many of them. There are also three major administrative improvements in which the Treasury is vitally interested. In the first place, through the cooperation of the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, a codification of internal revenue laws in effect as of January 1, 1938, is under preparation. The last such codification contains the revenue laws in effect on July 16, 1932, and there has been no official compilation since that time. I hope that the staff of the Joint Committee will be able to complete its work in time for the codification to be approved at this session of Congress.

The Bureau is now engaged in drafting a revision and consolidation of the administrative provisions under all the various revenue laws. This is a task of considerable magnitude since many of the provisions are 50 or 75 years old and are now encrusted with a great number of interpretative court decisions. We believe that a restatement of these provisions in the light of the decisions and practice thereunder will be of great advantage to the taxpayers, as well as to the Bureau. It

will probably not be possible, however, to present this revision at this session of Congress. As a part of this enterprise, the Treasury is actively considering the possibility of consolidating and simplifying the various types of court procedure incident to the determination of deficiencies and the recovery of overpayments. There would be a real advantage to all if a single type of proceeding and of appeal, applicable both to deficiencies and refunds, could be substituted for the several alternative and conflicting types of proceedings which have gradually grown up through the years.

In the third place, the Treasury has for some time studied the possibility of providing the taxpayer with some effective means of obtaining an opinion as to his prospective tax liability prior to the conclusion of the particular transaction with which he is concerned. For example, the making of a sale or the conclusion of an agreement with creditors may in large part depend upon the tax liability which will result therefrom. At present there is no definitive means whereby the taxpayer may secure an official opinion in advance. It seems desirable that such a means should be provided, particularly in situations where large numbers of individuals are involved. Accordingly, the Treasury has recommended and the subcommittee has adopted a plan for declaratory rulings in tax cases where the taxpayer requests an advance opinion, and in the opinion of the Commissioner it will be to the best interests of the Treasury to issue such a ruling after an appropriate investigation. As an important incident of the plan, if the taxpayer accepts the ruling and proceeds to conclude the proposed transaction on the strength of it,

both the taxpayer and the Commissioner will be barred from contesting the tax liability as theretofore determined.

Conclusion - I have not attempted to include in this statement references to all of the amendments which the subcommittee has proposed. Many of these are of major importance in relieving hardships and inequities which experience has shown to exist in the present tax system. For example, changes of far-reaching importance are being proposed in the Statute of Limitations which are intended to eliminate much useless controversy that now goes on merely as to the year in which an item of income should be reported or a deduction allowed, there being no question that the deduction is allowable or the income reportable in some year. Another important, though subsidiary, recommendation, is that the capital loss limitations shall not be applied to losses on the disposition of assets used in the trade or business, such as obsolete machinery.

The subcommittee and its assistants have devoted themselves to the work of revenue revision continuously for nearly three months. It should be borne in mind that the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, as well as the Treasury, is regularly engaged in a study of the operation of the tax system and proposals for improvements in it. The process of revising the revenue laws is complex and difficult, because of the far-reaching effects of the sixty or more different imposts, and of their importance in the day-by-day business transactions and dealings of individuals. During the past few months the Treasury has received hundreds of letters from taxpayers and from

representative organizations suggesting various modifications of the tax laws, and often presenting extensive compilations of data and arguments. In fairness to the taxpayers involved, these recommendations must be carefully studied and checked against official statistics and reports, in order that the precise effect of the various taxes in all of their details may be gauged, and that proposals for change may be grounded upon accurately determined facts.

After recommendations for amendments are adopted by the subcommittee on the basis of the information submitted to it there still remains the problem of drafting the proposed changes - a task requiring experience, time, and careful thought. The Committee is exceptionally fortunate in having available for this work men of unusual qualifications and ability. The task is not, as is sometimes said, one of putting a simple thought into unintelligible statutory language. Each new provision or amendment must be fitted into the complex structure of existing law; and in addition careful consideration must be given to the situations to which the new provisions will apply, and to the best means which can be adopted for obtaining the results the subcommittee desires. It is not unusual for days to be spent in the consideration of the draft of a provision which will occupy only a few lines in the statute books.

For these reasons, among others, progress in the revision of the tax laws must be made slowly. Indeed, in view of the importance of the various taxes in our national economy it is well that changes should not be made precipitately. Business men daily make decisions in the light of existing tax laws; and hasty changes can produce unexpected

results of much greater significance than the revenue directly involved.

Hence, the subcommittee did not undertake to recommend amendments at this time upon all the subjects which were presented to it. In the President's message of June 1, 1937, reference was made to the desirability of improving the provisions of the law relative to the taxation of the income of persons residing in the community property states; and relative to the deduction for depletion by oil and mining corporations on a percentage basis. The subcommittee has recommended that both of these subjects be referred to the staff for further consideration, since it was desirous of reporting this bill within a reasonably short period, and since both topics appear to require extended study.

The Treasury in turn will proceed with its consideration of the various component parts of a broad general program for revenue revision, part of which has now been embodied in the subcommittee's recommendations. In order that the Committee may be fully informed on the subject, I should like to list some of the major topics which are being considered and upon which recommendations may be made to the appropriate committee or subcommittee at some later date:

1. Methods for the integration of the Federal and state taxing systems and for the elimination of the present overlapping of particular forms of taxes. In this connection consideration is being given to the possible elimination of some of the duplicate returns now required by state and Federal tax administrations, as has been done, for example, in Australia.

2. The elimination, as to future issues, of the exemption now accorded by the state and Federal Governments to the interest on Federal,

state and municipal securities; and to the incomes of Federal, state and municipal officers.

3. The gradual repeal of additional manufacturers' excise taxes imposed on a temporary basis; and the substitution for them, if necessary, of other forms of taxation.

4. The possible consolidation of the estate tax and the gift tax, to end the present confusion as to which tax is applicable to certain forms of inter vivos transfers; and to apply a single set of rates to all transfers made by an individual during his life or at the time of his death.

5. The simplification and the consolidation of the administrative provisions of the various forms of taxes, and in particular of the procedure for suits and appeals involving deficiencies and refunds.

6. Further provision for the application of the net operating losses of one year against the net operating income of subsequent years.

7. The general problem of exemptions and credits, including the personal exemptions, the earned income credit, and the former credit against the normal tax for dividends received by an individual.

The Treasury expects to continue its work upon all these topics and to furnish information upon them from time to time as requested.

The Treasury appreciates the opportunity afforded it by the subcommittee and by the Committee on Ways and Means itself, to present the Department's views with respect to the amendments now under consideration. The subcommittee and its staff have devoted careful attention to the recommendations contained in the report. In the view

of the Department, these recommendations, if embodied in legislation, will effect many important improvements in the existing revenue system, will relieve some of the most serious inequities that experience has shown to exist, and will facilitate the equitable imposition and orderly administration of the Federal tax laws.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

January 12, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of December, 1937, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total purchases	$3,406,900
Total sales	18,758,000
Net sales	$15,351,100

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Saturday, January 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-15

Corrected

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of December, 1937, amounted to $15,351,100, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

by 12-19

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January 14, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GASTON,

Assistant to the Secretary:

I am returning the proposed newspaper release in connection with the audit in Collectors' offices of the information returns under Title VIII of the Social Security Act for the first half year of 1937. Certain suggested changes in the proposed release are contained in the draft also enclosed herewith. Mr. Graves approves of the statement as rewritten.

Commissioner.

Encls.

File with [illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McREYNOLDS:

You will be interested in the following, which appeared in the "Daily Press Digest" of the Social Security Board for January 6, 1938:

> "'WASHINGTON WHISPERS': Because the big increase in unemployment had not been expected, 'administrative difficulties in the States threaten to clutter the machinery for paying unemployment benefits...' The Advisory Committee on Social Security is expected to recommend 'an extensive new study of the old-age pension system, with a view to devising a less complicated set-up.' Trouble between the Social Security Board and the Treasury Department over record keeping may result in an attempt to unite this responsibility under one agency or the other. *To date no start* has been made on the Board's records because of failure to receive the required information from the Treasury. 'The problem of auditing individual entries on 30,000,000 account cards has the Bureau of Internal Revenue stumped, as a large proportion of returns from employers fail to check.'
> "Washington United States News, January 3 (In Library)."

As of December 31, 1937, the Bureau of Internal Revenue had forwarded to the Social Security Board 32,095,377 individual information returns of an estimated total of 36,000,000 for the return period January to June, 1937.

The Bureau expects to have this job entirely cleaned up by the end of January, at which time similar returns for the information period July to December, 1937, are required to be filed in Collectors' offices.

While, as you know, the volume of work has been tremendous and the problems many, the Bureau is by no means "stumped" as the above article indicates.

GRAVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

~~Monday pm's~~

~~For~~ [redacted]

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 17, 1938.
1/15/38.

Press Service
No. 12-16

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering announced today that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has transmitted to the Social Security Board 33,388,441 information returns under Title VIII of the Social Security Act, listing for the first six months of 1937 employees to whom wages have been paid and the amounts paid to them.

Before the end of the current month the Bureau expects to have cleared an estimated remaining 3,832,000 returns to cover a total of 37,220,000 employees enrolled under the provisions of Title VIII during the initial half-year of its operation. The data contained in the information returns has been audited by Collectors' offices in conjunction with the corresponding tax returns filed monthly.

Similar returns for the information period July to December, 1937, will be filed during the current month and immediately thereafter the Collectors will begin their audit and transmittal to the Social Security Board.

The third set of information returns, for the period January to March, 1938, will be due by the end of April as a part of the tax returns (Form SS-1a) for that quarter. The combination of the two forms was provided for in a Treasury Decision approved by Secretary Morgenthau on November 23, 1937.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

January 14, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GASTON,

Assistant to the Secretary:

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Guy T. Helvering
Commissioner.

Encls.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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~~(To and Including 12 JANUARY, 1938)~~

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Andrew Stohrer,
U.S.S. SELFRIDGE, Navy Yd.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Louis F. Sudnik,
U. S. S. MEDUSA,
San Pedro, Calif.

Harrison P. Taylor,
1018 North Second St.,
Mankato, Minnesota.

Okd by phone
by John Ney
Commander
Office

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

~~For Tuesday am's~~
FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/15/38.

Press Service
No. 12-17

The first designation of candidates eligible to compete for appointment as cadets in the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., was made today by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Other applicants will be certified from time to time during the next five months as satisfying the scholastic and character requirements of the Service and all will then compete in June in examinations to be given ~~at~~ in various parts of the country with the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission. Successful participants in that test will be appointed [redacted] as cadets for entrance into the Academy in August, 1938, as the needs of the Service may require.

The first candidates accepted from among the many who have applied during the past six months to take the Academy examination are as follows:

S-H.P.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
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The first candidates accepted from among the many who have applied during the past six months to take the Academy examination are as follows:

John Joseph Anthony, Jr.,
412 Bellevue Avenue,
Hammonton, N. J.

Roger H. Banner,
Center Street,
Segreganset, Mass.

John Winston Booker,
4626 Clay Avenue,
Houston, Tex.

John E. Brown,
Co. 37-23, Naval Training Station,
San Diego, Calif.

Elmo Castelnuovo,
417 Lincoln Avenue,
Leechburg, Penna.

David R. Claxton,
12 East Street,
Ipswich, Mass.

James P. Fairbrook,
511 South Sixth Street,
Yakima, Wash.

Peter Hanna,
West Newton, Penna.

James F. Hartnett,
155 South Street,
Waterbury, Conn.

Henry Clay Keene,
115 Lucas Lane,
Bethesda, Md.

Robert Kirstein,
2 Sherbrock Road,
Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Jerry Komorech,
U. S. C.G. C., SARANAC,
Galveston, Tex.

Richard H. Lachman,
2425 Virginia Street,
Berkeley, Calif.

George H. Lawrence,
U. S. Naval Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

Gordon McBain,
259 Box Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Zaven Mukhalian,
396 Montello Street,
Brockton, Mass.

Adrian M. O'Beck, Surfman,
Holland Station, 10th District.

Walter John Pisinski,
56 Julian Street,
Providence, R. I.

Max A. Schlecht, N. C. Div.,
U. S. S. NORTHAMPTON,
San Pedro, Calif.

Frank C. Schmitz,
U. S. S. LEXINGTON,
San Pedro, Calif.

Herbert Sosensky,
1055 Newport St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

William M. Sterling,
Hambrooks Boulevard,
Cambridge, Md.

Andrew Stohrer,
U. S. S. SELFRIDGE, Navy Yard,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Louis F. Sudnik,
U. S. S. MEDUSA,
San Pedro, Calif.

Harrison P. Taylor,
1018 North Second Street,
Mankato, Minnesota.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, January 19, 1938.
1/17/38.

Press Service
No. 12-18

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public the first of a series of tabulations from the "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Compiled from Corporation Income and Excess-Profits Tax Returns And Personal Holding Company Returns" prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The report will be released at a later date.

Corporation income and excess-profits tax returns for 1935 were filed under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1934. The tabulations include returns for the calendar year 1935, returns for fiscal years ended in the period July 1935 through June 1936, and part year returns for which the greater part of the accounting period falls in 1935.

This first series of tabulations includes two tables, the first classifying the data by States and Territories and the second presenting the data by major industrial groups. Both tables further classify the data by returns with net income and no net income and each of these groups shows the number of returns, gross income, deductions, net income or deficit, income tax and excess-profits tax. The first table also contains corresponding totals for 1934.

Corporations filed a total of 533,631 returns for 1935, of which 164,231 show net income, 312,882 show no net income, and 56,518 show no income data (inactive corporations). The aggregate gross income reported by

all active corporations amounted to $113,936,170,000. The aggregate net income of corporations in the net income group was $5,164,723,000 and the deficit of corporations with no net income was $3,468,774,000. Returns showing net income reported a total income tax and excess-profits tax liability amounting to $735,125,000.

Aggregate gross income, i.e., combined gross income of net income and no net income returns for 1935 exceeded that for 1934 by $13,104,917,000 or 13.0 percent. The net income of corporations with net income less the deficit of corporations with no net income, amounted to $1,695,949,000 in 1935 as compared with $94,170,000 in 1934, or an increase of $1,601,779,000. The 1935 data, as compared with 1934, show that the number of net income corporation returns increased by 19,130, or 13.2 percent; net income increased by $889,526,000, or 20.8 percent; and the total tax liability increased by $139,076,000, or 23.3 percent. The number of returns with no net income decreased by 11,821, or 3.6 percent, and the deficit decreased by $712,254,000, or 17.0 percent.

Corporation returns for 1935, by States and Territories and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, deductions, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax; also aggregates for 1934

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	STATES AND TERRITORIES	Total number of returns	Returns with net income						Returns with no net income				Number of returns with no income data --Inactive corporations
			Number	Gross income 1/	Deductions 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deductions 1/	Deficit 2/	
1	Alabama	3,725	1,306	251,185	240,064	11,121	1,530	62	2,065	215,737	231,518	15,782	355
2	Alaska	217	80	7,914	7,077	836	115	11	113	3,325	3,715	390	24
3	Arizona	1,555	466	85,620	81,218	4,401	604	38	774	41,239	46,966	5,727	315
4	Arkansas	2,534	1,028	158,696	151,595	7,101	976	47	1,324	89,846	95,530	5,684	182
5	California	25,246	8,623	3,584,160	3,318,296	265,864	36,557	1,253	13,500	1,600,398	1,771,083	170,684	3,123
6	Colorado	6,660	1,854	440,918	402,580	38,338	5,271	208	3,601	204,970	229,222	24,252	1,205
7	Connecticut	9,051	2,708	1,226,404	1,135,966	90,438	12,434	190	5,748	638,072	694,133	56,061	595
8	Delaware	2,888	883	872,425	743,857	128,568	17,677	588	1,628	857,074	934,621	77,547	377
9	District of Columbia	2,780	1,158	375,784	348,761	27,023	3,713	120	1,399	230,133	243,838	13,705	223
10	Florida	9,863	2,651	399,849	377,743	22,106	3,039	173	5,539	227,302	258,253	30,952	1,673
11	Georgia	5,830	2,381	504,588	477,905	26,683	3,669	133	3,044	299,471	318,177	18,706	405
12	Hawaii	798	457	227,150	195,913	31,236	4,294	56	313	21,900	26,107	4,207	28
13	Idaho	2,269	653	84,461	78,026	6,435	885	22	898	47,137	50,540	3,403	718
14	Illinois	35,331	11,506	9,006,547	8,544,884	461,663	63,479	2,823	20,120	3,546,361	3,881,361	335,000	3,705
15	Indiana	12,515	4,397	1,159,218	1,076,439	82,779	11,382	720	6,431	464,908	506,981	42,073	1,687
16	Iowa	8,736	2,944	733,915	699,284	34,631	4,760	212	4,054	258,798	282,688	23,890	1,738
17	Kansas	4,841	1,832	491,601	471,242	20,360	2,811	89	2,663	252,944	275,314	22,370	346
18	Kentucky	5,252	2,120	736,180	689,495	46,686	6,419	173	2,661	187,697	206,876	19,178	470
19	Louisiana	6,850	2,325	626,077	590,254	35,823	4,923	313	3,784	279,803	326,060	46,257	741
20	Maine	3,912	1,111	219,382	205,972	13,410	1,843	67	2,336	178,297	195,245	16,949	465
21	Maryland	6,776	2,324	793,415	737,609	55,806	7,608	201	3,663	600,357	679,489	79,132	789
22	Massachusetts	21,699	7,027	3,298,510	3,075,337	223,173	30,686	1,124	13,321	1,650,133	1,814,879	164,745	1,351
23	Michigan	16,166	5,946	7,115,810	6,659,284	456,526	62,772	6,143	8,370	719,647	826,489	106,842	1,850
24	Minnesota	11,214	3,683	1,589,448	1,521,378	68,070	9,358	310	5,847	608,656	673,043	64,388	1,684
25	Mississippi	2,374	910	132,141	126,127	6,015	827	42	1,299	88,206	96,008	7,802	165
26	Missouri	15,906	5,305	2,084,450	1,950,406	134,044	18,431	402	8,768	1,134,084	1,260,364	126,280	1,833
27	Montana	2,978	1,053	159,290	150,668	8,622	1,186	54	1,524	50,810	56,442	5,632	401
28	Nebraska	4,494	1,613	334,669	318,675	15,994	2,198	71	2,459	152,093	165,043	12,950	422
29	Nevada	968	227	176,435	173,223	3,213	442	17	474	24,710	26,749	2,039	267
30	New Hampshire	1,464	523	112,329	105,255	7,074	973	28	879	70,422	75,668	5,246	62
31	New Jersey	26,354	5,670	2,011,271	1,830,546	180,725	24,868	374	18,286	1,504,629	1,680,012	175,382	2,398
32	New Mexico	1,133	387	46,044	44,493	2,151	296	17	532	19,112	20,952	1,840	214
33	New York	120,619	27,180	19,634,755	18,187,725	1,447,030	199,007	3,881	82,871	10,925,741	11,920,382	994,641	10,568
34	North Carolina	6,019	2,780	941,677	871,434	70,243	9,657	159	2,874	306,982	329,096	22,114	365
35	North Dakota	2,752	726	67,840	65,604	2,236	308	24	1,463	41,558	44,605	3,047	563
36	Ohio	26,664	9,963	4,991,567	4,666,819	324,748	44,650	1,518	14,973	1,842,111	1,993,843	151,732	1,728
37	Oklahoma	6,073	2,063	745,883	684,022	61,861	8,506	330	3,375	500,882	540,098	39,216	635
38	Oregon	5,813	1,702	327,687	313,857	13,830	1,901	95	3,208	212,128	234,266	22,138	903
39	Pennsylvania	28,284	8,949	4,971,903	4,622,276	349,627	48,072	1,159	16,416	3,519,121	3,767,177	248,056	2,919
40	Rhode Island	3,577	1,071	411,535	386,138	25,398	3,492	84	2,197	270,891	307,647	36,755	309
41	South Carolina	3,447	1,394	275,669	263,896	11,774	1,619	41	1,794	134,764	142,173	7,408	259
42	South Dakota	2,699	755	74,962	72,756	2,206	303	12	1,421	38,937	42,082	3,145	523
43	Tennessee	5,359	2,128	618,005	584,864	33,141	4,557	175	2,814	227,056	245,279	18,223	417
44	Texas	15,675	5,772	1,920,227	1,816,377	103,850	14,301	549	8,373	719,347	794,673	75,325	1,530
45	Utah	2,842	901	173,666	164,307	9,358	1,287	44	1,451	79,437	86,532	7,096	490
46	Vermont	1,241	413	81,531	76,744	4,787	658	19	757	53,377	58,110	4,733	71
47	Virginia	6,876	2,742	697,714	640,936	56,778	7,807	156	3,639	247,877	287,580	39,703	495
48	Washington	11,556	3,141	639,526	607,076	32,449	4,462	196	6,196	313,667	345,264	31,598	2,219
49	West Virginia	4,543	1,870	510,002	475,614	34,388	4,728	135	2,328	152,547	165,372	12,825	345
50	Wisconsin	15,916	5,087	1,273,028	1,210,847	62,182	8,552	294	8,600	616,960	681,093	64,133	2,229
51	Wyoming	1,297	443	37,844	35,923	1,922	264	13	715	23,007	24,801	1,794	139
	Total returns for 1935	533,631	164,231	77,441,506	72,276,783	5,164,723	710,156	24,969	312,882	36,494,604	39,963,438	3,468,774	56,518
	Total returns for 1934	528,898	145,101	62,920,954	58,645,757	4,275,197	588,375	7,673	324,703	37,910,299	42,091,326	4,181,027	59,094

1/ Gross income and deductions correspond to total income and total deductions (items 14 and 26, respectively, on face of return) plus, in each instance, cost of goods sold and cost of operations (items 2 and 5 on face of return), and minus interest received on Liberty Bonds, etc. (item 11 on face of return) which has, however, been deducted from total income (item 14) so that gross income includes the same items as in prior years.

2/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations.

3/ Includes excess-profits tax of $19,584 for 1935 and $37,540 for 1934 on returns with no net income for income tax purposes. Interest received on certain obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, which is allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the income tax, is not allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the excess-profits tax. (See Article 1 (d) of Treasury Decision 4469, "Regulations relating to the excess-profits tax imposed by Section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1934").

Corporation returns for 1935, by major industrial groups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, deductions, net income or deficit, income tax and excess-profits tax

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income						Returns with no net income				Number of returns with no income data --Inactive corporations
		Number	Gross income 1/	Deductions 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deductions 1/	Deficit 2/	
Agriculture and related industries	10,084	2,321	358,965	315,064	43,901	6,036	160	6,734	230,654	270,907	40,253	1,029
Mining and quarrying	18,420	4,527	1,331,854	1,168,918	162,936	22,400	515	9,188	1,292,853	1,466,733	173,879	4,705
Manufacturing:												
Food and kindred products	13,375	5,312	7,340,434	7,022,763	317,671	43,670	1,584	7,283	1,988,025	2,043,832	55,807	780
Liquors and beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	3,282	1,466	1,107,301	999,477	107,824	14,826	905	1,481	216,399	232,754	16,355	335
Tobacco products	387	139	1,077,784	978,365	99,419	13,670	44	228	33,682	34,903	1,221	20
Textiles and their products	15,656	6,129	3,861,351	3,689,927	171,425	23,570	1,034	9,254	2,045,223	2,145,481	100,258	273
Leather and its manufactures	2,415	1,090	935,624	887,859	47,766	6,568	198	1,258	228,436	237,445	9,009	67
Rubber products	632	286	671,861	641,742	30,119	4,141	323	312	116,885	123,875	6,989	34
Forest products	6,843	2,384	734,389	696,421	37,968	5,221	222	4,199	583,999	637,627	53,628	260
Paper, pulp, and products	2,306	1,296	1,165,444	1,073,123	92,321	12,686	266	938	326,145	358,139	31,994	72
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12,912	4,895	1,468,211	1,328,174	140,037	19,255	463	7,495	559,876	605,854	45,978	522
Chemicals and allied products	7,969	3,156	4,545,732	4,179,604	366,128	50,340	929	4,350	2,882,520	2,996,851	114,331	463
Stone, clay, and glass products	3,967	1,253	769,225	680,530	88,695	12,196	470	2,524	248,437	279,653	31,216	190
Metal and its products	19,856	8,426	10,652,872	9,778,369	874,503	120,240	8,202	10,702	2,902,219	3,071,327	169,108	728
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	6,613	2,144	1,083,382	974,485	108,897	14,973	888	3,676	352,338	382,770	30,433	793
Total manufacturing	96,213	37,976	35,413,610	32,930,837	2,482,773	341,355	15,528	53,700	12,484,183	13,150,510	666,326	4,537
Construction	17,687	4,242	789,599	740,338	49,260	6,772	710	11,808	703,428	759,165	55,737	1,637
Transportation and other public utilities	28,437	10,600	6,520,071	5,592,926	927,144	127,580	1,125	14,833	5,064,703	5,636,751	572,047	3,004
Trade	149,426	57,813	27,582,955	26,815,528	767,428	105,495	3,311	87,068	9,946,860	10,248,112	301,252	4,545
Service-Professional, amusements, hotels, etc.	54,560	13,358	1,803,935	1,676,487	127,448	17,514	729	36,289	1,903,785	2,172,303	268,518	4,913
Finance-Banking, insurance, real estate, holding companies, stock and bond brokers, etc.	143,843	33,231	3,638,747	3,035,473 4/	603,274	82,928	2,886	91,702	4,864,478	6,246,070 4/	1,381,593	18,910
Nature of business not given	14,961	163	1,771	1,212	560	77	6	1,560	3,720	12,888	9,168	13,238
Grand total	533,631	164,231	77,441,506	72,276,783	5,164,723	710,156	24,969	312,882	36,494,664	39,963,438	3,468,774	56,518

1/ Gross income and deductions correspond to total income and total deductions (items 14 and 26, respectively, on face of return) plus, in each instance, cost of goods sold and cost of operations (items 2 and 5 on face of return), and minus interest received on Liberty Bonds, etc. (Item 11 on face of return), which has, however, been deducted from total income (item 14) so that gross income includes the same items as in prior years.

2/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations.

3/ Includes excess-profits tax of $19,584 on returns with no net income for income tax purposes. Interest received on certain obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, which is allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the income tax, is not allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the excess-profits tax. (See Article 1 (d), Treasury Decision 4469, "Regulations relating to excess-profits tax imposed by Section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1934").

4/ Includes special non-expense deductions of life insurance companies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, January 17, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-19

The announcement of January 15th with respect to transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of December, 1937, should be corrected to read as follows:

"Transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of December, 1937, resulted in net sales in the amount of $15,351,100."

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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 December 31, 1937

Customs District	January 1 to December 31, 1937			May 1 to Dec.31, 1937
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	350,406,634	111,945,648	1,791,322,875	3,569,184
Per Cent of Quota	78.22%	99.95%	99.96%	59.49%
Chicago	-	-	-	130,066
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	13,801	134,155
Los Angeles	8,223,271	36,446,965	269,704	289,647
Maryland	6,935,620	-	154,769,524	-
Massachusetts	36,063,400	-	27,680,510	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	54,758,800	-	391,342,133	9,964
New York	198,839,001	-	611,530,007	883,609
Oregon	-	23,465,820	333,164	147,586
Philadelphia	3,513,080	-	569,653,181	-
Puerto Rico	50,877	-	-	383,737
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	564,580	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	41,420,277	3,634,133	35,494,128	1,161,878
Virginia	225	-	-	21,339
Washington	37,503	48,398,730	236,723	132,966
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

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

For Release Morning Newspapers
Tuesday, January 18, 1938

12-20

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 calendar year 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to December 31, 1937, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

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JEW.

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MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 2891 Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

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 December 31, 1937.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, please have 90 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

JM 1/15/38

M Henry

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/17/38

Press Service
No. 12-20

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 calendar year 1937, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to December 31, 1937, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to December 31, 1937			May 1 to Dec. 31, 1937
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	350,406,634	111,945,648	1,791,322,875	3,569,184
Per Cent of Quota	78.22%	99.95%	99.96%	59.49%
Chicago	-	-	-	130,066
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	13,801	134,155
Los Angeles	8,223,271	36,446,965	269,704	289,647
Maryland	6,935,620	-	154,769,524	-
Massachusetts	36,063,400	-	27,680,510	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	54,758,800	-	391,342,133	9,964
New York	198,839,001	-	611,530,007	883,609
Oregon	-	23,465,820	333,164	147,586
Philadelphia	3,513,080	-	569,653,181	-
Puerto Rico	50,877	-	-	383,737
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	564,580	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	41,420,277	3,634,133	35,494,128	1,161,878
Virginia	225	-	-	21,339
Washington	37,503	48,398,730	236,723	132,966
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

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

Preliminary Figures for the Calendar Year 1937

Customs District	Sawed Timber & 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	92,833,309	18,988,077	28,080,902	139,902,288
Per Cent of Quota				55.96%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	107,318			107,318
Buffalo	1,465,450	336,391	50,008	1,851,849
Connecticut	2,605,776	-	-	2,605,776
Dakota	14,173,677	2,028,675	-	16,202,352
Duluth & Superior	10,218,678	3,008,144	-	13,226,822
Hawaii	597,434	-	-	597,434
Los Angeles	8,591,566	616,405	756,271	9,964,242
Maine and N. H.	105,288	2,760	-	108,048
Massachusetts	6,458,957	7,782,802	116,265	14,358,024
Michigan	43,274	258,185	-	301,459
Montana & Idaho	8,118	-	-	8,118
New York	22,774,551	-	27,158,358	49,932,909
Philadelphia	11,628,151	3,697,808	-	15,325,959
Rhode Island	748,443	487,677	-	1,236,120
St. Lawrence	99,065	-	-	99,065
San Francisco	8,813	654	-	9,467
Vermont	1,335,447	63,000	-	1,398,447
Washington	11,863,303	705,576	-	12,568,879

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

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

JAN 18 1938

MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is attached for immediate release a tabulation showing preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1937.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

James H Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/17/38

Press Service
No. 12-21

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1937, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	Sawed Timber & Lumber Not Specially Provided For: DOUGLAS FIR (Bd.Ft.)	WESTERN HEMLOCK (Bd.Ft.)	MIXED FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)	TOTAL FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)
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Connecticut	2,605,776	-	-	2,605,776
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Washington	11,863,303	705,576	-	12,568,879

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

Preliminary Figures as of December 31, 1937

Customs District	January 1 to December 31, 1937		Dec. 1-31,1937
	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,752	137,850	2,610,730
Per Cent of Quota	33.8%	9.2%	5.8%
FROM CANADA			
Alaska	-	12	-
Buffalo	93	28	-
Dakota	155	426	-
Duluth & Superior	3	-	-
Florida	-	-	2,497,480
Maine and N. H.	745	7	22,970
Massachusetts	30	-	90,280
Michigan	1	-	-
Montana and Idaho	54	-	-
Oregon	1	-	-
St. Lawrence	1,002	29	-
Vermont	3,563	136,621	-
Washington	1,105	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES			
New York	-	155	-
Puerto Rico	-	572	-

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

Tues P.M.

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of dairy cows and cream, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1937; also, for imports of certified seed potatoes during the first month of the quota year which, under the provisions of the trade agreement, commenced December 1, 1937; together with the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

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MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is attached for immediate release a tabulation showing imports of dairy cows, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of December 31, 1937.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/17/38

Press Service
No. 12 - 22

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Montana and Idaho	54	-	-
Oregon	1	-	-
St. Lawrence	1,002	29	-
Vermont	3,563	136,621	-
Washington	1,105	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES			
New York	-	155	-
Puerto Rico	-	572	-

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/17/38

Press Service
12-23

Acting Secretary Magill announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 19 and to mature April 20, 1938, which were offered on January 14, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 17.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $160,075,000					
Total accepted	- 50,130,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.982	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.071	percent
Low	- 99.971	"	"	"	0.115	"
Average price	- 99.972	"	"	"	0.111	"

(94 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 18, 1938.
1/17/38

Press Service
No. 12-23

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS
Friday, January 21, 1938.
1/18/38.

Press Service
No. 12-24

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public the second in the series of tabulations from the "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Compiled From Corporation Income and Excess-Profits Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns for 1935", prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering.

The following table presents for corporation returns for 1935, classified by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, the number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax and excess-profits tax:

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income					Returns with no net income			Number of returns with no income data-- Inactive corporations	
			Number	Gross income 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deficit 2/		
	AGRICULTURE AND RELATED INDUSTRIES:											
1	Farming--Cotton, grain, stock; horticulture and all other farming; lessors	8,659	2,038	321,621	40,835	5,615	132	5,827	194,951	29,200	794	1
2	Related industries--Forestry, fishing, ice harvesting, and other related industries; holders and lessors	1,425	283	37,344	3,066	421	28	907	35,703	11,053	235	2
	Total agriculture and related industries	10,084	2,321	358,965	43,901	6,036	160	6,734	230,654	40,253	1,029	
	MINING AND QUARRYING:											
3	Metal mining--Iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, quicksilver	908	239	312,126	54,391	7,479	122	651	221,226	23,409	18	3
	Coal:											
4	Anthracite	123	42	37,027	1,248	172	3	76	194,914	17,373	5	4
5	Bituminous, lignite, and peat	2,012	591	358,168	19,566	2,690	60	1,384	410,329	35,142	37	5
6	Oil and gas	4,286	1,719	427,715	53,314	7,327	215	2,535	362,434	59,292	32	6
7	Other minerals--Asbestos, clay, granite, precious and semiprecious stones, salt, etc.	1,865	581	149,594	18,157	2,497	65	1,242	81,435	11,195	42	7
8	Mining and quarrying, n.e.c., lessors and holders	9,226	1,355	47,224	16,260	2,236	50	3,300	22,516	27,468	4,571	8
	Total mining and quarrying	18,420	4,527	1,331,854	162,936	22,400	515	9,188	1,292,853	173,879	4,705	
	MANUFACTURING:											
	Food and kindred products:											
9	Bakery and confectionery products	4,030	1,316	981,328	63,645	8,751	98	2,472	370,580	13,329	242	9
10	Canned products--Fish, fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc.	1,959	772	668,945	54,947	7,555	176	1,053	164,294	6,804	134	10
11	Mill products--Bran, flour, feed, etc.	1,339	613	841,779	34,244	4,709	203	632	239,822	6,008	94	11
12	Packing-house products--Fresh meats, ham, lard, bacon; meat canning, by-products, etc.	975	499	3,051,723	53,487	7,354	771	450	640,484	9,864	26	12
13	Sugar--Beet, cane, maple, and products	166	87	466,833	36,322	4,991	149	62	146,258	3,099	17	13
14	Other food products--Artificial ice, butter substitutes, cereals, coffee, spices, dairy products, etc., food products, n.e.c.	4,906	2,025	1,329,825	75,026	10,309	188	2,614	426,587	16,702	267	14
	Total food and kindred products	13,375	5,312	7,340,434	317,671	43,670	1,584	7,283	1,988,025	55,807	780	
	Liquors and beverages:											
15	Soft drinks--Cider, mineral or spring water, etc.	1,745	866	143,020	21,503	2,957	222	805	36,445	2,945	74	15
16	Liquors--Wines, beer, malt extract, malt yeast, alcohol, etc.	1,537	600	964,281	86,320	11,869	684	676	179,954	13,410	261	16
	Total liquors and beverages	3,282	1,466	1,107,301	107,824	14,826	905	1,481	216,399	16,355	335	
17	Tobacco products	387	139	1,077,784	99,419	13,670	44	228	33,682	1,221	20	17
	Textiles and their products:											
18	Cotton goods--Dress goods, plain cloth, etc., napping and dyeing	937	373	435,437	17,743	2,440	23	548	477,067	28,004	16	18
19	Woolen and worsted goods--Wool yarn, dress goods; wool pulling, etc.	566	312	454,422	25,009	3,439	256	240	98,010	5,512	14	19
20	Silk and rayon goods--Silk fabrics; spinning, etc.	879	243	321,500	21,127	2,905	22	611	196,411	15,329	25	20
21	Carpets, floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	176	60	137,913	7,997	1,100	31	112	30,503	2,001	4	21
22	Textiles, n.e.c., cord, felt, fur, hospital and surgical supplies, linen, other textiles, etc.	3,770	1,559	837,485	49,101	6,751	377	2,146	384,174	20,702	65	22
23	Clothing--Custom-made, factory-made coats, underwear, millinery, and clothing, n.e.c.	8,010	2,981	1,287,947	34,952	4,806	242	4,911	651,274	19,470	118	23
24	Knit goods--Sweaters, hosiery, etc.	1,318	601	386,648	15,495	2,130	84	686	207,784	9,241	31	24
	Total textiles and their products	15,656	6,129	3,861,351	171,425	23,570	1,034	9,254	2,045,223	100,258	273	

For footnotes, see p. 5.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax - continued

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income					Returns with no net income			Number of returns with no income data--Inactive corporations	
			Number	Gross income 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deficit 2/		
	MANUFACTURING - Continued											
	Leather and its manufactures:											
25	Boots, shoes, slippers, etc.	1,134	505	558,076	28,281	3,889	91	591	130,276	5,215	38	25
26	Other leather products--Gloves, saddlery, harness, trunks, finishing and tanning leather, etc.	1,281	585	377,548	19,485	2,679	107	667	98,160	3,794	29	26
	Total leather and its manufactures	2,415	1,090	935,624	47,766	6,568	198	1,258	228,436	9,009	67	
	Rubber products:											
27	Tires and tubes, etc.	92	27	484,606	16,046	2,206	207	60	71,946	4,058	5	27
28	Other rubber goods--Boots, shoes, hose, and artificial rubber	417	211	152,021	11,054	1,520	94	182	34,836	2,305	24	28
29	Bone, celluloid, and ivory products	123	48	35,235	3,020	415	22	70	10,103	626	5	29
	Total rubber products	632	286	671,861	30,119	4,141	323	312	116,885	6,989	34	
	Forest products:											
30	Saw-mill and planing-mill products	3,072	1,024	309,415	16,020	2,203	73	1,915	310,079	34,614	133	30
31	Other wood products--Carriages, wagons, furniture, baskets, etc.	3,771	1,360	424,973	21,948	3,018	149	2,284	273,920	19,015	127	31
	Total forest products	6,843	2,384	734,389	37,968	5,221	222	4,199	583,999	53,628	260	
32	Paper, pulp and products	2,306	1,296	1,165,444	92,321	12,686	266	938	326,145	31,994	72	32
33	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12,912	4,895	1,468,211	140,037	19,255	463	7,495	559,876	45,978	522	33
	Chemicals and allied products:											
34	Petroleum and other mineral oil refining	853	304	1,774,092	63,487	8,730	145	447	2,403,014	84,692	102	34
35	Chemicals proper, acids, compounds, etc.	631	324	657,586	96,020	13,203	178	274	36,977	2,736	33	35
36	Paints, pigments, varnishes; carbon black, lamp black, putty, rosin, turpentine	1,098	522	345,446	32,007	4,401	169	521	45,988	3,419	55	36
37	Allied chemical substances--Drugs, oils, soaps and other chemical substances, n.e.c.	4,986	1,814	1,652,361	167,428	23,018	393	2,913	339,792	20,073	259	37
38	Fertilizers	401	192	116,246	7,187	988	45	195	56,750	3,411	14	38
	Total chemicals and allied products	7,969	3,156	4,545,732	366,128	50,340	929	4,350	2,882,520	114,331	463	
39	Stone, clay, glass, and related products	3,967	1,253	769,225	88,695	12,196	470	2,524	248,437	31,216	190	39
	Metal and its products:											
40	Iron and steel--Products of blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, etc.	2,194	973	1,316,402	83,985	11,548	538	1,111	1,231,173	48,517	110	40
41	Locomotives and railroad equipment	196	65	31,846	4,094	563	17	124	131,211	10,431	7	41
42	Motor vehicles, complete or parts	873	325	3,938,329	262,782	36,133	4,922	497	274,201	22,218	51	42
43	Factory machinery--Food production machinery; leather, metal, paper, printing, textile, and woodworking machinery	1,528	740	370,797	41,417	5,691	531	755	113,802	9,525	33	43
44	Agricultural machinery and equipment	502	224	367,590	46,979	6,460	196	239	44,236	3,880	39	44
45	Electrical machinery and equipment	692	313	603,808	61,018	8,390	88	354	167,319	8,162	25	45
46	Miscellaneous machinery--Building construction, gas, and mining machinery and equipment	2,415	976	607,313	54,694	7,520	469	1,327	253,104	19,537	112	46
47	Household machinery and equipment, etc.	1,281	488	377,118	38,477	5,291	94	753	96,868	6,559	40	47
48	Office equipment, etc.	400	177	256,307	32,737	4,501	95	216	27,936	2,989	7	48
49	Metal building material and supplies	2,195	807	435,643	30,626	4,211	214	1,316	165,743	11,814	72	49
50	Hardware, tools, etc.	2,745	1,360	715,246	78,643	10,813	624	1,275	164,550	12,361	110	50
51	Precious-metal products and processes; jewelry, etc.	859	302	244,180	10,833	1,490	38	542	57,897	3,257	15	51
52	Other metals, products, and processes; combinations of foundry and machine shop	3,976	1,676	1,388,293	128,217	17,630	375	2,193	174,179	9,857	107	52
	Total metal and its products	19,856	8,426	10,652,872	874,503	120,240	8,202	10,702	2,902,219	169,108	728	

For footnotes, see p. 5.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax - continued

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income					Returns with no net income			Number of returns with no income data--Inactive corporations	
			Number	Gross income 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deficit 2/		
	MANUFACTURING - Continued											
	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified:											
53	Radios, complete or parts	252	114	126,560	8,319	1,144	143	125	68,947	3,858	13	53
54	Musical, professional, and scientific instruments, optical goods; canoes; electric launches, etc.	6,217	2,005	933,043	97,514	13,408	679	3,459	255,602	22,144	753	54
55	Airplanes, airships, seaplanes, etc.	144	25	23,779	3,064	421	66	92	27,788	4,430	27	55
	Total manufacturing not elsewhere classified	6,613	2,144	1,083,382	108,897	14,973	888	3,676	352,338	30,433	793	
	Grand total manufacturing	96,213	37,976	35,413,610	2,482,773	341,355	15,528	53,700	12,484,183	666,326	4,537	
	CONSTRUCTION:											
56	Building and construction above ground--Installing machinery, moving, wrecking, razing, etc.	11,169	2,547	261,081	9,244	1,271	94	7,831	315,176	22,363	791	56
57	Other construction underground and on surface--Bridge building, waterfront construction, related industries, etc.	6,303	1,634	456,880	35,969	4,945	608	3,836	338,483	28,620	833	57
58	Shipbuilding and repairing	215	61	71,637	4,047	556	8	141	49,769	4,754	13	58
	Total construction	17,687	4,242	789,599	49,260	6,772	710	11,808	703,428	55,737	1,637	
	TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:											
	Transportation and related activities:											
59	Steam railroads	576	199	994,374	101,349	14,023	67	373	2,859,572	300,631	4	59
60	Electric railways--Pullman cars; refrigerator, stock, poultry, and fruit cars; lessors	1,383	369	274,183	75,238	10,366	29	520	488,904	86,938	494	60
61	Water transportation and related activities--Ocean and fresh-water lines, canals, docking, drawbridge operating, lighterage, salvaging, piloting, wharfing; lessors	2,259	868	390,786	45,917	6,314	215	1,170	237,060	42,969	221	61
62	Aerial transportation	545	65	28,136	1,341	184	11	367	16,647	4,006	113	62
63	Autobus lines, taxicabs, and sightseeing companies	2,821	883	180,790	19,725	2,710	128	1,675	90,437	10,390	263	63
64	Cartage and storage--Food storage; packing and shipping; local transportation and related industries, n.e.c.	10,261	3,778	414,485	30,202	4,150	241	5,875	397,658	20,864	608	64
	Total transportation and related activities	17,845	6,162	2,282,753	273,772	37,747	690	9,980	4,090,279	465,798	1,703	
	Other public utilities:											
65	Electric light and power companies, and combined electric light and gas companies	1,621	773	2,031,653	286,399	39,376	58	565	463,039	36,439	283	65
66	Gas companies, artificial and natural	1,007	414	404,398	47,856	6,580	98	507	225,918	29,026	86	66
67	Pipe line companies	283	145	298,645	98,253	13,510	123	104	30,818	3,505	34	67
68	Telephone and telegraph companies	3,502	1,363	1,188,185	161,363	22,187	5	1,899	151,576	11,529	240	68
69	Radio broadcasting companies	505	238	86,176	11,880	1,634	81	222	10,681	2,015	45	69
70	Water companies	2,014	1,008	77,101	14,709	2,020	21	736	15,896	2,721	270	70
71	Terminal stations, toll bridges and toll roads, irrigation systems, etc.	1,660	497	151,160	32,911	4,526	49	820	76,496	21,016	343	71
	Total other public utilities	10,592	4,438	4,237,317	653,372	89,833	436	4,853	974,425	106,249	1,301	
	Total transportation and other public utilities	28,437	10,600	6,520,071	927,144	127,580	1,125	14,833	5,064,703	572,047	3,004	

For footnotes, see p. 5.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax - continued

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income					Returns with no net income			Number of returns with no income data--Inactive corporations	
			Number	Gross income 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deficit 2/		
	TRADE:											
72	Wholesale	29,072	13,640	11,816,255	240,179	33,013	1,372	14,725	3,403,523	84,737	707	72
73	Retail	86,270	31,379	11,174,797	364,432	50,102	1,266	52,173	4,180,072	131,412	2,718	73
74	Wholesale and retail	18,850	8,191	3,793,353	114,765	15,773	443	10,369	1,897,370	59,161	290	74
75	Commission	6,130	2,489	542,704	33,035	4,542	166	3,341	213,497	11,257	300	75
76	All other trade--Auto wreckers, film exchanges, pneumatic tubes, trading stamps, garages for storage, repair service, etc.	9,104	2,114	255,847	15,016	2,064	64	6,460	252,399	14,685	530	76
	Total trade	149,426	57,813	27,582,955	767,428	105,495	3,311	87,068	9,946,860	301,252	4,545	
	SERVICE:											
77	Domestic service--Laundries, hotels, restaurants, operating apartments or office buildings, etc.	24,311	4,747	618,678	33,269	4,574	175	18,686	1,227,885	193,984	878	77
	Amusements:											
78	Theaters, legitimate, vaudeville, etc.	543	93	9,153	933	128	2	294	9,127	2,549	156	78
79	Motion picture producers	259	69	147,227	8,524	1,172	46	145	66,532	3,698	45	79
80	Motion picture theaters	3,811	1,727	278,875	22,795	3,133	137	1,901	196,916	20,231	183	80
81	Other amusements--Circuses, golf links, race tracks, pleasure resorts, etc.	5,673	894	73,417	8,198	1,125	50	3,832	83,301	11,509	947	81
	Total amusements	10,286	2,783	508,673	40,449	5,558	235	6,172	355,875	37,987	1,331	
82	Professional service--Curative, educational, engineering, legal, etc.	7,344	1,995	139,443	13,266	1,824	123	4,368	114,512	18,880	981	82
83	Business service--Detective bureaus, trade shows, mimeographing, publishing directories, advertising, etc.	7,087	2,223	426,623	29,992	4,120	151	3,937	137,442	11,401	927	83
84	Other services, n.e.c.--Auto camps, cemeteries, boards of trade, newspaper syndicates, photographers; concessionaries of amusements, cloakrooms, etc.	5,532	1,610	110,518	10,471	1,438	45	3,126	68,071	6,266	796	84
	Total service	54,560	13,358	1,803,935	127,448	17,514	729	36,289	1,903,785	268,518	4,913	
	FINANCE:											
	Banking and related industries:											
85	National banks	6,549	1,999	177,569	23,719	3,260	119	3,901	539,472	145,238	649	85
86	State and private banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies	13,487	3,722	155,725	22,556	3,101	145	7,282	499,821	141,589	2,483	86
87	Joint-stock land banks	44	2	348	39	3	-	38	4,197	12,093	4	87
88	Loan companies, building and loan associations, mortgage, note or pawn brokers, insurance agents, promoters, foreign exchange brokers	23,329	8,085	555,262	140,705	19,347	744	11,462	201,217	103,268	3,782	88
89	Investment trusts, stock syndicates, stock pools, holding companies, etc.	8,402	2,128	986,407	166,423	22,878	896	5,863	1,401,497	323,157	411	89
90	Stock and bond brokers, investment brokers, investment bankers	2,833	1,192	177,699	35,314	4,856	579	1,470	171,218	61,586	171	90
91	Real estate and realty holding companies--Realty development, holding, or leasing; realty trust, etc.	86,985	15,355	410,049	82,705	11,367	396	60,417	790,722	356,643	11,213	91
	Total banking and related industries	141,629	32,483	2,463,059	471,461	64,812	2,879	90,433	3,608,144	1,143,574	18,713	

For footnotes, see p. 5.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups and subgroups and by returns with net income and with no net income, showing number of returns, gross income, net income or deficit, income tax, and excess-profits tax - continued

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Industrial groups	Total number of returns	Returns with net income					Returns with no net income			Number of returns with no income data--Inactive corporations	
			Number	Gross income 1/	Net income 2/	Income tax	Excess-profits tax 3/	Number	Gross income 1/	Deficit 2/		
	FINANCE - Continued											
	Insurance companies:											
92	Life insurance--Mutual or stock companies	665	136	52,496	2,989	410	-	475	843,219	103,580	54	92
93	Other insurance--Accident, casualty, fire, marine, title, etc.	1,549	612	1,123,192	128,824	17,706	7	794	413,114	134,439	143	93
	Total insurance companies	2,214	748	1,175,688	131,813	18,116	7	1,269	1,256,333	238,019	197	
	Total finance	143,843	33,231	3,638,747	603,274	82,928	2,886	91,702	4,864,478	1,381,593	18,910	
94	NATURE OF BUSINESS NOT GIVEN	14,961	163	1,771	560	77	6	1,560	3,720	9,168	13,238	94
	GRAND TOTAL	533,631	164,231	77,441,506	5,164,723	710,156	24,969	312,882	36,494,664	3,468,774	56,518	

1/ Gross income corresponds to total income, as reported on face of return, plus "cost of goods sold" and "cost of operations," and minus interest received on Liberty Bonds, etc. (item 11 on face of return), which has, however, been deducted from total income (item 14), so that gross income includes the same items as in prior years.
2/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations.
3/ Includes excess-profits tax of $19,584 on returns with no net income for income tax purposes. Interest received on certain obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, which is allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the income tax, is not allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the excess-profits tax. (See article 1(d) of Treasury Decision 4469, "Regulations relating to the excess-profits tax imposed by Section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1934.")

Note--n.e.c., not elsewhere classified.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, January 19, 1938.
1/18/38

Press Service
No. 12-25

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1937

(Arrivals at United States Mints and Assay Offices and at private refineries)

The Bureau of the Mint, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Mines, has issued the following statement of the preliminary estimate of refinery production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1937:

States	Gold		Silver	
	Ounces	Value 1/	Ounces	Value 1/
Alaska	615,234	$ 21,533,200	663,978	$ 511,927
Alabama	2,483	86,900	734	566
Arizona	351,309	12,295,800	9,857,153	7,599,865
California	1,153,303	40,365,600	2,579,593	1,988,866
Colorado	372,574	13,040,100	6,110,914	4,711,515
Georgia	500	17,500	40	31
Idaho	78,000	2,730,000	19,660,615	15,158,334
Illinois	-	-	1,143	881
Maryland	994	34,800	28	22
Michigan	52	1,800	18,529	14,286
Missouri	-	-	181,321	139,798
Montana	200,255	7,008,900	11,587,957	8,934,315
Nevada	273,031	9,556,100	4,534,632	3,496,201
New Mexico	41,668	1,458,400	1,262,450	973,349
New York	-	-	41,881	32,290
North Carolina	1,008	35,300	5,405	4,167
Oregon	52,294	1,830,300	68,537	52,842
Pennsylvania	1,834	64,200	10,679	8,234
South Carolina	1,846	64,600	135	104
South Dakota	575,746	20,151,100	141,620	109,189
Tennessee	115	4,000	47,336	36,496
Texas	534	18,700	1,258,786	970,524
Utah	329,280	11,524,800	12,948,368	9,983,577
Virginia	1,054	36,900	1,441	1,111
Washington	33,574	1,175,100	101,883	78,552
Wyoming	1,812	63,400	228	176
Philippine Islands	703,580	24,625,300	649,381	500,673
Puerto Rico	17	600	1	1
Totals, 1937	4,792,097	167,723,400	71,735,268	55,307,892
Last year, 1936	4,357,394	152,508,800	63,812,176	49,422,530
Year of largest production, 1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300

1/ Gold valued at $35.00 (in 1915 at $20.67+) per fine ounce; silver in 1937, at $0.771 per fine ounce, the average price of newly mined domestic silver received by the Treasury.

Mills

~~Special~~ efforts against narcotics smuggling, ~~such as the pass suspension at Baltimore and Norfolk, the Customs officers contend, are required because~~ the Government ~~in that responsibility is~~ does not ~~give~~ have the benefit of the ~~same~~ co-operation ~~as is possible~~ that assists in preventing ~~of~~ the smuggling of ~~narcotics~~ general merchandise--- watches, jewelry, gowns, ~~furs,~~ furs, etc. In the latter lines legitimate ~~domestic~~ dealers are of ~~genuine~~ real aid to the Government because of their desire to assure ~~fair~~ honest competition. ~~Because~~ Since there is very little manufacture of narcotic drugs in the United States and a ready market for the illegitimate product, the prevention of smuggling ~~rests almost wholly upon the Government~~ is more difficult.

The instructions for the Baltimore and Norfolk Collectors have been ~~prepared in such a manner, Treasury administrative officials~~ so phrased that ~~to eliminate the possibility in the future of anyone, regardless of position, being permitted within the dock enclosures~~ no one will be permitted ~~except~~ to meet incoming passengers within the dock enclosure except in cases of death or imperative emergency, as adjudged by the Collector.

Because of the Department's keen interest in the suppression of smuggling, a close study will be made of results of the new practice at the Chesapeake Bay ports with a view to possible extension of the policy to other important ports of entry.

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Sent R-@ R.S.T.

OKed by Gibbons 1/18/38 R.S.T.

For Wed am's

The Treasury Department announced today that the Collectors of Customs at Baltimore, Md., and Norfolk, Va., have been authorized, effective as of February 1, to suspend the issuance of dock passes except in emergencies.

The action, a part of the Department's anti-smuggling program, will result in the withdrawal at those Ports of the courtesy extended by Collectors to permit individuals to enter Customs enclosures at steamship wharves to meet incoming passengers.

Principal aim of the suspension, it was explained, is the prevention of the entry into the United States of illicit narcotics, but the plan is also expected to eliminate congestion on the docks and result in more expeditious examination of baggage for the new arrivals at Baltimore and Norfolk.

Veteran Treasury agents have reported to enforcement officials in Washington the growth of a small but active group of travelers whose principal income is derived from the proceeds of smuggling. In some cases, according to the officers, smugglers of narcotics have been met at the docks by those in possession of passes and in such encounters the contraband has been introduced into the country. The agents pointed out, however, that the honesty of the great part of the traveling public is evidenced by the comparatively small extra collection of penalty-duties resulting from examination of passenger baggage. more

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, January 19, 1938.
1/18/38

Press Service
No. 12-26

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In its efforts against narcotics smuggling, the Government does not have the benefit of the cooperation that assists in preventing the smuggling of general merchandise -- watches, jewelry, gowns, furs, etc. In the latter lines legitimate dealers are of real aid to the Government because of their desire to assure honest competition. Since there is very little manufacture of narcotic drugs in the United States and a ready market for the illegitimate product, the prevention of smuggling is more difficult.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS
Monday, January 24, 1938.
1/21/38.

Press Service
No. 12-27

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public the third in the series of tabulations from "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Compiled From Corporation Income and Excess-Profits Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns for 1935", prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering.

This release comprises two tables showing receipts and deductions. The first table is based on the returns for 1935 and shows by major industrial groups the number of returns filed by active corporations, compiled receipts and compiled deductions, compiled net profit or net loss, net income or deficit, income tax, excess-profits tax, total tax, compiled net profit after deducting total tax, and dividends paid. The second table is a comparative presentation of these data, in aggregate, from the returns for 1934 and 1935.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups, showing number of returns, compiled receipts and compiled deductions, compiled net profit or loss, net income or deficit, income tax, excess-profits tax, total tax, compiled net profit after deducting total tax, and dividends paid

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS											
				Manufacturing								
	Aggregate	Agriculture and related industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing	Food and kindred products	Liquors and beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic)	Tobacco products	Textiles and their products	Leather and its manufactures	Rubber products	Forest products	Paper, pulp and products
1 Number of returns	477,113	9,055	13,715	91,676	12,595	2,947	367	15,383	2,348	598	6,583	2,234
Receipts, taxable income:												
2 Gross sales 1/	85,331,621	436,967	2,191,766	46,055,311	9,116,858	1,299,636	1,087,756	5,755,576	1,147,116	772,899	1,268,293	1,452,687
3 Gross receipts from operations 2/	19,789,605	109,610	268,926	570,164	65,393	9,410	1,484	85,438	5,713	1,376	21,344	6,540
4 Interest	2,566,032	4,104	14,753	130,012	16,230	1,767	1,093	7,473	1,721	4,493	4,405	7,319
5 Rents	1,643,129	11,247	23,339	107,758	13,742	3,497	747	11,700	1,231	550	6,039	3,025
6 Net capital gain	469,908	3,872	21,066	54,912	4,174	1,166	897	4,960	556	492	3,647	1,857
7 Other receipts	1,122,288	14,603	33,145	366,473	47,186	5,758	3,123	32,688	6,016	3,566	10,254	8,645
Receipts, tax-exempt income:												
8 Dividends from domestic corporations	3,013,587	10,214	71,711	613,164	64,876	2,465	16,367	8,689	1,702	5,371	4,407	11,415
9 Interest on tax-exempt obligations 3/	713,546	1,491	8,623	48,812	4,083	846	1,717	4,716	434	270	1,402	1,517
10 Total compiled receipts 4/	114,649,717	591,110	2,633,330	47,946,605	9,332,542	1,324,546	1,113,183	5,911,290	1,164,494	789,017	1,319,790	1,493,106
Deductions:												
11 Cost of goods sold 5/	66,279,468	298,660	1,470,166	34,883,534	7,508,255	747,761	820,126	4,739,015	951,384	545,212	978,964	1,048,591
12 Cost of operations 6/	9,190,349	29,968	127,785	247,289	24,158	3,103	299	56,889	2,506	355	11,594	1,723
13 Compensation of officers	2,344,955	18,616	42,639	812,046	90,731	23,819	6,359	143,861	25,605	8,392	39,975	33,152
14 Rent paid on business property	1,542,056	15,191	13,267	282,493	38,011	4,632	1,559	40,557	7,808	3,851	8,187	11,603
15 Interest paid	3,260,905	20,473	73,945	342,360	48,718	9,075	4,907	32,459	4,597	8,603	18,377	23,897
16 Taxes paid other than income tax 7/	2,627,719	21,558	92,546	958,308	126,259	192,390	60,115	90,357	7,002	30,233	21,069	19,711
17 Bad debts	984,984	4,803	11,091	197,460	21,983	8,423	1,383	17,227	4,680	2,526	12,356	10,727
18 Depreciation	3,351,724	30,806	164,454	1,288,112	138,873	27,748	6,530	118,430	12,071	22,138	39,680	59,114
19 Depletion	349,184	6,131	198,104	128,303	289	9	17/	107	84	-	23,008	2,789
20 Net capital loss 8/	238,969	2,945	5,948	19,355	1,957	664	34	3,896	342	206	2,973	402
21 Other deductions	19,076,321	126,606	363,095	6,308,923	1,002,484	212,133	95,588	583,923	107,522	138,731	173,458	208,137
22 Total compiled deductions 9/	109,226,634	575,757	2,563,939	45,468,183	9,001,718	1,229,766	996,901	5,826,719	1,123,601	760,246	1,329,642	1,419,847
23 Compiled net profit or net loss (10 less 22)	5,423,083	15,354	69,391	2,478,422	330,824	94,780	116,282	84,571	40,893	28,771	12/ 9,852	73,260
24 Net income or deficit 10/	1,695,950	3,648	12/ 10,943	1,816,447	261,864	91,469	98,198	71,166	38,757	23,130	12/ 15,661	60,327
25 Income tax	710,156	6,036	22,400	341,355	43,670	14,926	13,670	23,570	6,568	4,141	5,221	12,686
26 Excess-profits tax 11/	24,969	160	515	15,528	1,584	905	44	1,034	198	323	222	266
27 Total tax	735,124	6,196	22,915	356,882	45,253	15,731	13,714	24,604	6,766	4,465	5,442	12,952
28 Compiled net profit less total tax (23 less 27)	4,687,959	9,158	46,475	2,121,540	285,571	79,049	102,568	59,967	34,127	24,307	13/ 15,294	60,308
29 Cash dividends paid	5,940,620	34,668	257,058	2,193,481	264,709	57,715	96,711	101,875	23,394	16,422	36,072	58,457
30 Stock dividends paid	135,851	3,548	3,125	49,688	3,277	1,353	183	7,495	940	54	777	2,378

For footnotes, see page 2.

Corporation returns for 1935 by major industrial groups, showing number of returns, compiled receipts and compiled deductions, compiled net profit or loss, net income or deficit, income tax, excess-profits tax, total tax, compiled net profit after deducting total tax, and dividends paid

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

		INDUSTRIAL GROUPS - continued										
		Manufacturing - continued										
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Chemicals and allied products	Stone, clay and glass products	Metal and its products	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	Construction	Transportation and other public utilities	Trade	Service - professional, amusements, hotels, etc.	Finance - banking, insurance, real estate, stock and bond brokers, etc.	Nature of business not given
1	Number of returns	12,390	7,506	3,777	19,128	5,820	16,050	25,433	144,881	49,647	124,933	1,723
	Receipts, taxable income:											
2	Gross sales 1/	1,858,720	6,938,786	977,619	12,991,551	1,387,814	526,926	-	36,120,652	-	-	-
3	Gross receipts from operations 2/	104,476	131,952	11,004	112,959	12,920	927,535	11,032,481	812,135	3,462,561	14/ 2,602,706	3,485
4	Interest	5,421	25,578	2,785	47,383	4,345	5,495	113,937	92,421	14,169	2,190,776	364
5	Rents	11,497	22,019	2,929	27,257	3,524	8,612	100,623	87,771	165,258	1,138,383	138
6	Net capital gain	2,677	12,435	4,805	15,042	2,004	6,047	10,618	15,891	9,572	348,689	241
7	Other receipts	20,570	40,181	7,592	165,928	14,967	12,270	58,846	329,213	39,328	267,257	1,152
	Receipts, tax-exempt income:											
8	Dividends from domestic corporations	24,527	257,302	10,927	194,972	10,145	6,140	268,269	71,731	16,832	1,955,414	111
9	Interest on tax-exempt obligations 3/	3,670	6,850	2,101	19,699	1,505	2,880	19,240	9,780	1,897	620,796	28
10	Total compiled receipts 4/	2,031,757	7,435,103	1,019,763	13,574,790	1,437,224	1,495,907	11,604,014	37,539,595	3,709,617	9,124,020	5,519
	Deductions:											
11	Cost of goods sold 5/	1,223,978	4,806,179	656,580	9,897,439	960,051	427,387	-	29,199,721	-	-	-
12	Cost of operations 6/	54,377	60,801	3,046	24,344	4,095	690,409	5,978,083	307,966	1,462,944	14/ 343,922	1,984
13	Compensation of officers	97,186	70,562	25,607	200,064	46,733	76,576	95,164	744,841	179,273	15/ 375,125	675
14	Rent paid on business property	35,106	50,166	4,481	65,258	11,313	10,831	195,776	629,448	228,027	166,772	250
15	Interest paid	18,933	53,898	10,996	98,875	8,025	12,067	1,341,956	143,533	200,927	1,122,793	2,850
16	Taxes paid other than income tax 7/	22,771	202,824	15,261	152,605	17,709	11,469	717,537	244,869	149,097	432,045	291
17	Bad debts	21,609	32,671	5,866	49,376	8,626	11,254	48,599	200,691	34,927	452,727	2,532
18	Depreciation	47,677	290,934	57,533	431,617	35,768	43,237	1,032,882	262,612	210,504	318,467	650
19	Depletion	26	93,313	1,958	6,605	113	448	12,016	1,308	255	2,614	5
20	Net capital loss 8/	960	1,387	1,037	3,752	1,747	2,164	28,721	9,331	13,618	158,366	521
21	Other deductions	386,878	1,256,419	166,930	1,723,788	252,930	207,520	1,512,673	5,247,589	1,352,387	16/ 3,953,299	4,230
22	Total compiled deductions 9/	1,909,502	6,919,153	949,255	12,654,723	1,347,110	1,493,363	10,961,408	36,991,908	3,831,958	16/ 7,326,130	13,988
23	Compiled net profit or net loss (10 less 22)	122,255	515,949	70,507	920,067	90,114	2,543	642,606	547,687	12/ 122,340	1,797,891	12/ 8,470
24	Net income or deficit 10/	94,058	251,797	57,480	705,395	78,464	12/ 6,477	355,097	466,176	12/ 141,070	12/ 778,319	12/ 8,608
25	Income tax	19,255	50,340	12,196	120,240	14,973	6,772	127,580	105,495	17,514	82,928	77
26	Excess-profits tax 11/	463	929	470	8,202	888	710	1,125	3,311	729	2,886	6
27	Total tax	19,717	51,269	12,666	128,442	15,861	7,482	128,705	108,805	18,243	85,813	83
28	Compiled net profit less total tax (23 less 27)	102,538	464,681	57,842	791,624	74,253	12/ 4,939	513,900	438,882	13/ 140,583	1,712,078	13/ 8,552
29	Cash dividends paid	96,946	570,738	63,112	733,257	74,074	29,754	1,283,800	510,102	71,135	1,559,639	983
30	Stock dividends paid	3,924	10,869	1,303	14,437	2,198	4,228	5,553	28,640	2,275	38,386	409

1/ Gross sales where inventories are an income-determining factor. For "cost of goods sold," see "deduction."
2/ Gross receipts from operations where inventories are not an income-determining factor. For "cost of operations," see "deductions".
3/ Includes obligations of States and Territories or minor political subdivisions, obligations of instrumentalities of the United States and obligations of the United States or its possessions.
4/ Excludes gross receipts from sale of capital assets. Excludes nontaxable income other than interest on tax-exempt obligations and dividends on stock of domestic corporations as reported in Schedule L of the return.
5/ Includes taxes which are reported in "cost of goods sold."
6/ Includes taxes which are reported in "cost of operation."
7/ Excludes taxes tabulated in "cost of goods sold" and "cost of operations."
8/ For limitation on amount of net capital loss that may be reported see Section 117(d) of Revenue Act of 1934.
9/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations.
10/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations and interest on Liberty Bonds, etc. (item 11 on face of return).
11/ Excess-profits tax of $19,584 appears on returns with no net income for income tax purposes. Interest received on certain obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, which is allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the income tax, is not allowed as a credit against net income in the computation of the excess-profits tax (see Article 1(d) of Treasury Decision 4469, "Regulations relating to the excess-profits tax imposed by Section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1934").
12/ Deficit.
13/ Compiled net loss plus total tax.
14/ Includes for a limited number of returns the cost of securities purchased for customers.
15/ Excludes compensation of officers of life insurance companies which file return Form 1120L.
16/ Includes special nonexpense deductions of life insurance companies.
17/ Less than $500.

Corporation returns for 1934 and 1935 showing number of returns, compiled receipts and compiled deductions, compiled net profit or net loss, net income or deficit, income and excess-profits tax, and dividends paid

(Money figures in millions of dollars)

		1934	1935
1	Number of returns	469,804	477,113
	Receipts, taxable income:		
2	Gross sales 1/	74,309	85,332
3	Gross receipts from operations 2/	18,552	19,790
4	Interest	2,696	2,566
5	Rents	1,585	1,643
6	Net capital gain	243	470
7	Other receipts	1,229	1,122
	Receipts, tax-exempt income:		
8	Dividends from domestic corporations	2,217	3,014
9	Interest on tax-exempt obligations 3/	664	714
10	Total compiled receipts 4/	101,495	114,650
	Deductions:		
11	Cost of goods sold 5/	57,458	66,279
12	Cost of operations 6/	8,670	9,190
13	Compensation of officers 7/	2,173	2,345
14	Rent paid on business property	1,486	1,542
15	Interest paid	3,422	3,261
16	Taxes paid other than income tax 8/	2,162	2,628
17	Bad debts	1,182	965
18	Depreciation	3,362	3,352
19	Depletion	312	349
20	Net capital loss 9/	297	239
21	Other deductions	17,996	19,076
22	Total compiled deductions 10/	98,520	109,227
23	Compiled net profit or net loss (10 less 22)	2,975	5,423
24	Net income or deficit 11/	94	1,696
25	Income and excess-profits tax	596	735
26	Cash dividends paid	4,889	5,941
27	Stock dividends paid	215	136

1/ Gross sales where inventories are an income-determining factor. For "cost of goods sold" see "deductions."

2/ Gross receipts from operations where inventories are not an income-determining factor. For "cost of operations" see "deductions."

3/ Includes obligations of States and Territories or minor political subdivisions, obligations of instrumentalities of the United States, and obligations of the United States or its possessions.

4/ Excludes gross receipts from sale of capital assets. Excludes nontaxable income other than interest on tax-exempt obligations and dividends on stock of domestic corporations as reported in Schedule L of the return.

5/ Includes taxes which are reported in "cost of goods sold."

6/ Includes taxes which are reported in "cost of operations."

7/ Excludes compensation of officers of life insurance companies which file Form 1120L.

8/ Excludes taxes tabulated in "cost of goods sold" and "cost of operations."

9/ For limitation on amount of net capital loss that may be reported, see Section 117(d) of Revenue Act of 1934.

10/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations.

11/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations and interest received on Liberty Bonds, etc. (item 14 on face of return).

For Immediate Release

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

* * *

SELECTION OF JURY FOR APEX BUILDING

In announcing the national competition for two stone sculptures to be placed on either side of the east terrace of the Apex building, the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division explained that the artists entering this competition would be invited to select the jury which would determine the winner. This is a new procedure which has never before been tried on any such scale.

Two hundred and forty-five artists entered the competition submitting 490 models. Each received an invitation to "Print clearly on a blank sheet of paper the names of three people whom you would like to have serve on the jury." The artists were asked not to sign this ballot, but to place it in an envelope marked "BALLOT." Such an envelope was attached to each model, together with a second blank envelope, which contained the artist's name and address.

The artists were further advised that only ballots that were attached to proper scale models, and unsigned by the voter, would be counted.

The artists followed the rules with great care and the ballots, unsigned, have just been counted. The result of the vote was that Mr. Lee Lawrie received the largest vote. The next two sculptors, Paul Manship and Adolph Weinman, tied for second place. Accordingly, these three sculptors, and the architect of the building, Mr. William E. Parsons, will act as the jury.

The jury will meet on Monday, January 24, to begin its examination of the models submitted in the Apex building competition. An announcement of the winner will be made after the jury has reached a decision.

The sculptors who received the next largest numbers of votes in the order of numbers were:

Gaetano Cecere	William Zorach
Edward MacCartan	Maurice Sterne
Carl Milles	Robert Laurent
James E. Fraser	C. Paul Jennewein

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 19, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-28

SELECTION OF JURY FOR APEX BUILDING

In announcing the national competition for two stone sculptures to be placed on either side of the east terrace of the Apex Building, the Section of Printing and Sculpture of the Procurement Division explained that the artists entering this competition would be invited to select the jury which would determine the winner. This is a new procedure which has never before been tried on any such scale.

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Carl Milles	Robert Laurent
James E. Fraser	C. Paul Jennewein

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Treasury Gold Receipts (Net)
(In millions of dollars)

	Jan.-March 1937	April-June 1937	July-Sept. 1937	Oct.-Dec. 1937
Newly mined domestic --	$ 32.93	$ 36.46	$ 45.85	$ 45.61
Domestic coin - - - - -	.03	0	0	1.70
Imports - - - - - - - -	277.22	691.37	371.80	1/ 30.80
Secondary - - - - - - -	5.97	16.61	4.40	3.25
Total - - - - - - -	$ 316.15	$ 744.44	$ 422.05	$ 19.76

Silver Receipts by United States Mints and Assay Offices
(Thousands of fine ounces)

	Quarter Jan.-March 1937	Quarter Apr.-June 1937	Quarter July-Sept. 1937	Quarter Oct.-Dec. 1937	Aggregate to Dec. 31 1937
Newly Mined domestic silver - - - - - - - (Exec. Proclamation Dec. 21, 1933)	15,337.0	15.623.3	20,838.6	18,826.4	191,498.8
Nationalized silver- - (Exec. Proclamation August 9, 1934)	7.9	13.5	7.0	6.0	113,028.5
Purchase Act silver- - (Act June 19, 1934)	46,682.0	30,438.4	97,889.0	66,536.0	1,180,253.4

1/ Net exports.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, January 21, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-29

Treasury Gold Receipts (Net)
(In millions of dollars)

	Jan.-March 1937	April-June 1937	July-Sept. 1937	Oct.-Dec. 1937
Newly mined domestic --	$ 32.93	$ 36.46	$ 45.85	$ 45.61
Domestic coin ---------	.03	0	0	1.70
Imports ----------	277.22	691.37	371.80	1/ 30.80
Secondary ----------	5.97	16.61	4.40	3.25
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1/ Net exports.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS
Wednesday, January 26, 1938.
1/24/38

Press Service
No. 12-30

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public the fourth in the series of tabulations from the "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Compiled from Corporation Income and Excess-Profits Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns for 1935", prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering.

The following table presents by major industrial groups the various assets and liabilities reported on balance sheets submitted with the corporation income and excess-profits tax returns for 1935:

Returns of corporations submitting balance sheets for 1935 by major industrial groups, showing number of returns and assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1935, or the close of the fiscal year nearest thereto

(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS																
				Manufacturing													
	Aggregate	Agriculture and related industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing	Food and kindred products	Liquors and beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	Tobacco products	Textiles and their products	Leather and its manufactures	Rubber products	Forest products	Paper, pulp and products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Chemicals and allied products	Stone, clay and glass products	Metal and its products	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified
Number of returns with balance sheets 1/	415,205	7,143	11,491	85,817	11,513	2,745	341	14,557	2,250	578	6,200	2,156	11,270	6,963	3,543	18,301	5,400
Assets:																	
Cash 2/	23,664,493	75,751	295,155	3,389,461	428,105	58,452	82,816	301,809	64,064	51,963	74,668	107,491	140,584	540,863	119,215	1,311,141	108,290
Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts)	38,690,461	151,160	597,131	7,375,532	756,110	132,085	150,417	687,949	167,215	190,694	283,574	280,266	462,820	1,584,389	189,991	2,219,195	270,827
Inventories	14,788,391	187,309	317,161	8,705,408	966,480	183,557	426,936	1,122,447	268,527	185,618	351,667	244,481	156,921	1,282,506	235,238	2,967,130	313,900
Investments, tax-exempt 3/	21,863,241	42,840	164,431	1,359,391	108,924	20,881	56,399	130,052	11,887	8,026	33,562	42,535	94,867	185,044	65,132	558,669	43,414
Investments, other than tax-exempt	90,163,144	297,067	1,676,068	8,328,510	876,544	63,412	89,579	323,360	77,889	186,844	265,317	449,022	290,102	2,587,176	202,764	2,696,766	219,734
Capital assets--Land, buildings, equipment, etc., (less depreciation and depletion)	100,479,871	1,228,506	5,914,288	20,230,519	2,164,008	478,842	82,397	1,806,588	163,340	247,860	1,101,447	974,426	670,692	4,444,466	978,828	6,678,895	438,731
Other assets	13,500,630	124,336	555,231	3,293,081	360,531	81,892	111,835	181,000	40,537	81,806	109,531	99,138	507,906	495,696	87,620	970,825	164,764
Total assets	303,150,231	2,106,970	9,519,465	52,681,903	5,660,702	1,019,120	1,000,379	4,553,205	793,459	952,812	2,219,767	2,197,358	2,323,892	11,120,139	1,878,788	17,402,621	1,559,660
Liabilities:																	
Notes and accounts payable	25,331,692	392,240	1,171,828	6,744,922	818,267	194,496	47,127	699,069	125,502	105,680	321,078	214,423	317,109	1,454,147	175,658	2,051,424	220,941
Bonded debt and mortgages	49,821,895	217,134	1,047,470	4,387,012	565,142	84,910	56,882	215,834	49,586	124,048	194,132	274,594	206,629	973,936	144,360	1,417,584	79,376
Other liabilities	89,065,508	176,138	743,923	3,938,767	372,917	73,933	49,738	332,566	44,985	64,181	169,874	153,562	191,322	800,422	113,268	1,378,555	193,443
Capital stock, preferred	19,533,151	77,339	358,780	5,602,554	714,353	54,380	142,699	569,016	111,635	221,182	152,264	356,916	209,611	645,743	236,801	2,024,256	163,699
Capital stock, common	82,732,838	1,058,059	4,447,961	20,279,495	2,015,302	311,776	431,885	1,790,106	321,854	266,723	966,682	811,470	711,339	4,992,472	827,776	6,281,141	550,969
Surplus and undivided profits	48,828,065	464,075	2,725,580	14,049,294	1,396,659	328,667	276,360	1,223,974	199,599	201,244	645,158	463,558	862,401	2,697,955	492,470	4,809,403	451,847
Less deficit	12,162,918	278,015	976,077	2,320,141	221,938	29,041	4,311	277,359	59,701	30,247	229,422	77,165	174,519	444,535	111,545	559,743	100,615
Total liabilities	303,150,231	2,106,970	9,519,465	52,681,903	5,660,702	1,019,120	1,000,379	4,553,205	793,459	952,812	2,219,767	2,197,358	2,323,892	11,120,139	1,878,788	17,402,621	1,559,660

	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (Continued)					
	Construction	Transportation and other public utilities	Trade	Service--Professional, amusements, hotels, etc.	Finance--Banking, insurance, real estate, stock and bond brokers, etc.	Nature of business not given
Number of returns with balance sheets 1/	14,117	21,149	130,317	40,0[illegible]	104,146	932
Assets:						
Cash 2/	123,273	1,233,484	1,269,751	284,818	16,985,784	7,016
Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts)	425,888	1,868,779	4,832,231	526,179	22,886,253	27,308
Inventories	124,524	617,354	4,567,988	157,191	109,396	2,060
Investments, tax-exempt 3/	63,466	177,302	274,099	43,321	19,737,307	1,084
Investments, other than tax-exempt	224,768	9,873,074	1,894,184	783,163	67,071,575	14,736
Capital assets--Land, buildings, equipment, etc., (less depreciation and depletion)	485,015	49,581,110	3,662,489	6,032,645	13,319,620	25,680
Other assets	166,343	3,126,995	984,916	599,588	4,637,474	12,666
Total assets	1,613,278	66,478,097	17,485,657	8,426,904	144,747,408	90,550
Liabilities:						
Notes and accounts payable	372,104	3,189,287	5,030,081	1,231,300	7,147,099	52,833
Bonded debt and mortgages	140,270	26,390,863	1,028,928	3,560,009	13,036,667	13,541
Other liabilities	275,407	4,535,363	1,141,383	919,609	77,320,997	13,920
Capital stock, preferred	91,892	3,870,523	1,269,878	537,313	7,714,492	10,381
Capital stock, common	576,063	22,248,665	6,455,351	2,196,239	25,385,648	85,359
Surplus and undivided profits	343,259	8,171,468	3,877,190	1,095,962	18,086,263	14,973
Less deficit	185,717	1,928,071	1,317,153	1,113,528	3,943,759	100,458
Total liabilities	1,613,278	66,478,097	17,485,657	8,426,904	144,747,408	90,550

1/ Excludes returns for inactive corporations and returns with fragmentary balance sheet data.
2/ Includes cash in till and deposits in bank.
3/ Includes obligations of States and Territories or minor political subdivisions, obligations of instrumentalities of the United States, and obligations of the United States or its possessions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 15, 1937.

Press Service
No. 11-98

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines and duties collected thereon, covering the months of October, 1936 and 1937, and September, 1937, and the first ten months of the calendar years 1936 and 1937:

	October 1937	September 1937	October 1936	10 Mos. 1937	(Jan-Oct) 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,843,246	3,814,869	3,415,980	3,426,042	4,222,560
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,666,877	2,273,911	1,494,881	13,639,805	10,152,790
Available for Consumption	6,510,123	6,088,780	4,910,861	17,065,847	14,375,350
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,721,912	1,244,194	1,501,089	12,189,044	10,874,607
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,784,651	4,843,246	3,408,398	4,784,651	3,408,398
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,582,614	1,425,304	1,497,275	1,085,347	1,607,096
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	244,838	368,533	299,240	2,786,426	1,907,241
Available for Consumption	1,827,452	1,793,837	1,796,515	3,871,773	3,514,337
Entered into Consumption (a)	323,469	209,691	339,852	2,361,628	2,036,761
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,503,366	1,582,614	1,456,217	1,503,366	1,456,217
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	291,401	222,066	195,160	137,455	232,724
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	80,415	108,306	61,455	507,414	219,534
Available for Consumption	371,816	330,372	256,615	644,869	452,258
Entered into Consumption (a).....	61,337	38,771	55,128	333,800	243,42[illegible]
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	310,455	291,401	201,458	310,455	201,458
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 4,230,374	$3,065,667	$3,695,821	$29,770,359	$27,250,84[illegible]
Still Wines	288,335	185,075	307,560	2,094,440	2,135,910
Sparkling Wines ..	184,587	115,746	165,522	990,312	931,398
Total duties collected on liquor	$4,703,296	$3,366,488	$4,168,903	$32,855,111	$30,318,149

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

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IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - NOVEMBER, 1937

	November 1937	October 1937	November 1936	11 Mos. (Jan.-Nov.) 1937	11 Mos. (Jan.-Nov.) 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,784,651	4,843,246	3,408,398	3,426,042	4,222,560
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,967,928	1,666,877	1,741,151	15,607,733	11,893,941
Available for Consumption	6,752,579	6,510,123	5,149,549	19,033,775	16,116,501
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,806,291	1,721,912	1,723,574	13,995,335	12,598,181
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~1,975~~	~~3,560~~	~~1,436~~	~~94,127~~	~~93,781~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,944,313	4,784,651	3,424,539	4,944,313	3,424,539
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,503,366	1,425,304	1,456,217	1,085,347	1,607,096
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	479,037	368,533	265,721	3,265,463	2,172,962
Available for Consumption	1,982,403	1,793,837	1,721,938	4,350,810	3,780,058
Entered into Consumption (a)	378,045	209,691	361,137	2,739,673	2,397,898
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~617~~	~~1,532~~	~~384~~	~~7,396~~	~~21,743~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,603,741	1,582,614	1,360,417	1,603,741	1,360,417
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	310,455	222,066	201,458	137,455	232,724
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	125,188	108,306	64,938	632,602	284,472
Available for Consumption	435,643	330,372	266,396	770,057	517,196
Entered into Consumption (a)	78,122	38,771	101,016	411,922	344,438
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~-~~	~~200~~	~~58~~	~~614~~	~~7,436~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	357,521	291,401	165,322	357,521	165,322
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 4,468,105	$ 4,230,374	$ 4,264,813	$ 34,238,464	$ 31,515,654
Still Wines	336,640	288,335	319,661	2,431,080	2,455,571
Sparkling Wines	235,236	184,587	303,030	1,225,548	1,234,428
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	$ 5,039,981	$ 4,703,296	$ 4,887,504	$ 37,895,092	$ 35,205,653
~~Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities~~	~~26,473,377~~	~~31,811,489~~	~~30,567,169~~	~~414,710,781~~	~~340,132,767~~
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	$31,513,358	$36,514,785	$35,454,673	$452,605,873	$375,338,420
Percent Collected on Liquors	16.0%	12.9%	13.8%	8.4%	9.4%

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

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

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

12-3

JAN 24 1938

TO MR. GASTON

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is transmitted herewith a statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of November, 1937, with comparative figures for the months of November, 1936, and October, 1937, and the first eleven months of the calendar years 1936 and 1937, which may be suitable for press release.

J. H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, January 24, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-31

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines and duties collected thereon, covering the month of November, 1937, with comparative figures for the months of November, 1936, and October, 1937, and the first eleven months of the calendar years 1936 and 1937:

	November 1937	October 1937	November 1936	11 Mos. (Jan.-Nov.) 1937	1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,784,651	4,843,246	3,408,398	3,426,042	4,222,560
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,967,928	1,666,877	1,741,151	15,607,733	11,893,941
Available for Consumption	6,752,579	6,510,123	5,149,549	19,033,775	16,116,501
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,806,291	1,721,912	1,723,574	13,995,335	12,598,181
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,944,313	4,784,651	3,424,539	4,944,313	3,424,539
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,503,366	1,425,304	1,456,217	1,085,347	1,607,096
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	479,037	368,533	265,721	3,265,463	2,172,962
Available for Consumption	1,982,403	1,793,837	1,721,938	4,350,810	3,780,058
Entered into Consumption (a)	378,045	209,691	361,137	2,739,673	2,397,898
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,603,741	1,582,614	1,360,417	1,603,741	1,360,417
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at Beginning	310,455	222,066	201,458	137,455	232,724
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	125,188	108,306	64,938	632,602	284,472
Available for Consumption	435,643	330,372	266,396	770,057	517,196
Entered into Consumption (a)	78,122	38,771	101,016	411,922	344,438
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	357,521	291,401	165,322	357,521	165,322
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 4,468,105	$4,230,374	$4,264,813	$34,238,464	$31,515,654
Still Wines	336,640	288,335	319,661	2,431,080	2,455,571
Sparkling Wines ...	235,236	184,587	303,030	1,225,548	1,234,428
Total duties collected on liquor	$ 5,039,981	$4,703,296	$4,887,504	$37,895,092	$35,205,653

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

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"The subject matter," according to the invitation of the Section of Painting and Sculpture, "must contain on the obverse of the coin an authentic portrait of Thomas Jefferson. On the reverse side the subject matter will be a representation of Monticello, Jefferson's historic home near Charlottesville. In addition to the words required by law to appear on the coin, the coin may contain the inscription 'MONTICELLO', in order to identify the architecture. "The coinage laws require that there shall appear upon the obverse side of the coin the word 'LIBERTY' and the date '1938', and upon the reverse side of the coin the inscriptions 'E PLURIBUS UNUM' and 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA', and the denomination 'FIVE CENTS'. The coin should also contain the motto 'IN GOD WE TRUST'. None of the legends or devices are to be abbreviated and should be all in capital letters."

To be acceptable to the Department, the models, the conditions stipulate, should not exceed 8½ inches in diameter and should be executed in relief so that the background curves slightly from the center to meet the edge of the coin or border.

The conditions of the competition also require that no models be signed but that they be accompanied by plain, sealed envelopes enclosing the sculptor's name and address. These will be numbered to match the designs and opened after the selection. No limit has been set on the number of designs any single sculptor may submit.

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For Tuesday pm's

A $1,000 national competition among American sculptors for the design of a new five-cent coin to be known as the "Jefferson nickel" was announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. the competition

~~Although the Bureau of the Mint issued a few invitations for designs for the present twenty-five-cent piece, this is the first time that an open competition for such a purpose has been arranged by the Treasury Department. It~~ will be conducted by the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division.

According to law, the design of the coin of any particular denomination ~~[illegible]~~ may be changed only once in twenty-five years. The "buffalo nickel" will have been in use for that period on February 21 and the competition for a new coin will terminate April 15.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and three sculptors, Sidney Waugh, Albert Stewart and Heinz Warneke, will judge the designs and recommend their choice to the Secretary of the Treasury for final approval. Each competitor must submit two plaster models, one representing the obverse and the other the reverse side of the coin. The winner will be paid $1,000 on condition that he executes a formal contract with the Treasury Department, agreeing, among other things, to make any revisions required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 25, 1938.
1/24/38

Press Service
No. 12-32

A $1,000 national competition among American sculptors for the design of a new five-cent coin to be known as the "Jefferson nickel" was announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. The competition will be conducted by the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division.

According to law, the design of the coin of any particular denomination may be changed only once in twenty-five years. The "buffalo nickel" will have been in use for that period on February 21 and the competition for a new coin will terminate April 15.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and three sculptors, Sidney Waugh, Albert Stewart and Heinz Warneke, will judge the designs and recommend their choice to the Secretary of the Treasury for final approval. Each competitor must submit two plaster models, one representing the obverse and the other the reverse side of the coin. The winner will be paid $1,000 on condition that he executes a formal contract with the Treasury Department, agreeing, among other things, to make any revisions required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The subject matter," according to the invitation of the Section of Painting and Sculpture, "must contain on the obverse of the coin an authentic portrait of Thomas Jefferson. On the reverse side the subject matter will be a representation of Monticello, Jefferson's historic home near Charlottesville. In addition to the words required by law to appear on the coin, the coin may contain the inscription 'MONTICELLO', in order to identify the architecture.

"The coinage laws require that there shall appear upon the obverse side of the coin the word 'LIBERTY' and the date '1938', and upon the reverse side of the coin the inscriptions ' E PLURIBUS UNUM' and 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA', and the denomination 'FIVE CENTS'. The coin should also contain the motto 'IN GOD WE TRUST'. None of the legends or devices are to be abbreviated and should be all in capital letters."

To be acceptable to the Department, the models, the conditions stipulate, should not exceed 8½ inches in diameter and should be executed in relief so that the background curves slightly from the center to meet the edge of the coin or border.

The conditions of the competition also require that no models be signed but that they be accompanied by plain, sealed envelopes enclosing the sculptor's name and address. These will be numbered to match the designs and opened after the selection. No limit has been set on the number of designs any single sculptor may submit.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 25, 1938.
1/24/38

Press Service

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 26 and to mature April 27, 1938, which were offered on January 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 24.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $176,533,000				
Total accepted	- 50,035,000				
Range of accepted bids:					
High	- 99.980	Equivalent rate	approximately	0.079	percent
Low	- 99.973	"	"	"	0.107 "
Average price	- 99.974	"	"	"	0.103 "

(64 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 25, 1938.
1/24/38.

Press Service
No. 12-33

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated January 26 and to mature April 27, 1938, which were offered on January 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 24.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $176,533,000					
Total accepted	- 50,035,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.980	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.079	percent
Low	- 99.973	"	"	"	0.107	"
Average price	- 99.974	"	"	"	0.103	"

(64 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, January 28, 1938.
1/26/38

Press Service
No. 12-34

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public the fifth in the series of tabulations from the "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Compiled From Corporation Income and Excess-Profits Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns for 1935", prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering.

The first of the two tables below presents the corporation returns for 1935 distributed by total assets classes, and shows for each class, the various assets and liabilities reported on balance sheets submitted with the corporation income and excess-profits tax returns for 1935.

The second table presents aggregates for each of the assets and liabilities for the years 1934 and 1935:

Returns of corporations submitting balance sheets for 1935 by total assets classes, showing number of returns and assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1935, or the close of the fiscal year nearest thereto.

(Total assets classes and money figures in thousands of dollars)

	Total assets classes									
	Total	Under 50	50 to 100	100 to 250	250 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 and over
Number of returns with balance sheets 1/	415,205	227,545	58,434	58,208	28,605	18,102	18,407	2,769	2,393	742
Assets:										
Cash 2/	23,664,493	327,066	257,843	620,491	775,481	1,040,512	3,066,845	1,512,456	3,925,631	12,138,167
Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts)	38,690,461	975,835	900,174	1,864,765	1,933,399	2,278,830	6,272,998	2,771,409	6,121,823	15,571,228
Inventories	14,788,391	763,545	623,223	1,124,730	1,015,871	1,133,374	2,691,077	1,145,413	2,427,500	3,863,659
Investments, tax-exempt 3/	21,863,241	17,672	32,463	159,356	337,905	601,139	2,338,884	1,229,052	3,391,805	13,754,963
Investments other than tax-exempt	90,163,144	153,483	235,725	734,814	1,145,328	1,865,586	8,193,763	4,923,093	14,543,307	58,368,045
Capital assets--Lands, buildings, equipment (less depreciation and depletion)	100,479,871	1,498,933	1,767,028	4,017,946	4,159,789	4,936,034	13,541,546	6,895,447	16,312,613	47,350,536
Other assets	13,500,630	394,400	344,532	682,005	708,340	849,237	2,192,873	865,286	2,357,248	5,106,707
Total assets	303,150,231	4,130,934	4,160,989	9,204,107	10,076,113	12,704,713	38,297,987	19,342,155	49,079,927	156,153,305
Liabilities:										
Notes and accounts payable	25,331,692	1,563,476	1,102,791	1,932,778	1,687,196	1,906,749	4,699,233	1,954,786	4,243,901	6,240,783
Bonded debt and mortgages	49,821,895	425,197	574,651	1,421,774	1,485,652	1,759,716	5,287,911	3,014,503	8,049,540	27,802,950
Other liabilities	89,065,508	463,294	323,554	1,190,362	1,907,453	2,849,051	9,539,019	4,658,281	12,419,476	55,715,018
Capital stock - preferred	19,533,151	187,271	209,212	544,322	666,925	886,963	2,794,752	1,403,750	3,867,381	8,972,574
Capital stock - common	82,732,838	2,799,617	2,144,393	3,899,746	3,695,774	4,208,980	11,191,686	5,305,548	12,400,441	37,086,652
Surplus and undivided profits	48,828,065	455,868	581,021	1,444,278	1,748,764	2,250,133	7,215,279	3,869,037	9,461,149	21,802,536
Less deficit	12,162,918	1,763,790	774,633	1,229,153	1,115,653	1,156,879	2,429,893	863,748	1,361,961	1,467,208
Total liabilities	303,150,231	4,130,934	4,160,989	9,204,107	10,076,113	12,704,713	38,297,987	19,342,155	49,079,927	156,153,305

Includes returns for inactive corporations and returns with fragmentary balance sheet data.
Includes cash in till and deposits in bank.
Includes obligations of States and Territories or minor political subdivisions, obligations of instrumentalities of the United States, and obligations of the United States or its possessions.

In the five competitions for [redacted] paintings, designs remaining after the award has been made will be re-examined to determine which of the artists submitting them should be invited to submit new designs for the decoration of other Federal buildings in the [redacted] states included in each competition.

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Artists in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi have been invited to compete for a mural for the Court Room of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Post Office and Court House, for which $2,900 will be paid. The competition committee recommends that the subject matter deal with the Mississippi River and its connection with the beauty and history of Vicksburg. The group advises against the Siege of Vicksburg as a theme, describing it as "over-used pictorial subject matter."

Chairman of the committee is Mrs. Walter F. Henderson, 739 North State Street, Jackson, Miss., and other members are Miss Mary Clare Sherwood, Director of Art, All Saints College, Vicksburg; Mrs. Leon S. Lippincott and Harris Dickson.

A $2,250 competition for a model for a terra cotta relief over the entrance door on the facade of the Forest Hills Station of the Flushing (N. Y.) Post Office also was announced. Sculptors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are eligible.

The Advisory Jury to the Section of Painting and Sculpture will be headed by James C. Boudreau, Director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Serving with him will be Lorimer Rich, architect of the building; John Gregory, sculptor; Robert Laurent, sculptor; William H. Powell, President of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, and a representative of the Procurement Division. Competitors have been referred to Mr. Boudreau for complete information.

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Miami city commissioner, and S. Peter Wagner, St. Petersburg (Fla.) artist. Complete information on the competition is available from Mrs. Fuller.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut artists have been invited to compete for the thirteen mural paintings to be installed in the lobby of the Bronx Central Postal Station in New York City at a cost of $7,000.

Henry Varnum Poor, New York painter, has agreed to serve as Chairman of an Advisory Jury to the Section of Painting and Sculpture along with Thomas Harlan Ellett of New York City, the building architect, and George Harding, Philadelphia painter. Form announcements giving details of the competition will be supplied direct by the Procurement Division, Washington.

The sum of $2,400 will be paid for a balanced decoration of the entire lobby of the Worcester (Mass.) Parcel Post Building. The committee that will recommend its choice from among ~~the competing~~ designs submitted by artists in the New England states will be headed by Paul Morgan, Jr., of the Worcester Museum of Art. Other members of the competition committee are Maurice P. Meade, architect of the building, Umberto Romano, painter; Perry Cott, Associate Curator of the Worcester Museum of Art, and Henry Scott, acting head of the Art Department, Amherst College.

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For Thursday am's?

Six competitions for decoration of Government buildings in various parts of the country were announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. They will be conducted by the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division.

For three murals for the Terminal Annex Building of the Dallas (Tex.) Post Office, including the cost of installation, the Section will pay $7,200. The competition is open to artists in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Members of the competition committee are Arthur Kramer, President of the Dallas Art Association, Chairman; Frank Witchell, architect of the building, and Richard Howard, Director of the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. Requirements of the competition will be supplied to artists in the designated area by Mr. Howard.

For a mural in the main court room of the Miami (Fla.) Post Office, Court House and Customs Building the Section of Painting and Sculpture will pay $3,650. Eligible to compete are artists in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Mrs. Eve Alsman Fuller of the Mayflower Hotel, ~~Jacksonville~~ Jacksonville, Fla., is Chairman of the competition committee and will be assisted by H. D. Seward, Miami architect; Miss Beatrice Beyer Williams of the State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.; Alexander Orr, Jr.,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 27, 1938.
1/25/38

Press Service
No. 12-35

Six competitions for decoration of Government buildings in various parts of the country were announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. They will be conducted by the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division.

For three murals for the TERMINAL ANNEX BUILDING of the DALLAS (TEX.) POST OFFICE, including the cost of installation, the Section will pay $7,200. The competition is open to artists in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Members of the competition committee are Arthur Kramer, President of the Dallas Art Association, Chairman; Frank Witchell, architect of the building, and Richard Howard, Director of the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. Requirements of the competition will be supplied to artists in the designated area by Mr. Howard.

For a mural in the main court room of the MIAMI (FLA.) POST OFFICE, COURT HOUSE and CUSTOMS BUILDING the Section of Painting and Sculpture will pay $3,650. Eligible to compete are artists in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Mrs. Eve Alsman Fuller of the Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., is Chairman of the competition committee and will be assisted by H. D. Seward, Miami architect; Miss Beatrice Beyer Williams of the State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.; Alexander Orr, Jr., Miami city commissioner, and S. Peter Wagner, St. Petersburg (Fla.) artist. Complete information on the competition

is available from Mrs. Fuller.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut artists have been invited to compete for the thirteen mural paintings to be installed in the lobby of the BRONX CENTRAL POSTAL STATION in New York City at a cost of $7,000.

Henry Varnum Poor, New York painter, has agreed to serve as Chairman of an Advisory Jury to the Section of Painting and Sculpture along with Thomas Harlan Ellett of New York City, the building architect, and George Harding, Philadelphia painter. Form announcements giving details of the competition will be supplied direct by the Procurement Division, Washington.

The sum of $2,400 will be paid for a balanced decoration of the entire lobby of the WORCESTER (MASS.) PARCEL POST BUILDING. The committee that will recommend its choice from among designs submitted by artists in the New England States will be headed by Paul Morgan, Jr., of the Worcester Museum of Art. Other members of the competition committee are Maurice P. Meade, architect of the building, Umberto Romano, painter; Perry Cott, Associate Curator of the Worcester Museum of Art, and Henry Scott, acting head of the Art Department, Amherst College.

Artists in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi have been invited to compete for a mural for the Court Room of the VICKSBURG (MISS.) POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE, for which $2,900 will be paid. The competition committee recommends that the subject matter deal with the Mississippi River and its connection with the beauty and history of Vicksburg. The group advises against the Siege of Vicksburg as a theme, describing it as "over-used pictorial subject matter."

Chairman of the committee is Mrs. Walter F. Henderson, 739 North State Street, Jackson, Miss., and other members are Miss Mary Clare Sherwood, Director of Art, All Saints College, Vicksburg; Mrs. Leon S. Lippincott and Harris Dickson.

A $2,250 competition for a model for a terra cotta relief over the entrance door on the facade of the FOREST HILLS STATION of the FLUSHING (N.Y.) POST OFFICE also was announced. Sculptors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are eligible.

The Advisory Jury to the Section of Painting and Sculpture will be headed by James C. Boudreau, Director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. Serving with him will be Lorimer Rich, architect of the building; John Gregory, sculptor; Robert Laurent, sculptor; William H. Powell, President of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, and a representative of the Procurement Division. Competitors have been referred to Mr. Boudreau for complete information.

In the five competitions for paintings, designs remaining after the award has been made will be re-examined to determine which of the artists submitting them should be invited to submit new designs for the decoration of other Federal buildings in the states included in each competition.

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	First 6 months, Fiscal Year 1937	First 6 months, Fiscal Year 1938	% of Increase or Decrease (-)
Vessels entering United States	16,971	17,400	2.5
Automobiles entering United States	6,212,716	5,673,495	-8.7
Total persons entering	27,229,386	26,180,000	-3.9
Packages of merchandise examined at appraisers stores	739,500	740,000	0.1
Entries:			
Dutiable consumption	139,309	198,000	2.4
Warehouse withdrawals	202,398	208,000	2.8
All other	1,209,162	1,324,000	9.5
TOTAL ENTRIES	1,604,869	1,730,000	7.8
Export declarations	1,705,433	1,960,000	14.9
Value of exports(a)	$1,070,145,000	$1,490,309,000	39.3
Value of imports(a)	1,011,117,000	1,191,903,000	17.9
Duties collected	217,390,143	213,768,738	-1.7
Drawback allowed	4,491,877	5,710,000	27.1

(a) Five months' total; December figure not yet available.

(July 1 to December 31, 1937)

Customs business for the ~~first~~ last six months of the ~~current~~ calendar year (first half of the current) fiscal year showed an increase ~~in practically every particular~~ over the corresponding period of the ~~fiscal~~ calendar year 1937, the Commissioner of Customs announced today.

The total number of all entries of merchandise (1,730,000) was 8 percent greater than in 1936. Dutiable consumption entries and warehouse withdrawals, which are the chief sources of customs revenue, were also greater ~~than during the first six months of the previous fiscal year~~. A slightly larger number of packages of merchandise were examined ~~at appraisers stores during the first six months than in 1937~~ and the value of imported merchandise during the ~~first~~ five months ended November 30, 1937 exceeded $1,190,000,000, an increase of 18 percent over the corresponding period of the previous ~~fiscal~~ year.

Exports showed an even greater increase than did imports, the number of export declarations during the ~~first~~ six months ended December ~~of the fiscal year 1938~~ (1,960,000) being 15 percent greater, and the value of exported merchandise during the ~~first~~ five months ended Nov. ($1,490,000,000) being 39 percent greater than during the corresponding period of the previous year. ~~The amount of drawback allowed on exported merchandise ($5,710,000) was 27 percent in excess of that reported in 1937.~~

Despite the increases in the number of entries and in the value of imports, the amount collected as customs duties, according to the Daily Treasury Statement ($213,768,438), was slightly less than for the corresponding period of 1936, each of the last three months of the period showing smaller collections than ~~did~~ for the corresponding months of the previous year.

The number of vessels entering the United States direct from foreign countries aggregated 17,400 which represented an increase of 2.5 percent over the ~~first six months of 1937.~~ preceding year. The number of automobiles entering the United States, on the other hand, was 9 percent smaller and the number of persons 4 percent smaller ~~than during the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year.~~

The following table presents the information regarding customs business in detail:

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

12-36

JAN 25 1938

TO MR. GASTON

FROM MR. MOYLE:

The attached statement of customs business during the first six months of the fiscal year as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1937 has been prepared for use as a press release if you deem it to be of sufficient interest.

J H Moyle

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 27, 1938.
1/26/38

Press Service
No. 12-36

Customs business for the last six months of the calendar year 1937 (first half of the current fiscal year) showed an increase over the corresponding period of the calendar year 1936, the Commissioner of Customs announced today.

The total number of all entries of merchandise (1,730,000) was 8 percent greater than in 1936. Dutiable consumption entries and warehouse withdrawals, which are the chief sources of customs revenue, were also greater. A slightly larger number of packages of merchandise were examined and the value of imported merchandise during the five months ended November 30, 1937, exceeded $1,190,000,000, an increase of 18 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports showed an even greater increase than did imports, the number of export declarations during the six months ended December 31, 1937, (1,960,000) being 15 percent greater, and the value of exported merchandise during the five months ended November 30, ($1,490,000,000) being 39 percent greater than during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Despite the increases in the number of entries and in the value of imports, the amount collected as customs duties, according to the Daily Treasury Statement ($213,768,438), was slightly less than for the corresponding period of 1936, each of the last three months of the period showing smaller collections than for the corresponding months of the previous year.

The number of vessels entering the United States direct from foreign countries aggregated 17,400 which represented an increase of 2.5 percent over

the preceding year. The number of automobiles entering the United States, on the other hand, was 9 percent smaller and the number of persons 4 percent smaller.

The following table presents the information regarding customs business in detail:

	First 6 months, Fiscal Year 1937	1938	% of Increase or Decrease (-)
Vessels entering United States	16,971	17,400	2.5
Automobiles entering United States	6,212,716	5,673,495	-8.7
Total persons entering	27,229,386	26,180,000	-3.9
Packages of merchandise examined at appraisers stores	739,500	740,000	0.1
Entries:			
Dutiable consumption .	139,309	198,000	2.4
Warehouse withdrawals	202,398	208,000	2.8
All other	1,209,162	1,324,000	9.5
TOTAL ENTRIES	1,604,869	1,730,000	7.8
Export declarations	1,705,433	1,960,000	14.9
Value of exports (a)	$1,070,145,000	$1,490,309,000	39.3
Value of imports (a)	$1,011,117,000	$1,191,903,000	17.9
Duties collected ...	$ 217,390,143	$ 213,768,738	-1.7
Drawback allowed ...	$ 4,491,877	$ 5,710,000	27.1

(a) Five months' total; December figure not yet available.

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17' long by 7½' wide by approximately 15' high.

For this work, including the cost of the stone and cost of installation, the sculptor will receive $45,600.

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the competitors themselves select their own juries had been successful. "I think this method is by far the best" he said, adding with a twinkle that "certainly the artists can't kick."

Mr. William E. Parsons, the architect of the Federal Trade Commission Building, complimented the sculptors who served on the jury and said that he, personally, was "delighted and impressed by the results of the competition." He added that "a great many of the sculptors showed keen understanding of the architectural problems involved."

The models by Mr. Lantz each depict a heroic work horse being held under control by a powerfully built man. Both horses are in dramatic positions and are clearly designed to balance each other when placed at either side of the terrace on which the completed work will be installed. The action of horse and man in each case is dramatic, the form massive. The members of the jury commented that the models by Mr. Lantz "were designed in the great tradition of stone sculpture."

Michael Lantz was born April 6, 1908. He studied at the National Academy of Design and the Beaux Arts Institute, New York. In the latter school he received 1st Prize for the best composition of the year 1927-8; second place medal Paris Prize 1929-30 and third place medal Paris Prize 1930-31. He has exhibited at the Architectural League and the Pennsylvania Academy. At the present time he is WPA instructor in sculpture in the Adult Education Department at New Rochelle, New York.

The kind of stone in which the full sized groups will be carried out will be left to the selection of the sculptor, but must have the approval of the Director of Procurement. When installed the sculptures will be

Mr. Weinman is also a member of the leading art associations. His works include the frieze for the United States Supreme Court Room and one of the pediments on the Archives Building.

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Such was the jury which the competitive sculptors themselves selected. It is the first time this procedure has been used.

After giving Mr. Lantz the winning award the jury selected four Honorable Mentions. The sculptors receiving these were: Henry Kreis of Essex, Connecticut, Donald DeLue of New York City, Edmond Amateis of Brewster, New York, and Benjamin Hawkins of New York City. A number of the other sculptors received the commendation of the jury on account of the distinguished quality of the models which they had submitted.

Mr. Weinman, commenting on the quality of the sculpture brought forth by the anonymous merit-system competition said that "he had never before seen such an amazingly fine body of sculpture in connection with any sculpture project -- not in my entire long experience", he added.

Mr. Lawrie expressed equal enthusiasm for the work he had seen stating that it was "a wonderful lot." Following his enthusiastic comments Mr. Lawrie selected models of twenty sculptures to be submitted to the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair for the Board's consideration.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 26, 1938

Press Service
12-37

~~The Treasury Department, Procurement Division,~~ The Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division announced today that ~~announces that Mr.~~ Michael Lantz of New Rochelle, New York, won the competition for two stone sculptures to be placed at either side of the terrace in front of the Federal Trade Commission Building at the apex of the "Triangle", in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lantz was one of the 247 artists to enter the anonymous merit-system competition which was initiated six months ago by the Section of Painting and Sculpture. The jury which gave him the award was composed of three nationally known sculptors, ~~Messrs.~~ Lee Lawrie, Paul Manship and Adolph Weinman, who were assisted by the architect of the Federal Trade Commission Building, ~~Mr.~~ William E. Parsons.

This jury was selected by an unusual procedure since every artist entering the competition was given the right to send in, with his models, an unsigned ballot giving the names of the jurymen for whom he voted. In other words, the jury was chosen by the competing artists themselves. The three sculptors receiving the largest number of votes are artists of wide experience.

Mr. Lawrie has received many awards, is a member of the leading art associations and has executed a large number of important commissions for various state capitols, universities and other institutions.

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For this work, including the cost of the stone and cost of installation, the sculptor will receive $45,600.

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11

(~~three~~)

~~(four)~~

Agency	Number 1936	Number 1937	Percent of total 1936	Percent of total 1937
Alcohol Tax Unit	5,137	5,543	44.4	48.2
Bureau of Narcotics	1,579	1,256	13.6	10.9
Secret Service	1,071	942	9.2	8.2
Customs Service	68	42	.6	.4
Intelligence Unit ~~Bureau of Inv. Rev.~~	111	7	1.0	.1
Treasury Total	7,966	7,790	68.8	67.8
All other	3,614	3,698	31.2	32.2
Grand Total	11,580	11,488	100.0	100.0

Many other federal prisoners are committed for misdemeanors, or, particularly in liquor cases, are turned over to the local or state authorities for prosecution where the seriousness of the offense does not warrant felony action in the United States courts.

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10

For the 1937 fiscal year ~~ended June 30, 1937~~ 67.8 percent of all inmates of federal penitentiaries had been committed ~~through~~ as a result of ~~the~~ investigations initiated by agencies of the Treasury department. A summary showing the number of federal prisoners committed to penitentiaries during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, with the number attributed to each enforcement agency of the Treasury, follows:

(more) -o-

9½

The influx of drugs into Pacific ports has been curtailed greatly. Illicit drugs are still being introduced into the Port of New York and vicinity in considerable quantities. The increase in the amount of drugs seized this year is ~~NOT~~ considered significant except as possibly reflecting intensified enforcement efforts.

(more) -o-

9

(add) law enforcement

9 Law enforcement

Bureau of Customs

Activities of the Bureau of Customs during the past year were chiefly devoted to operations against the illicit Narcotics traffic. Cooperating with the Bureau of Narcotics, a Number of highly important [redacted] seizures of drugs was made. The year, generally speaking, was somewhat more active than [redacted] 1936. Merchandise seizures numbered more than 7,000, an increase over the year before. Liquor confiscations of about [redacted] 2,500 were somewhat less than ~~during the year before~~ in 1936 due to the [redacted] gains in the quality and quantity of domestic production. Narcotic seizures amounted to about 300, a decided increase over the year before.

The largest narcotic seizure was in New York on January 12, when the suspicious behavior of a [redacted] Chinese led to the search of a vessel by ship officers who discovered and delivered to [redacted] Treasury agents 597 tins of smoking opium weighing 3,781 [redacted] ounces.

However, more important in final results was a seizure on March 6, effected after a prolonged investigation by customs agents of 5[illegible] tins of smoking opium weighing 3,744 ounces. Seven convictions resulted in this case. A considerable volume of heroin was captured by the Customs Service during the year, with the result of heavy penalties against the offenders.

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(more)

8

(add) Law Enforcement

Intelligence Unit

Sixty-~~one~~ six persons were convicted in the federal courts in ~~during the first eleven months of~~ 1937 for tax evasion and in the same period ~~$30,000,000~~ $31,555,494 in taxes and penalties were recommended for assessment. ~~Mr. [illegible], chief of the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau reported.~~

~~In~~ addition to collections of taxes, penalties and interest, substantial revenue accrued to the Treasury by way of fines imposed in criminal cases. ~~In~~ some jurisdictions the courts have imposed an additional penalty by requiring the defendants to pay the cost of the investigations, including the salaries and expenses of agents conducting these inquiries.

Since the organization of the unit charges of a serious nature involving employes of the service have been investigated by special agents and in all cases where the interests of the service demanded, employes have been separated promptly from their positions. In those instances in which violations of the criminal statutes were indicated, prosecutions were instituted. In this connection eight persons have been indicted and five convicted during the past eleven months.

(more) -o-

7

~~(Eighty)~~--

Counterfeit coins received declined from $67,535 to $64,750. ~~A total of $[illegible] in counterfeit notes and $3,253 in coins were seized during the fiscal year. Arrests for the year ending June 30, 1937, numbered 2,766 as compared with 2,700 the year before.~~

Of cases brought to trial ~~[illegible]~~ approximately 2,000 resulted in convictions, ~~[illegible]~~ with ~~[illegible]~~ 900 awaiting action of the courts.

Outstanding in the year's cases was the suppression in its ~~[illegible]~~ incipiency of a conspiracy to flood the country with a most deceptive counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve note printed on bleached genuine currency paper. Agents in Pittsburgh, Detroit and St. Louis , in a series of raids in the three districts, arrested twelve principals of the conspiracy. Less than 100 of the ~~counterfeits~~ spurious bills were placed in circulation. ~~In~~ one of the raids $25,000 in counterfeit notes were seized.

(more) -o-

The Coast Guard during 1937 participated in the coordinated campaign against narcotics smuggling. Several thousand vessels, domestic and foreign, were trailed into and out of ports of the United States, or kept under surveillance while anchored and awaiting discharge of cargo, to prevent prearranged delivery of illegally imported narcotics to small contact boats.

Contraband seizures showed a marked decline during the year as compared with 1936. In connection with enforcement of maritime laws relating to safety of life at sea, there was an important increase in the number of vessels boarded and examined as well as in the number reported for violation.

The Secret Service

Counterfeit notes aggregating $654,787 were seized during 1937 by the Secret Service, according to the report of Chief Frank J. Wilson. Agents confiscated $67,393 in counterfeit coins. During that period approximately 2,600 persons were arrested by agents of the Service for counterfeiting, forgery and other miscellaneous offenses against statutes enforced by the Treasury department. The amount of counterfeit notes turned over to the Secret Service by innocent takers decreased from $736,670 in 1936 fiscal year to $487,643 in 1937. (More) -o-

(5 1/2)------

During the year the Coast Guard seized property valued at $13,557, including 11 domestic vessels valued at $7,800 and alcoholic beverages valued at $2,176. This compared with seizures valued at $282,180 the year before. Indicative of the virtual elimination of rum-running, there were no foreign vessels captured by the Coast Guard during the year. In 1936 3 foreign vessels valued at $12,900 were seized.

(more) -o-

5

The principal drug of addiction through the year continued to be heroin, with morphine and smoking opium next in importance. For some months there have been indications of a scarcity of crude and smoking opium. Apparently there is still a substantial supply of heroin and morphine. Average prices are slightly, and in some localities, considerably higher. Much heroin continues to be highly adulterated.

~~The influx of drugs into Pacific ports has been curtailed greatly. Illicit drugs are still being introduced into the port of New York and vicinity in considerable quantities. The increase in the amount of drugs seized this year is not considered significant except as possibly reflecting intensified enforcement efforts.~~

The Coast Guard

Rum smuggling from the high seas, an outstanding problem in Prohibition days, virtually has disappeared. Rear Admiral R.R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, reported that the last known instance of a smuggling vessel hovering off the American coasts was in March, 1936. That vessel was kept under surveillance and forced to leave without disposing of any of its cargo. Since that time, as far as can be determined, no hovering vessels appeared off the coast lines. (more) -o-

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~~25 173~~

On January 1, 1938 there were pending 6,123 cases of narcotic law violations, of which 1,344 were against persons registered to dispense drugs and 4,779 in the unregistered class. ~~or a total of 6,123.~~ Commissioner Anslinger reported that 3,865 cases were disposed of during the first eleven months of the year, statistics being available only for that period. In the registered class there were 112 convictions and 13 acquittals and in the unregistered class 2,295 convictions and 90 acquittals, bringing total convictions to 2,407 and acquittals to 103. The total sentences amounted to 5,022 years, seven months and twenty-eight days and the fines $200,131. ~~Other cases were variously disposed of as dropped, compromised, etc.~~

The number of arrests reported for narcotic violations by districts for the full twelve months follows:

Boston 77, New York 657, Philadelphia 193, Baltimore 101, Atlanta 117, Nashville 250, Detroit 178, Chicago 380, San Antonio 543, Kansas City 216, Minneapolis 57, Denver 51, San Francisco 350, Seattle 82 and Honolulu 85.

(more) -o-

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Ten large narcotic distributing rings, whose agents operated in many parts of the United States, were broken up during the period.

The outstanding ~~feature~~ event of the year in the campaign against drug addiction was the passage of the federal law placing the traffic in nontaxpaid marihuana in the same category as other nontaxpaid narcotics. This law went into effect October 1, 1937. Marihuana, a bi-product of hemp, is an insidious narcotic used chiefly in the form of cigarettes. ~~The consumption by young people has been particularly disturbing.~~ Smoking of a considerable number of marihuana cigarettes produces a violent stimulating effect followed ordinarily by morbid depression. The traffic in recent years has attained an alarming scope although most states have their own statutes outlawing the drug.

It is believed that with the cooperation of the Bureau of Narcotics the illegal use of marihuana may be reduced substantially.

Figures compiled by the Bureau showed that ~~for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937~~ ~~months of the year~~ ~~18,[illegible]~~ 20,556 ounces of illegal habit-forming drugs were seized during as compared with ~~15,862~~ 15,565 ounces the year before.

(more) -o-

2-3/4

Bureau of Narcotics

The illicit drug traffic continued to be a problem of major magnitude. Commissioner H.J. Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics, reported that for [redacted] the calendar year [redacted] 3,337 persons were arrested for violations of the narcotic laws as compared with [redacted] 3,402 in [redacted] 1936. (more) -o-

21/2

[redacted] seizures of stills and mash fell off sharply in 1937 as compared with the previous year. Arrests likewise showed a considerable decline. The following table shows the comparative statistics:

	1936	1937
Stills Seized	16,670	12,335
Distilled Spirits seized (gals.)	589,823	374,918
Mash seized (gals.)	13,564,562	8,880,889
Automobiles seized	4,397	3,624
Trucks seized	489	452
Value of Property seized	$4,249,856	$2,891,388
Persons arrested	31,302	26,065

There was a noteworthy easing in the court congestion from liquor cases during the year. At the end of 1937 there were pending 8,883 cases awaiting grand jury action, a decline of 1,931 since December 31, 1936, while for trial action 8,419 cases awaited action, a decrease of 1,034 in the year.

(more) -o-

2

~~(four)~~

~~Many other federal prisoners are committed for misdemeanors or, particularly in liquor cases, are turned over to the local or state authorities for prosecution where the seriousness of the offense does NOT warrant felony action in the United States courts.~~

Alcohol Tax Unit

As in past years the major ~~law enforcement~~ activity (of the group) was directed against violators of the liquor laws who ~~sought~~ tried to evade ~~the~~ payment of the internal revenue taxes by ~~the~~ distillation of illicit spirits. The Alcohol Tax unit estimated that bootlegging had been reduced about ten percent on the basis of information that the ~~bootlegger lost ground during the year. The~~ American public apparently was drinking ~~NO~~ more liquor than in past years but a greater proportion of taxpaid intoxicants. (More) ~~Any relaxation of vigilance in enforcement by the federal government would result in widespread violations since the states have set up no effective organization for curbing the traffic in illicit liquors.~~

For ~~Friday~~ Monday pm's

Law enforcement operations of the Treasury Department during the calendar year 1937 were marked by the crushing of ten major narcotic rings, initial Federal efforts to control the marihuana traffic, a sharp reduction in bootlegging and further improvement in the activity against counterfeiters, Secretary Morgenthau said today.

Those highlights in the Department's protection of the Government against frauds on the revenue and currency were reflected in a report to the Secretary by Elmer L. Irey, designated late in the year as Co-ordinator of Treasury Enforcement Agencies.

Mr. Irey, who has been continuing in his post of Chief of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, took over and has been carrying on the operation of the co-ordinated enforcement machinery set up by Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary, who is now conducting an exhaustive survey of the administrative procedure of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Co-operating in the joint attack on criminals who attempt to cheat the Government are--in addition to the Intelligence Unit---the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Customs Agency Service and the United States Coast Guard.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 31, 1938.
1/28/38

Press Service
No. 12-38

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Put head

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Since the organization of the Unit charges of a serious nature involving employees of the service have been investigated by Special Agents and in all cases where the interests of the service demanded, employees have been separated promptly from their positions. In those instances in which violations of the criminal statutes were indicated, prosecutions were instituted. In this connection eight persons have been indicted and five convicted during the past eleven months.

Bureau of Customs

Law enforcement activities of the Bureau of Customs during the past year were devoted chiefly to operations against the illicit narcotics traffic. Cooperating with the Bureau of Narcotics, a number of highly important seizures of drugs was made. The year, generally speaking, was somewhat more active than 1936.

Merchandise seizures numbered more than 7,000, an increase over the year before. Liquor confiscations of about 2,500 were somewhat less than in 1936 due to the gains in the quality and quantity of domestic production. Narcotic seizures amounted to about 300, a decided increase over the year before.

The largest narcotic seizure was in New York on January 12, when the suspicious behavior of a Chinese led to the search of a vessel by ship officers who discovered and delivered to Treasury Agents 597 tins of smoking opium weighing 3,781 ounces.

However, more important in final results was a seizure on March 6, effected after a prolonged investigation by Customs Agents, of 599 tins of

smoking opium weighing 3,744 ounces. Seven convictions resulted in this case. A considerable volume of heroin was captured by the Customs Service during the year with the result of heavy penalties against the offenders.

The influx of drugs into Pacific ports has been curtailed greatly. Illicit drugs are still being introduced into the Port of New York and vicinity in considerable quantities. The increase in the amount of drugs seized this year is not considered significant except as possibly reflecting intensified enforcement efforts.

For the 1937 fiscal year, 67.8 per cent of all inmates of Federal penitentiaries had been committed as a result of investigations initiated by Agencies of the Treasury Department. A summary showing the number of Federal prisoners committed to penitentiaries during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, with the number attributed to each enforcement agency of the Treasury, follows:

Agency	Number		Per cent of Total	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Alcohol Tax Unit	5,137	5,543	44.4	48.2
Bureau of Narcotics	1,579	1,256	13.6	10.9
Secret Service	1,071	942	9.2	8.2
Customs Service	68	42	.6	.4
Intelligence Unit	111	7	1.0	.1
Treasury total	7,966	7,790	68.8	67.8
All other	3,614	3,698	31.2	32.2
Grand total	11,580	11,488	100.0	100.0

Many other Federal prisoners are committed for misdemeanors, or, particularly in liquor cases, are turned over to the local or state authorities for prosecution where the seriousness of the offense does not warrant felony action in the United States Courts.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 31, 1938.
1/28/38

Press Service
No. 12-39

The new return form for quarterly reporting of taxes and taxable wages under Title VIII of the Social Security Act will be available tomorrow in offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country, Commissioner Guy T. Helvering announced today.

Tonight is the deadline for the filing of December, 1937, returns under last year's regulations requiring monthly payment of Title VIII taxes and the new return, identified as Form SS-1a, will be due in April, 1938, to cover payrolls for the quarter year ending March 31 of this year. Detailed instructions for their preparation are printed on the back of the new returns.

The return is designed to insure absolute conformity between taxable wages reported on the tax portion of the return as the basis of the tax due, and taxable wages reported on the information portion of the return as the basis of credits to employees in the accounts of the Social Security Board. To accomplish this, the information portion of the return, known as Schedule A, provides space for listing the taxable wages paid to every employee during the quarter-year period. When all taxable wages have been listed on this schedule, the total will be used as the basis for computing the tax due for the quarter.

A continuation sheet, identified as Form SS-1b, for use when there is not sufficient space on Form SS-1a to list all employees, will also be available to the public in the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue in the near future

The new quarterly return will supersede the monthly tax return (Form SS-1) and semi-annual information returns (Forms SS-2 and SS-2a) used for the calendar year 1937 for reporting taxes and taxable wages under Title VIII of the Social Security Act.

During 1937, the number of employers filing monthly tax returns on Form SS-1 under Title VIII of the Social Security Act was 1,796,421. For the first six months of 1937, employers reported taxable wages on information return forms SS-2a for 36,204,000 employees. Of this number, Collectors of Internal Revenue have transmitted 35,136,456 returns to the Social Security Board at Baltimore, Md., for recording to employees' accounts.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, February 1, 1938.
1/31/38

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 2 and to mature May 4, 1938, which were offered on January 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 31.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $184,593,000					
Total accepted	- 50,060,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.981	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.075	percent
Low	- 99.976	"	"	"	0.095	"
Average price	- 99.979	"	"	"	0.084	"

(44 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 1, 1938.
1/31/38.

Press Service
No. 12-40

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 2 and to mature May 4, 1938, which were offered on January 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 31.

The details of this issue are as follows:

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Total accepted	- 50,060,000					
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Average price	- 99.979	"	"	"	0.084	"

(44 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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At the 1929 International Conference for Safety of ~~Lives~~ Life at Sea, which reaffirmed the 1914 London Convention, the Contracting Governments agreed that the service be carried on by the United States ~~Coast Guard~~ Government with all maritime nations providing a pro rata share of the cost. The efficiency and value of the patrol 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 [redacted] Patrol's scope of operations.

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The PONTCHARTRAIN is under orders to be prepared to leave New York by February 20 and the GENERAL GREENE will be ready by March 15 to depart from Woods Hole, Mass., whenever after those dates the Commander of the Patrol Force directs the ships to get under way.

The TAHOE and PONTCHARTRAIN will base temporarily at Halifax, N. S., during the patrol, while the GENERAL GREENE will make her base at St. Johns, Newfoundland, if ice conditions permit, falling back on Halifax when necessary.

Lieut. G. V. Graves has been assigned as Ice Observation Officer for the 1938 season and as such will be at sea constantly during the patrol, transferring from ship to ship as they relieve each other. Senior Physical Oceanographer Floyd M. Soule will embark on the GENERAL GREENE and conduct oceanographic survey work from that vessel.

Duties of the patrol, which provides at least one vessel on constant twenty-four-hour watch during the ice season, are to locate by scouting and by radio information the icebergs and field ice nearest to and menacing the North Atlantic commercial lanes. (1) add

The preliminary observations due to begin next week will be the second under the Act of Congress of June 25, 1936, which continued under statute the provisions of Executive Orders which had previously authorized the patrol.

and to keep trans-Atlantic shipping informed of prevailing conditions in the Grand Banks region.

For Wednesday pm's

The United States Coast Guard Cutter TAHOE was ordered today to be prepared to depart Thursday, February 10, from Boston to inaugurate the 1938 Ice Observation Service, a preliminary survey which determines the schedule of the annual ~~four month~~ International Ice Patrol during the iceberg season in the North Atlantic.

American patrols of the steamship lanes, especially near the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, were begun almost immediately after the sinking of the TITANIC in 1912 and the present method of international collaboration grew out of a convention signed in London in 1914. Since that time, with the exception of the World War years of 1917 and 1918, the Coast Guard has maintained a yearly watch for ice formations that menace navigation.

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, has designated Commander C. H. Dench, ~~Captain~~ Commanding Officer of the TAHOE, as Commander of this year's International Ice Patrol Force, with the cutters PONTCHARTRAIN and GENERAL GREENE participating and the cutter SEBAGO acting as standby vessel.

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The United States Coast Guard cutter TAHOE was ordered today to be prepared to depart Thursday, February 10, from Boston to inaugurate the 1938 Ice Observation Service, a preliminary survey carried on prior to the establishment of the regular Ice Patrol, to determine prevailing ice conditions in the North Atlantic and to ascertain the location and progressive movement of ice towards the North Atlantic steamship lanes. The Ice Patrol is started when the ice approaches the European-United States steamship routes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, February 2, 1938.
2/1/38.

Press Service
No. 12-41

The United States Coast Guard cutter TAHOE was ordered today to be prepared to depart Thursday, February 10, from Boston to inaugurate the 1938 Ice Observation Service, a preliminary survey carried on prior to the establishment of the regular Ice Patrol, to determine prevailing ice conditions in the North Atlantic and to ascertain the location and progressive movement of ice towards the North Atlantic steamship lanes. The Ice Patrol is started when the ice approaches the European-United States steamship routes.

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Duties of the Patrol, which provides at least one vessel on constant twenty-four hour watch during the ice season, are to locate by scouting and by radio information the icebergs and field ice nearest to and menacing the North Atlantic commercial lanes, and to keep trans-Atlantic shipping informed of prevailing conditions in the Grand Banks region.

The preliminary observations due to begin next week will be the second under the Act of Congress of June 25, 1936, which continued under statute the provisions of Executive Orders which had previously authorized the Patrol.

At the 1929 International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, which reaffirmed the 1914 London Convention, the Contracting Governments agreed that the service be carried on by the United States Government with all maritime nations which are parties to the Convention providing a pro rata share of the cost. The efficiency and value of the Patrol 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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the American Society of Painters, Sculptors and Gravers and of the Art Students' League of New York.

He is represented in the collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art (where he is the Curator of Prints), in the Davenport Municipal Art Gallery, in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and in various private collections. He has exhibited in all of the leading national exhibitions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Painted by Karl

Immediate Release

Press Service
No. 12-42

The Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Section of Painting and Sculpture, announces that two mural panels, oil on canvas, have been installed in the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C., on the 7th floor, south lobby. The subjects of the panels are: "The Arrival of the Mail in New Amsterdam" and "French Huguenots in Florida."

Mr. Free was one of the winners in the first national competition held by the Section of Painting and Sculpture for the decoration, with painting and sculpture, of the Justice Department and Post Office Department Buildings.

There were 407 mural designs by 197 painters and 62 sculpture models by 47 sculptors, [redacted] entered in the anonymous merit-system competition.

The panel by Mr. Free depicting "The Arrival of the Mail in New Amsterdam" shows the good ship "Zwolle" which, under Captain Vandergrift, traveled back and forth between old Amsterdam and New Amsterdam.

Concerning the subject of the other panel, "French Huguenots in Florida" it commemorates a picturesque legend of a stone pillar brought from France by a certain Monsier Ribaut and having on it the coat of arms of France. The pillar was erected to mark the landing of the first brave band of Huguenots.

The Indians became so friendly with the first Huguenots, that after the little band found that it could not sustain itself and decided to go back to France to secure more members, the Indians made of the pillar called "Ribaut's Pillar" a sacred spot and were in the habit of covering it with garlands of flowers and it was at this spot that the second band of Huguenots, under the Frenchman De Laudonniere, met the Indians under their Chief Saturiba. Mr. Free's mural panel commemorates this picturesque meeting.

Karl Free was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 16, 1903. His first occupation was as a draftsman for a utilities company, a position which he held for three years. Later he went to night school at the Tri-City Art League, Davenport, Iowa, and became a student of Hermon More, Curator of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

In 1923 he won a scholarship for the Art Students' League in New York and remained in that school for three years, studying under Joseph Pennell, Allen Tucker, Boardman Robinson and Kenneth Hayes Miller. A year later he studied for a few months in the studio of Ezra Winter. His first one-man exhibition was held in 1929 in the Whitney Studio Galleries.

Mr. Free, in 1928-29, drew illustrations for the 13th Edition of Encyclopedia Brittannica and on the proceeds went to Europe where he traveled in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Italy. He is a member of

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 3, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-42

The Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Section of Painting and Sculpture, announces that two mural panels, oil on canvas, painted by Karl Free, have been installed in the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C., on the 7th floor, south lobby. The subjects of the panels are: "The Arrival of the Mail in New Amsterdam" and "French Huguenots in Florida."

Mr. Free was one of the winners in the first national competition held by the Section of Painting and Sculpture for the decoration, with painting and sculpture, of the Justice Department and Post Office Department Buildings.

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He is represented in the collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art (where he is the Curator of Prints), in the Davenport Municipal Art Gallery, in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and in various private collections. He has exhibited in all of the leading national exhibitions.

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UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS ~~SALES~~
SALES IN EACH YEAR

STATES	1935	1936	1937	TOTALS
ALABAMA	1,381,100	3,228,450	5,146,725	9,756,27
ARIZONA	576,925	1,126,825	1,882,675	3,586,42
ARKANSAS	1,928,450	3,583,175	4,433,150	9,944,77
CALIFORNIA	10,003,400	19,225,625	32,177,525	61,406,55
COLORADO	3,231,125	6,689,700	9,937,275	19,858,10
CONNECTICUT	1,102,050	2,508,675	4,389,050	7,999,77
DELAWARE	139,150	429,700	657,275	1,226,12
FLORIDA	2,768,450	4,510,750	6,427,025	13,706,22
GEORGIA	2,526,750	4,678,250	6,188,925	13,393,92
IDAHO	785,450	1,299,600	2,123,150	4,208,20
ILLINOIS	24,664,075	48,167,575	70,801,850	143,633,50
INDIANA	10,182,750	15,689,150	21,780,400	47,652,30
IOWA	14,808,875	21,001,350	25,735,175	61,545,40
KANSAS	11,112,275	14,613,850	17,906,575	43,632,70
KENTUCKY	3,945,600	5,489,750	8,511,950	17,947,30
LOUISIANA	1,902,825	3,877,350	5,831,825	11,612,00
MAINE	1,019,900	1,722,075	3,103,775	5,845,75
MARYLAND	2,071,525	5,706,650	7,774,300	15,552,47
MASSACHUSETTS	4,746,075	8,213,625	15,570,550	28,530,25
MICHIGAN	11,310,275	19,291,700	28,660,150	59,262,12
MINNESOTA	12,235,475	21,493,175	31,851,250	65,579,90
MISSISSIPPI	1,790,350	3,579,250	4,917,900	10,287,50
MISSOURI	15,237,325	20,496,875	25,108,875	60,843,07
MONTANA	2,679,475	4,809,925	6,164,700	13,654,10
NEBRASKA	7,250,050	11,359,500	13,673,525	32,283,07
NEVADA	325,750	616,950	716,475	1,659,17
NEW HAMPSHIRE	600,225	881,975	1,372,100	2,854,30
NEW JERSEY	3,931,750	8,618,400	15,945,225	28,495,37
NEW MEXICO	644,450	1,080,475	1,566,700	3,291,62
NEW YORK	18,922,875	31,275,600	53,822,575	104,021,05
NORTH CAROLINA	3,643,950	5,356,525	7,701,875	16,702,35
NORTH DAKOTA	2,741,350	3,636,375	4,545,775	10,923,50
OHIO	17,918,525	24,899,100	36,965,625	79,783,25
OKLAHOMA	4,473,250	7,703,850	11,111,075	23,288,17
OREGON	3,359,725	5,745,075	7,123,000	16,227,8
PENNSYLVANIA	13,375,000	25,386,950	43,738,400	82,500,35
RHODE ISLAND	617,125	795,075	1,857,975	3,270,17
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,413,925	2,511,175	3,231,700	7,156,8
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,113,975	3,364,975	4,209,350	9,688,3
TENNESSEE	2,977,850	4,566,450	6,481,075	14,025,37
TEXAS	10,742,475	17,280,050	25,970,325	53,992,85
UTAH	749,025	1,263,825	1,497,400	3,510,25
VERMONT	424,125	918,725	1,416,350	2,759,20
VIRGINIA	3,046,300	5,392,625	7,743,575	16,182,50
WASHINGTON	4,180,225	7,728,550	11,134,475	23,043,25
WEST VIRGINIA	3,439,000	4,323,775	6,101,400	13,864,17
WISCONSIN	9,534,650	16,196,850	22,663,850	48,395,35
WYOMING	637,125	1,215,300	2,002,650	3,855,07
DIST OF COL	9,508,375	24,712,175	9,015,600	43,236,15
SUB TOTAL	268,720,725	458,263,375	648,690,125	1,375,674,22
POSSESSIONS	301,600	838,550	1,146,825	2,286,97
FOREIGN		198,950	1,313,375	1,512,32
GRAND TOTALS	269,022,325	459,300,875	651,150,325	1,379,473,52

Most purchases are made to provide fu

~~the chief reasons assigned by investors in Savings Bonds for their purchases~~ ~~are to~~ education for children, ~~to set up a~~ retirement funds or to set up a reserve ~~and cash~~ for emergencies. Among the features of the bonds most frequently influencing their purchase are safety, the constant availability of the funds and the fact that Savings Bonds increase 33-1/3 per cent in value if held for 10 years. ~~Likewise, as a Savings Bond has fixed cash values from the day it is issued to the day it matures 10 years later,~~ The redemption feature, which ~~appeals to all purchasers,~~ eliminates any chance loss to the investor, appeals to all purchasers ~~has proven one of the more popular provisions. This feature not only makes available, after the initial registration period of 60 days, the purchase price of a Savings Bond, plus any accrued interest equivalent due, but also removes the bonds from any possible price fluctuation.~~

The metropolitan cities buy 44.62 per cent of the Savings Bonds sold. The lesser cities, down to population of 10,000, buy 24.12 per cent; while the towns and rural communities buy 31.26 per cent.

The $100 bond unit is the most popular ~~maturity value~~ denomination and has accounted for 30.38 per cent of the number of the bonds sold ~~of the sales to date~~. The $25 unit ranks next with 23.71 per cent of sales. The $50 unit is next with a sale of 18.49 per cent. The $1,000 unit follows with 18.19 per cent; while the $500 unit accounts for 9.23 per cent.

Yearly sales to December 31, 1937, by States, are presented in the attached tabulation. ~~It is to be noted that the great agricultural States of the Middle West have consistently led in the purchase of Savings Bonds since these securities were first offered.~~

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RELEASE for Monday am's

Secretary ~~of the Treasury~~ Morgenthau announced today that ~~the January of~~ United States ~~this year sale of~~ Savings Bonds ~~reached, with~~ of a maturity value ~~sale~~ of $133,~~059,000,000~~ ~~an all-time high for a month's sale~~ were sold during January, the largest amount sold in any month since these bonds were first offered on March 1, 1935. ~~This sale exceeded~~ The maturity value of the sales exceeded that of January, 1937, ~~sale~~ by approximately $3,000,000. The greatly increased sales ~~of Savings Bonds~~ noted at the beginning of each year ~~since these securities have been offered has been due to the large number of~~ have been due to the fact that many investors ~~who~~ buy Savings Bonds on an annual basis and ~~generally~~ make their purchases within the first month of the year.

~~The total~~ Up to Jan 31, 1938, Savings Bonds ~~sold to date~~ have a maturity value of $~~1,501,024,780~~ 1,501,000,000 ~~represented by~~ 5,200,000 Savings Bonds ~~which were~~ bought by more than 1,250,000 individual investors. The majority of the registered owners ~~of Savings Bonds~~ are small investors who are buying the~~se~~ bonds out of income. Purchases by individuals represent approximately 85 per cent of the bonds sold. Of the remaining 15 per cent, 9 per cent ~~were~~ was purchased by banks and trust companies, 3 per cent by corporations, and approximately 3 per cent by associations.

A Savings Bond may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from its issue date, but ~~over 92 per cent of the total amount of money invested in Savings Bonds is retained by the Government, there having been~~ less than 8 per cent of the ~~outstanding~~ bonds sold have been redeemed.

An average of 130,000 investors are buying Savings Bonds each month, a large proportion of ~~which~~ whom are repeat purchasers. Many thousands are undertaking a plan of systematic saving through the regular purchase of the~~se securities~~ funds each week, ~~each month~~ or at other intervals, ~~of their choice.~~

Recently a questionnaire was forwarded to the owners of Savings Bonds, and to date several hundred thousand replies have been received. ~~While as yet no audit has been made of these returns, a~~ preliminary examination of the replies indicates that

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, February 7, 1938.
2/4/38

Press Service
No. 12-43

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that United States Savings Bonds of a maturity value of $133,000,000 were sold during January, the largest amount sold in any month since these bonds were first offered on March 1, 1935. The maturity value of the sales exceeded that of January, 1937, by approximately $3,000,000. The greatly increased sales noted at the beginning of each year have been due to the fact that many investors buy Savings Bonds on an annual basis and generally make their purchases within the first month of the year.

Up to January 31, 1938, 5,200,000 Savings Bonds of a maturity value of $1,501,000,000 had been bought by more than 1,250,000 individual investors. The majority of the registered owners are small investors who are buying the bonds out of income. Purchases by individuals represent approximately 85 per cent of the bonds sold. Of the remaining 15 per cent, 9 per cent was purchased by banks and trust companies, 3 per cent by corporations, and approximately 3 per cent by associations.

A Savings Bond may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from its issue date, but less than 8 per cent of the bonds sold have been redeemed.

An average of 130,000 investors are buying Savings Bonds each month, a large proportion of whom are repeat purchasers. Many thousands are undertaking a plan of systematic saving through the regular purchase of the bonds each week, or at other intervals.

Recently a questionnaire was forwarded to the owners of Savings Bonds, and to date several hundred thousand replies have been received. Preliminary

examination of the replies indicates that most purchases are made to provide funds for education of children, for retirement funds, or to set up a reserve for emergencies. Among the features of the bonds most frequently influencing their purchase are safety, the constant availability of the funds and the fact that Savings Bonds increase 33-1/3 per cent in value if held for 10 years. The redemption feature, which eliminates any chance of loss to the investor, appeals to all purchasers.

The $100 bond unit is the most popular denomination and has accounted for 30.38 per cent of the number of the bonds sold. The $25 unit ranks next with 23.71 per cent of sales. The $50 unit is next with a sale of 18.49 per cent. The $1,000 unit follows with 18.19 per cent; while the $500 unit accounts for 9.23 per cent.

Yearly sales to December 31, 1937, by States, are presented in the attached tabulation.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES IN EACH YEAR

States	1935	1936	1937	Totals
Alabama	1,381,100	3,228,450	5,146,725	9,756,275
Arizona	576,925	1,126,825	1,882,675	3,586,425
Arkansas	1,928,450	3,583,175	4,433,150	9,944,775
California	10,003,400	19,225,625	32,177,525	61,406,550
Colorado	3,231,125	6,689,700	9,937,275	19,858,100
Connecticut ...	1,102,050	2,508,675	4,389,050	7,999,775
Delaware	139,150	429,700	657,275	1,226,125
Florida	2,768,450	4,510,750	6,427,025	13,706,225
Georgia	2,526,750	4,678,250	6,188,925	13,393,925
Idaho	785,450	1,299,600	2,123,150	4,208,200
Illinois	24,664,075	48,167,575	70,801,850	143,633,500
Indiana	10,182,750	15,689,150	21,780,400	47,652,300
Iowa	14,808,875	21,001,350	25,735,175	61,545,400
Kansas	11,112,275	14,613,850	17,906,575	43,632,700
Kentucky	3,945,600	5,489,750	8,511,950	17,947,300
Louisiana	1,902,825	3,877,350	5,831,825	11,612,000
Maine	1,019,900	1,722,075	3,103,775	5,845,750
Maryland	2,071,525	5,706,650	7,774,300	15,552,475
Massachusetts .	4,746,075	8,213,625	15,570,550	28,530,250
Michigan	11,310,275	19,291,700	28,660,150	59,262,125
Minnesota	12,235,475	21,493,175	31,851,250	65,579,900
Mississippi ...	1,790,350	3,579,250	4,917,900	10,287,500
Missouri	15,237,325	20,496,875	25,108,875	60,843,075
Montana	2,679,475	4,809,925	6,164,700	13,654,100
Nebraska	7,250,050	11,359,500	13,673,525	32,283,075
Nevada	325,750	616,950	716,475	1,659,175
New Hampshire .	600,225	881,975	1,372,100	2,854,300
New Jersey	3,931,750	8,618,400	15,945,225	28,495,375
New Mexico	644,450	1,080,475	1,566,700	3,291,625
New York	18,922,875	31,275,600	53,822,575	104,021,050
North Carolina	3,643,950	5,356,525	7,701,875	16,702,350
North Dakota ..	2,741,350	3,636,375	4,545,775	10,923,500
Ohio	17,918,525	24,899,100	36,965,625	79,783,250
Oklahoma	4,473,250	7,703,850	11,111,075	23,288,175
Oregon	3,359,725	5,745,075	7,123,000	16,227,800
Pennsylvania ..	13,375,000	25,386,950	43,738,400	82,500,350
Rhode Island ..	617,125	795,075	1,857,975	3,270,175
South Carolina	1,413,925	2,511,175	3,231,700	7,156,800
South Dakota ..	2,113,975	3,364,975	4,209,350	9,688,300
Tennessee	2,977,850	4,566,450	6,481,075	14,025,375
Texas	10,742,475	17,280,050	25,970,325	53,992,850
Utah	749,025	1,263,825	1,497,400	3,510,250
Vermont	424,125	918,725	1,416,350	2,759,200
Virginia	3,046,300	5,392,625	7,743,575	16,182,500
Washington	4,180,225	7,728,550	11,134,475	23,043,250
West Virginia .	3,439,000	4,323,775	6,101,400	13,864,175
Wisconsin	9,534,650	16,196,850	22,663,850	48,395,350
Wyoming	637,125	1,215,300	2,002,650	3,855,075
Dist. of Col...	9,508,375	24,712,175	9,015,600	43,236,150
Sub Total	268,720,725	458,263,375	648,690,125	1,375,674,225
Possessions ...	301,600	838,560	1,146,825	2,286,975
Foreign		198,950	1,313,375	1,512,325
Grand Totals ..	269,022,325	459,300,875	651,150,325	1,379,473,525

Among the features of the bonds most frequently influencing their purchase are safety, the constant availability of the funds and the fact that Savings Bonds increase 33-1/3% in value if held for 10 years. The redemption feature, which eliminates any chance of loss to the investor, appeals to all purchasers.

The $100 bond unit is the most popular denomination and has accounted for 30.38% of the number of the bonds sold. The $25 unit ranks next with 23.71% of sales. The $50 unit is next with a sale of 18.49%. The $1,000 unit follows with 18.19%; while the $500 unit accounts for 9.23%.

As to population groups, cities of 100,000 and over account for 44.62% of the sale, cities of 25,000 to 100,000, 13.92%, 10,000 to 25,000 population, 10.20%, 5,000 to 10,000, 7.68%, the remaining 23.58% going to the villages and rural America.

S-TEW
R-s W.H.A.
G.W.D.

The attached tabulations show for this period of one year, the cash sales of the first ten ranking cities, towns and villages of the first, second, third and fourth class post offices, which led the Nation in their respective classes in the sale of Savings Bonds for this period.

Likewise, there is shown for the same period the first, second, third and fourth class offices in each State which lead in the total cash amount of bonds sold.

Direct-by-mail and post office sales from Chicago, Illinois, give that city the lead for the Nation. Chicago's cash sale for the period was $25,577,200.

Approximately 16,000 post offices throughout the country are authorized to sell United States Savings Bonds.

The Government to date actually retains more than 92% of all of the money that has been invested in Savings Bonds, less than 8% of the bonds sold having been redeemed.

The majority of the registered owners are small investors who are buying the bonds out of income. Purchases by individuals represent approximately 85% of the amount of bonds sold. Of the remaining 15%, 9% was purchased by banks and trust companies, 3% by corporations, and approximately 3% by associations.

Recently a questionnaire was forwarded to the owners of Savings Bonds, and to date several hundred thousand replies have been received by the Treasury Department. Preliminary examination of the replies indicates that most purchases are made to provide funds for education of children, for retirement funds, or to set up a reserve for emergencies.

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced that the total maturity value of United States Savings Bonds sold through the close of business March 7, 1938, amounted to $1,584,462,875. This total was purchased by more than 1,260,000 investors, and represents an average sale for each business day since March 1, 1935, when these bonds were first sold, of $1,720,375.

A record for one day's sale of Savings Bonds was set on Monday, January 10, of this year, when $10,029,775, maturity value, of these bonds were reported sold on this single day. Sales by post offices throughout the country on that day represented $9,025,350, maturity value of bonds, and direct-by-mail orders were received in Washington for Savings Bonds of a maturity value of $1,004,425.

The sale of Savings Bonds for the calendar year 1937 was 34.2% greater than for 1936, and the year 1936 exceeded the ten-months' sale of these bonds in 1935 by 82.8%.

The total maturity value sale for the calendar year 1937 amounted to $635,419,175, with approximately 600,000 purchasers, and an average sale for each business day of $2,090,200.

Detailed analysis of the daily sale at each of the post offices throughout the country authorized to sell Savings Bonds was begun on September 1, 1936, and for the year ending August 31, 1937, showed that there was a maturity value sale of $636,748,500, or an average sale of $2,101,500, for each business day for the first year these records were kept.

PRESS RELEASE

NOTE: This press release may be used in whole or in part and is for immediate release. It is suggested that each postmaster either turn the release over to his local newspapers, with special information concerning his office on the sale of Savings Bonds, or, if preferred, the postmaster himself write for publication any statement he may deem of interest.

In quoting from this analysis of sales, it should be explained that these tabulations are for one year's sale, from September 1, 1936, through August 31, 1937, this being the first year that these tabulations were kept.

Mr. Frank S. Davis,
80 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Ralph Robinson,
Maryland Trust Building,
Baltimore, Md.

Ex-Officio Members

Hon. Oliver B. Dickinson,
Judge of the District Court
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Joseph S. Buford,
Chief Assayer, United States Assay Office,
New York, N. Y.

Hon. J. F. T. O'Connor, ~~(Will be unable to attend)~~
Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C.

~~Others who were appointed but are unable to attend are~~

Mrs. Caspar Whitney,
113 East 71st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. George Moore,
Kenilworth Apartments,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S. mch
R. CD

Mr. Ralph Steinberg,
101 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. James McGovern,
Bridgeport Times-Star,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Albert Voice,
1009 66th Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde,
7 West 81st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Marshall S. Walker,
Walker & Whyte, Inc. (Metallurgists)
409 Pearl Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. T. A. Duckworth,
Cashier, The Hohnstown Bank,
Johnstown, Ohio.

Mr. M. C. Migel,
654 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. William H. Good,
880 St. Marks Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Prescott B. Paull,
President, Bristol Town Council,
Bristol, R. I.

Mr. Edward J. Kelley,
14 Gage Street,
Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Patience R. Ludlam,
Cape May Court House,
Cape May, N. J.

Mr. H. W. Bearce,
Co-Chief, Division of Weights and Measures,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dwight Palmer,
President, General Cable Corporation,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

of the Divisions of Weights and Measures of the National Bureau of Standards, will ~~take to Philadelphia~~ carry from Washington the official weights of the Philadelphia Mint, which have been calibrated at the Bureau of Standards during the past week.

The following members of the Commission have been designated by the President:

G.K.
C.K.W.

For Sunday am's

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, will convene the Annual Assay Commission at 10 a.m. Wednesday in the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the traditional ceremony marking the yearly "trial of the coins," Secretary Morgenthau announced today. ~~The meeting will open at 10 a.m.~~

Seventeen citizens have been appointed by the President as members of the Commission, one of the oldest institutions in the Government, having been created in 1801 and assembled regularly since that time. There are three ex-officio members of the Commission.

At all United States Mints, ~~whenever~~ one silver coin of every 2,000 delivered from the coining room to the Superintendent must, under the law, be taken out by the Superintendent for test by the Commission, which determines whether they conform to legal requirements as to their weight and fineness.

The coins are sealed and those from other Mints sent to Philadelphia, where they are required to be "carefully preserved in a pyx, under the joint care of the Superintendent and Assayer, for delivery to the Annual Assay Commission." The word "pyx" in the law refers to ~~"pyx" is defined as the short word for~~ "pyx-chest, a receptacle for coins selected for trial," which derives from the early days of the British Mint.

For the 1938 test, 61,524 coins have been ~~assembled~~ assembled at Philadelphia. H. W. Bearce, Co-Chief

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

February 4, 1938.

Memorandum for Mr. Gaston,
from Nellie Tayloe Ross.

The Annual Assay Commission will be convened by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, on Wednesday, February 9th, at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, for the 'annual trial of coins'. The Commission is one of the oldest and most dignified institutions in the government; it was created in 1801, and has convened each year since that time.

At all United States Mints, out of every 2000 silver coins delivered from the coining room to the Superintendent, one coin must, under the law, be taken out by the Superintendent, for test by this Commission, which determines whether they conform to legal requirements as to their weight and fineness.

The coins are sealed and sent to the Philadelphia Mint, where they are required by law to be "carefully preserved in a pyx, under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, for delivery to the annual assay commission".

61,524 coins have been reserved for test this year.

Members of the Commission are appointed by the President. Those who have been designated to serve this year, and who will be present at the meeting are:

E.K.W.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, February 6, 1938.
2/5/38

Press Service
No. 12-44

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, will convene the Annual Assay Commission at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, in the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the traditional ceremony marking the yearly "trial of the coins," Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

Seventeen citizens have been appointed by the President as members of the Commission, one of the oldest institutions in the Government, having been created in 1801 and assembled regularly since that time. There are three ex-officio members of the Commission.

At all United States Mints, one silver coin of every 2,000 delivered from the coining room to the Superintendent must, under the law, be taken out by the Superintendent for test by the Commission, which determines whether they conform to legal requirements as to their weight and fineness.

The coins are sealed and those from other Mints sent to Philadelphia, where they are required to be "carefully preserved in a pyx, under the joint care of the Superintendent and Assayer, for delivery to the Annual Assay Commission." The word "pyx" in the law refers to "pyx-chest, a receptacle for coins selected for trial," which derives from the early days of the British Mint.

For the 1938 test, 61,524 coins have been assembled at Philadelphia. H. W. Bearce, Co-Chief of the Division of Weights and Measures of the National Bureau of Standards, will carry from Washington the official weights of the Philadelphia Mint, which have been calibrated at the Bureau of Standards

during the past week.

The following members of the Commission have been designated by the President:

Mr. Ralph Steinberg,
101 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Albert Voice,
1009 - 66th Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marshall S. Walker,
Walker & Whyte, Inc., (Metallurgists)
409 Pearl Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. M. C. Migel,
654 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Prescott B. Paull,
President, Bristol Town Council,
Bristol, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Patience R. Ludlam,
Cape May Court House,
Cape May, New Jersey.

Mr. Dwight Palmer,
President, General Cable Corporation,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Ralph Robinson,
Maryland Trust Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. George Moore,
Kenilworth Apartments,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. James McGovern,
Bridgeport Times-Star,
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde,
7 West 81st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. T. A. Duckworth,
Cashier, The Johnstown Bank,
Johnstown, Ohio.

Mrs. William H. Good,
880 St. Marks Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Edward J. Kelley,
14 Gage Street,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. H. W. Bearce,
Co-Chief, Division of Weights and Measures,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frank S. Davis,
80 Federal Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Caspar Whitney,
113 East 71st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Ex-Officio Members

Honorable Oliver B. Dickinson,
Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Honorable J. F. T. O'Connor,
Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Joseph S. Buford,
Chief Assayer, United States Assay Office,
New York, N.Y.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Wednesday, February 9, 1938

PRESS SERVICE
No. 12-45

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 21 receiverships during the month of January, 1938. This makes a total of 979 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 979 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $367 440 359 00, or an average return of 79.9 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 65.97 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of January, 1938, amounted to $1 579 075 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933, to January 31, 1938, amounted to $895 055 623 00.

HURLEY NATIONAL BANK, HURLEY, WISCONSIN:

This bank was placed in receivership June 21, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $486 684 00, representing 87.97% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 76.25% of claims proved.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 23, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $169 955 00, representing 100.17% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of .35%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in

receivership August 29, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $2 022 692 00, representing 103.78% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 5.462%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $209 455 00 and $59 237 00 and cash in the sum of $13 575 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

IRON NATIONAL BANK, IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership May 26, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $487 951 00, representing 91.69% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 87.3% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ROCK VALLEY, IOWA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 31, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $257 700 00, representing 91.78% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 84.05% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW MATAMORAS, OHIO:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 26, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $363 603 00, representing 103.68% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 4.42%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NORTHWOOD, NORTH DAKOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 5, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $164 453 00, representing 55.63% of

total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 39.45% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, YUKON, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership September 20, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $69 818 00, representing 58.63% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 28.3% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ELLIS, KANSAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 23, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $134 626 00, representing 79.36% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 70.7% of claims proved.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, HICKORY, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership May 6, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $454 186 00, representing 81.87% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 79.92% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WEST FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS:

This bank was placed in receivership December 7, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $789 242 00, representing 76.8% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 57.47% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LIVINGSTON, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 5, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $186 061 00, representing 92.5% of total liabilities established.

Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 84.4% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WAVERLY, NEW YORK:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 24, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $827 964 00, representing 91.67% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 91.06% of claims proved.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS:

This bank was placed in receivership March 30, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $870 062 00, representing 77.6% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 67.12% of claims proved.

CREIGHTON NATIONAL BANK, CREIGHTON, NEBRASKA:

This bank was placed in receivership January 9, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $116 032 00, representing 75.63% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 45% of claims proved.

OLNEY NATIONAL BANK, HARTFORD, MICHIGAN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 26, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offset allowed, $405 752 00, representing 84.26% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 78.25% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MARYVILLE, MISSOURI:

This bank was placed in receivership August 10, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $499 574 00, representing 90.1% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 87.13% of claims proved.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY:

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed July 25, 1935, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Total disbursements under this receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $99 127 00, representing 100.02% of total liabilities. Cash in the sum of $11 575 00 was returned to the shareholders.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA:

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed May 3, 1934, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Total disbursements under this receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $228 108 00, representing 100% of total liabilities. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $78 455 00 and $25 800 00 and cash in the sum of $37 816 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK, ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE:

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed June 14, 1932, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation. Total disbursements under this receivership including offsets allowed, aggregated $83 577 00, representing 27.92% of total liabilities.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, HAVILAND, OHIO:

Depositors and creditors of record were paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Receiver was appointed August 9, 1934, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or

to complete unfinished liquidation. Total disbursements under this receivership, including offsets allowed, aggregated $14 395 00, representing 100.01% of total liabilities. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $25 002 00 and $9900 00 and cash in the sum of $25 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1938.

Name and Location of Bank.		Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
Hurley Natl Bank Hurley, Wisc		6-21-32	$ 486 684 00	87.97	76.25	$ 50 000 00	$ 000
Citizens Natl Bank Monticello, Ky	2/	8-23-33	169 955 00	100.17	100.35	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Haverhill, Mass	2/	8-29-33	2 022 692 00	103.78	105.462	200 000 00	282 267 00
Iron Natl Bank Ironwood, Mich		5-26-31	487 951 00	91.69	87.3	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Rock Valley, Iowa	2/	10-31-33	257 700 00	91.78	84.05	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank New Matamoras, Ohio	2/	9-26-33	363 603 00	103.68	104.42	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Northwood, N. Dak.		2-5-30	164 453 00	55.63	39.45	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Yukon, Pa		9-20-32	69 818 00	58.63	28.3	30 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Ellis, Kans	2/	8-23-33	134 626 00	79.36	70.7	50 000 00	000
Farmers Natl Bank Hickory, Pa		5-6-31	454 186 00	81.87	79.92	90 000 00	000
First Natl Bank West Frankfort, Ill		12-7-31	789 242 00	76.8	57.47	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Livingston, Ill	2/	7-5-34	186 061 00	92.5	84.4	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Waverly, N. Y.	2/	10-24-33	827 964 00	91.67	91.06	100 000 00	000
Central Natl Bank Ellsworth, Kans		3-30-31	870 062 00	77.6	67.12	100 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1938 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
Creighton Natl Bank Creighton, Nebr	1-9-32	$ 116 032 00	75.63	45.	$ 25 000 00	000
Olney Natl Bank Hartford, Mich	2/ 9-26-33	405 752 00	84.26	78.25	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Maryville, Mo	8-10-31	499 574 00	90.1	87.13	100 000 00	000
Citizens Natl Bank Winchester, Ky	1/ 7-25-35	99 127 00	100.02	102.81	100 000 00	11 575 00
Planters Natl Bank Fredericksburg, Va	1/ 5-3-34	228 108 00	100.	31.52209	100 000 00	142 071 00
Holston Natl Bank Elizabethton, Tenn	1/ 6-14-32	83 577 00	27.92	2.981	50 000 00	000
Farmers Natl Bank Haviland, Ohio	1/ 8-9-34	14 395 00	100.01	108.9859	25 000 00	34 927 00

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.

IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - DECEMBER, 1937

	December 1937	November 1937	December 1936	Calendar Year 1937	Calendar Year 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,944,313	4,784,651	3,424,539	3,426,042	4,222,560
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,901,121	1,967,928	2,498,199	17,508,854	14,392,140
Available for Consumption	6,845,434	6,752,579	5,922,738	20,934,896	18,614,700
Entered into Consumption (a)	2,214,123	1,806,291	2,495,356	16,209,458	15,093,537
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~9,316~~	~~1,975~~	~~1,340~~	~~103,443~~	~~95,121~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,621,995	4,944,313	3,426,042	4,621,995	3,426,042
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,603,741	1,503,366	1,360,417	1,085,347	1,607,096
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	443,267	479,037	449,031	3,708,730	2,621,993
Available for Consumption	2,047,008	1,982,403	1,809,448	4,794,077	4,229,089
Entered into Consumption (a)	493,973	378,045	722,569	3,233,646	3,120,467
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~882~~	~~617~~	~~1,532~~	~~8,278~~	~~23,275~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,552,153	1,603,741	1,085,347	1,552,153	1,085,347
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	357,521	310,455	165,322	137,455	232,724
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	133,146	125,188	127,876	765,748	412,348
Available for Consumption	490,667	435,643	293,198	903,203	645,072
Entered into Consumption (a)	166,093	78,122	155,683	578,015	500,121
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~144~~	~~-~~	~~60~~	~~758~~	~~7,496~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	324,430	357,521	137,455	324,430	137,455
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 5,498,625	$ 4,468,105	$ 6,213,853	$ 39,737,089	$ 37,729,507
Still Wines	439,931	336,640	654,612	2,871,011	3,110,183
Sparkling Wines	499,182	235,236	469,212	1,724,730	1,703,640
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	$ 6,437,738	$ 5,039,981	$ 7,337,677	$ 44,332,830	$ 42,543,330
~~Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities~~	23,691,283	26,473,377	31,360,176	438,402,064	371,490,575
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	$30,129,021	$31,513,358	$38,697,853	$482,734,894	$414,033,905
Percent Collected on Liquors	21.3%	16.0%	19.0%	9.1%	10.3%

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

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

S-Mart.

Tues P.M.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

FEB 7 1938

TO MR. GASTON

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is transmitted herewith a statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of December, 1937, with comparative figures for the months of December, 1936, and November, 1937, and the twelve months of the calendar years 1936 and 1937, which may be suitable for press release.

James H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 8, 1938.
2/7/38

Press Service
No. 12-46

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of December, 1937, with comparative figures for the months of December, 1936, and November, 1937, and the twelve months of the calendar years 1936 and 1937:

	December 1937	November 1937	December 1936	Calendar Year 1937	Calendar Year 1936
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	4,944,313	4,784,651	3,424,539	3,426,042	4,222,560
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)...	1,901,121	1,967,928	2,498,199	17,508,854	14,392,140
Available for Consumption	6,845,434	6,752,579	5,922,738	20,934,896	18,614,700
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	2,214,123	1,806,291	2,495,356	16,209,458	15,093,537
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,621,995	4,944,313	3,426,042	4,621,995	3,426,042
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	1,603,741	1,503,366	1,360,417	1,085,347	1,607,096
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ..	443,267	479,037	449,031	3,708,730	2,621,993
Available for Consumption	2,047,008	1,982,403	1,809,448	4,794,077	4,229,089
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	493,973	378,045	722,569	3,233,646	3,120,467
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,552,153	1,603,741	1,085,347	1,552,153	1,085,347
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	357,521	310,455	165,322	137,455	232,724
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ..	133,146	125,188	127,876	765,748	412,348
Available for Consumption	490,667	435,643	293,198	903,203	645,072
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	166,093	78,122	155,683	578,015	500,121
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	324,430	357,521	137,455	324,430	137,455
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$5,498,625	$ 4,468,105	$ 6,213,853	$ 39,737,089	$ 37,729,507
Still Wines	439,931	336,640	654,612	2,871,011	3,110,183
Sparkling Wines ..	499,182	235,236	469,212	1,724,730	1,703,640
Total Duties collected on liquor	$6,437,738	$ 5,039,981	$ 7,337,677	$ 44,332,830	$ 42,543,330

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, February 8, 1938.
2/7/38

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 9 and to mature May 11, 1938, which were offered on February 4, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 7.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $150,294,000					
Total accepted	- 50,144,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.982	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.071	percent
Low	- 99.978	"	"	"	0.087	"
Average price	- 99.980	"	"	"	0.080	"

(84 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S-mail
R-CO, RST

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 8, 1938.
2/7/38

Press Service
No. 12-47

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 9 and to mature May 11, 1938, which were offered on February 4, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 7.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $150,294,000					
Total accepted	- 50,144,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
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Low	- 99.978	"	"	"	0.087	"
Average price	- 99.980	"	"	"	0.080	"

(84 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

February 8, 1938

Memorandum to Mr. Gaston:

On March 31, 1937, you issued a release No, 9-93 relating to the wrongful activity of certain persons in inducing producers of hogs to file claims for refund under the processing tax.

I have just been advised that the practice has been revived through the use of the radio. For this reason I suggest that a press release along the lines of the attached draft should be issued as soon as possible.

Guy T. Helvering
Commissioner.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated today that he had been informed that various radio stations in the North Central area of the United States had leased time to certain persons to engage in the wrongful activity of seeking to induce producers of hogs and consumers of different articles to file claims for refund of the processing tax imposed during the effective period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

According to Commissioner Helvering's information, farmers are being erroneously told that 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 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".

Immediate Release
Wednesday, Feb. 9.

12-48

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated today that he had ~~been informed~~ that various radio stations in the North Central area of the United States had leased time to certain persons to engage in the wrongful activity of seeking to induce producers of hogs and consumers of different articles to file claims for refund of the processing tax imposed during the effective period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

According to Commissioner Helvering's information, farmers are being erroneously told that 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 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 IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, February 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-48

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated today that he had been informed that various radio stations in the North Central area of the United States had leased time to certain persons to engage in the wrongful activity of seeking to induce producers of hogs and consumers of different articles to file claims for refund of the processing tax imposed during the effective period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

According to Commissioner Helvering's information, farmers are being erroneously told that 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 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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IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR, WESTERN HEMLOCK AND RED CEDAR SHINGLES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures as of January 29, 1938

Customs Districts	January 1 to 29, 1938 Sawed Timber & Lumber Not Specially Provided For: DOUGLAS FIR (Bd.Ft.)	WESTERN HEMLOCK (Bd.Ft.)	MIXED FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)	TOTAL FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)	January 1-29, 1938 RED CEDAR SHINGLES (Squares)
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,878,321	1,528,116	1,920,107	10,326,544	229,505*
Per Cent of Quota				4.13%	
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	95,761	28,733	-	124,494	7,635
Dakota	1,701,786	169,307	-	1,871,093	95,140
Duluth & Superior	656,056	544,024	-	1,200,080	18,704
Galveston	-	-	-	-	20,236
Indiana	-	-	-	-	170
Los Angeles	1,817,970	-	-	1,817,970	1,206
Maine and N.H.	3,025	-	-	3,025	-
Massachusetts	1,369,100	606,783	-	1,975,883	-
New York	-	-	1,920,107	1,920,107	2,344
Ohio	-	-	-	-	260
Philadelphia	460,415	151,283	-	611,698	-
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	-	244
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	750
Vermont	13,515	-	-	13,515	5,207
Washington	760,693	27,986	-	788,679	77,609

* Quantity allowable under quota for the first six months of 1938 not yet determined.

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

Preliminary Figures as of January 29, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to 29, 1938				Dec. 1,1937 to Jan. 29, 1938
	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	3,276	7,564	426	3,297	2,959,422
Per Cent of Quota	6.31%	4.85%	2.13%	0.22%	6.58
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	756	241	-	-	-
Chicago	-	49	-	-	-
Dakota	-	436	-	11	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine and N. H.	2	-	3	12	291,970
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	169,772
Michigan	5	277	-	-	-
Minnesota	105	2,079	-	-	-
Montana	-	39	2	-	-
New York	2,209	19	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	126	28	111	-	-
Vermont	15	1	279	3,274	200
Washington	-	632	31	-	-
Total from Canada	3,218	3,834	426	3,297	2,959,422
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	51	1,387	-	-	-
El Paso	7	2,011	-	-	-
San Antonio	-	156	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	58	3,730	-	-	-

(Prepared by Division of Statistics & 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 January 29, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

FEB 11 1937

TO MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

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 29, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to me at Room 415, Washington Building.

James H Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 10, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-49

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of January 29, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR, WESTERN HEMLOCK AND RED CEDAR SHINGLES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures as of January 29, 1938.

Customs District	January 1 to 29, 1938 Sawed Timber & Lumber Not Specially Provided For: DOUGLAS FIR (Bd.Ft.)	WESTERN HEMLOCK (Bd.Ft.)	MIXED FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)	TOTAL FIR & HEMLOCK (Bd. Ft.)	January 1-29, 1938. RED CEDAR SHINGLES (Squares)
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,878,321	1,528,116	1,920,107	10,326,544	229,505*
Per Cent of Quota				4.13%	
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	95,761	28,733	-	124,494	7,635
Dakota	1,701,786	169,307	-	1,871,093	95,140
Duluth & Superior	656,056	544,024	-	1,200,080	18,704
Galveston	-	-	-	-	20,236
Indiana	-	-	-	-	170
Los Angeles	1,817,970	-	-	1,817,970	1,206
Maine and N.H.	3,025	-	-	3,025	-
Massachusetts	1,369,100	606,783	-	1,975,883	-
New York	-	-	1,920,107	1,920,107	2,344
Ohio	-	-	-	-	260
Philadelphia	460,415	151,283	-	611,698	-
St. Lawrence	-	-	-	-	244
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	750
Vermont	13,515	-	-	13,515	5,207
Washington	760,693	27,986	-	788,679	77,609

* Quantity allowable under quota for the first six months of 1938 not yet determined.

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

Preliminary Figures as of January 29, 1938.

Customs District	January 1 to 29, 1938				Dec.1,1937 to Jan.29, 1938
	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	3,276	7,564	426	3,297	2,959,422
Per Cent of Quota	6.31%	4.85%	2.13%	0.22%	6.58%
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	756	241	-	-	-
Chicago	-	49	-	-	-
Dakota	-	436	-	11	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine and N. H.	2	-	3	12	291,970
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	169,772
Michigan	5	277	-	-	-
Minnesota	105	2,079	-	-	-
Montana	-	39	2	-	-
New York	2,209	19	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	126	28	111	-	-
Vermont	15	1	279	3,274	200
Washington	-	632	31	-	-
Total from Canada	3,218	3,834	426	3,297	2,959,422
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	51	1,387	-	-	-
El Paso	7	2,011	-	-	-
San Antonio	-	156	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	58	3,730	-	-	-

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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 29, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to 29, 1938			May 1,1937 Jan.29, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	25,128,496	5,392,931	40,311,787	3,813,514
Per Cent of Quota	5.61%	4.82%	2.25%	63.56%
Chicago	-	-	-	130,066
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	2,823	151,457
Los Angeles	-	1,700,000	-	351,298
Maryland	661,488	-	-	-
Massachusetts	6,523,960	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	-	-	-	11,802
New York	13,171,661	-	13,412,384	899,069
Oregon	-	1,699,526	-	193,419
Philadelphia	2,414,552	-	26,851,462	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	421,207
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	2,356,835	-	45,118	1,196,096
Virginia	-	-	-	28,351
Washington	-	1,993,405	-	132,947
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

(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 29, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to January 29, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

FEB 11 1937

MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

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 29, 1938.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, please have 90 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

James H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, February 11, 1938.
2/10/38

Press Service
No. 12-50

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 29, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to January 29, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to 29, 1938			May 1, 1937 to Jan. 29, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	25,128,496	5,392,931	40,311,787	3,813,514
Per Cent of Quota	5.61%	4.82%	2.25%	63.56%
Chicago	-	-	-	130,066
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	2,823	151,457
Los Angeles	-	1,700,000	-	351,298
Maryland	661,488	-	-	-
Massachusetts	6,523,960	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	-	-	-	11,802
New York	13,171,661	-	13,412,384	899,069
Oregon	-	1,699,526	-	193,419
Philadelphia	2,414,552	-	26,851,462	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	421,207
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	2,356,835	-	45,118	1,196,096
Virginia	-	-	-	28,351
Washington	-	1,993,405	-	132,947
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

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2-14-38

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

On December 22, 1936, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, he proposed to take appropriate action with respect to net additional acquisitions or releases of gold by the Treasury Department whenever it was deemed advisable and in the public interest to do so.

In pursuance of that policy, the Secretary of the Treasury, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, today announces that gold acquired by the mints and assay offices after January 1, 1938, will be included in the Inactive Gold Account only to the extent that such acquisitions in any one quarter exceed $100,000,000. No change is being made in the procedure whereby any gold released by the mints and assay offices is taken from the Inactive Gold Account.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, February 14, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-51

On December 22, 1936, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, he proposed to take appropriate action with respect to net additional acquisitions or releases of gold by the Treasury Department whenever it was deemed advisable and in the public interest to do so.

In pursuance of that policy, the Secretary of the Treasury, after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, today announces that gold acquired by the mints and assay offices after January 1, 1938, will be included in the Inactive Gold Account only to the extent that such acquisitions in any one quarter exceed $100,000,000. No change is being made in the procedure whereby any gold released by the mints and assay offices is taken from the Inactive Gold Account.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 15, 1938.
2/14/38

Press Service
12-52

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 16 and maturing May 18, 1938, which were offered on February 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $146,823,000					
Total accepted	- 50,063,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.985	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.059	percent
Low	- 99.977	"	"	"	0.091	"
Average price	- 99.980	"	"	"	0.078	"

(44 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S-Tem
R-Math-SD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, February 15, 1938.
2/14/38

Press Service
No. 12-52

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 16 and maturing May 18, 1938, which were offered on February 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $146,823,000					
Total accepted	- 50,063,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.985	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.059	percent
Low	- 99.977	"	"	"	0.091	"
Average price	- 99.980	"	"	"	0.078	"

(44 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

---oOo---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

February 8, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of January, 1938, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total sales	$14,033,500
Total purchases	2,000,000
Net sales	$12,033,500

S-Mat
R-Reg.

O.K.
A.L.
MAH

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, February 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-53

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in January, 1938, resulted in net sales of $12,033,500, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

--oOo--

that such illustrations are of a size less than three-quarters or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of such stamp.

Sec. 4. Repeal or amendment of regulations. -- These regulations may be amended or repealed at any time, which amendment or repeal shall become effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register or upon such date as may be specified therein if later than the date of publication.

Sec. 5. Effective date of regulations. -- These regulations shall become effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register.

H Morgenthau
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: FEB 14 1938

Franklin D Roosevelt
The White House.

Regulations Relating to Illustrations of

United States Postage Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEB 14, 1938.

Section 1. Authority for regulations.--These regulations are issued under authority of section 2(b) of the Act of Congress of January 27, 1938, entitled "An Act to permit the printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps for philatelic purposes".

Sec. 2. Finding of fact.--The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, finds that no hindrance to the suppression of counterfeiting and no tendency to bring into disrepute any obligation or other security of the United States will result from the issuance of these regulations.

Sec. 3. Illustrations permitted.--The printing, publishing, and importation, and the making and importation of the necessary plates for such printing and publishing, for philatelic purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, and albums (including the circulars and advertising literature of legitimate dealers in stamps and publishers of and dealers in philatelic and historical articles, books, journals, and albums) of black and white illustrations of canceled and uncanceled United States postage stamps are permitted, provided

12-54?

For Thursday am's

With the approval of the President, Secretary Morgenthau ~~today~~ has issued, effective upon publication today in the Federal Register, the regulations governing the ~~reproduction~~ printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ postage stamps for philatelic purposes, authorized by the Act of January 27, 1938.

The text of the regulations is as follows:

R-s (CS) gd
Front Page s gd
W.H.A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, February 17, 1938.
2/16/38

Press Service
No. 12-54

With the approval of the President, Secretary Morgenthau has issued, effective upon publication today in the Federal Register, the regulations governing the printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States postage stamps for philatelic purposes, authorized by the act of January 27, 1938.

The text of the regulations is as follows:

Regulations Relating to Illustrations of

United States Postage Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Feb. 14, 1938.

Section 1. Authority for regulations.--These regulations are issued under authority of section 2(b) of the Act of Congress of January 27, 1938, entitled "An Act to permit the printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps for philatelic purposes".

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articles, books, journals, and albums) of black-and-white illustrations of canceled and uncanceled United States postage stamps are permitted, provided that such illustrations are of a size less than three-quarters or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of such stamp.

Sec. 4. Repeal or amendment of regulations.--These regulations may be amended or repealed at any time, which amendment or repeal shall become effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register or upon such date as may be specified therein if later than the date of publication.

Sec. 5. Effective date of regulations.--These regulations shall become effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register.

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: Feb. 14, 1938.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House.

--oOo--

5

February 16, 1938.

Mr. Harold N. Graves,
Assistant to the Secretary,
Office.

My dear Mr. Graves:

While you are in Los Angeles, I would like you, as my representative, to inform our people fully of the purposes and objectives of the system which we are establishing there effective on March 1. We want every taxpayer who, after a full presentation of his contentions to the revenue agents, may be dissatisfied with their findings, to be given an impartial hearing by the new group. We want all cases to be closed as expeditiously as may be consistent with fairness to taxpayers and to the Government. Above everything else you should have it understood that our intention is to provide one, single, unified agency to exercise on the ground, for the Commissioner, all the authority which the Department, or any of its branches, may have under the law, in the review of protested income-tax determinations made by the revenue agents, in the settlement of contested cases, and in the defense of such cases, when necessary, before the Board of Tax Appeals. Please point out clearly the necessity for complete and friendly cooperation among the Treasury branches concerned, to the end that these objects may be surely accomplished.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

"We intend to make a thorough, practical test at Los Angeles, along these lines, of the principle of decentralization as applied to income-tax administration. If our plan proves to be sound in actual day to day operations, we will [redacted] extend it as soon as we can to the whole Pacific Coast area, and gradually, as time goes on, to the rest of the country."

Commissioner Helvering already has sent Aubrey R. Marrs, Head of the Technical Staff, to Los Angeles to set up the new Division. He will be joined there next week by Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary, who has orders to have the new agency in operation by March 1, prior to the deadline [redacted] for filing 1937 returns. To acquaint Internal Revenue personnel at Los Angeles with the reasons for the new agency, Secretary Morgenthau has written the following letter to Mr. Graves:

"There will be no appeal to any other agency or any other officer of the Treasury Department. If the taxpayer is not satisfied with the final determination of his case by the Staff, his only recourse will be an appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals.

"We think this arrangement will eliminate many repetitious steps and protracted delays which it seems impossible to avoid under the present plan of centralized consideration and settlement of tax disputes in the Bureau at Washington. It will permit prompt action on all contested cases, at a point near to the taxpayer and to the sources of evidence regarding his transactions.

"It will provide, even for the small taxpayer, an able and impartial administrative body to which he can have ready recourse should he be dissatisfied with the findings of the agency which examined his return in the first instance. In short, we think it will result in fairer treatment and greater convenience to taxpayers, in quicker administrative decisions, and in fewer appeals from the Bureau to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts. The plan will be of special benefit to taxpayers who are financially unable to employ expert counsel.

The Division of the Technical Staff being established at Los Angeles will consist of accountants, engineers and other tax specialists [redacted] of the same skill and experience as the men who handle contested cases for the country as a whole in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Its personnel will include attorneys from the office of the Chief Counsel of the Bureau, who will not only assist in the review of contested cases but will represent the Commissioner in the trial at Los Angeles of any cases which may finally be appealed to the Board of Tax Appeals.

"Under the new plan," Secretary Morgenthau said today, "the examination of tax returns in the Los Angeles area will be made by the Internal Revenue agents as at the present time. Their reports will be reviewed and discussed with taxpayers in the office of the Revenue Agent in Charge, in accordance with present procedure.

"But if the agents' findings are finally protested by the taxpayer, the case will no longer be sent in to Washington for review and conference in the Bureau, but will be referred to the Los Angeles Division of the Technical Staff. The Division will grant a hearing to the taxpayer, consider his case in the light of his contentions, and make a final determination of his tax liability. The Technical Staff Division will have full authority to revise or reverse the findings of the Revenue Agent in Charge, and its decisions will be final in so far as the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Treasury Department are concerned.

S - Mat
R - as - Gu D
CS - 1st Pg

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 17, 1938.

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the establishment by March 1 of a special branch of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Los Angeles, Calif., to review income-tax cases originating in southern California and Arizona.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering is setting up the agency as a division of the Technical Staff of his office and it will perform its duties under the Commissioner's direct supervision, through the Head of the Technical Staff.

"After March 1," Secretary Morgenthau explained, "taxpayers in southern California and Arizona will be able to secure the final administrative determination of their tax liability in their own locality---from the Los Angeles Division of the Technical Staff---without the inconvenience and expense of bringing disputes to Washington, as the present system requires.

~~"This will save time and money for the Government as well, eliminating the cost of travel and subsistence for Internal Revenue personnel on transcontinental assignments.~~ And yet ~~the taxpayers in that area~~ they will sacrifice none of the advantages which they have derived in the past from a review of their cases by the Bureau."

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO: Commissioner Helvering

For approval.

AEG

G.H.
2/17/38

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, February 17, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-55

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"My dear Mr. Graves:

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Sincerely,
(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury."

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The book value of capital stock was $1,577,831,000, representing a par value of $1,582,713,000. The latter figure consisted of Class A preferred stock of $267,361,000, Class B preferred stock of $17,470,000 and Common stock of $1,297,882,000.

Surplus of $1,100,308,000, undivided profits of $399,969,000, reserves for contingencies of $154,235,000 and preferred stock retirement fund of $11,855,000, a total of $1,666,367,000, increased $36,333,000 since June and $94,172,000 since December the year previous.

Bills payable of $8,508,000 and rediscounts of $1,328,000, a total of $9,836,-000, showed increases of $1,306,000 and $7,186,000 in the six and twelve months, respectively.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on December 31, 1937, was 33.19 in comparison with 32.91 on June 30, 1937, and 29.94 on December 31, 1936.

S-Mat.
R-Sgd
WMA.

mail.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, Morning Newspapers, Monday Feb-21-1938

Press Service No. 12-56

Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor announced today that the total assets of the 5,266 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States on December 31, 1937, the date of the last call made for statements of condition, aggregated $30,124,195,000, which was a decrease of $212,876,000, or .7 percent, in the amount reported by the 5,299 active banks on June 30, 1937, the date of the previous call, and a decrease of $946,246,000, or 3.05 percent, in the amount reported by the 5,331 active banks as of December 31, 1936, the date of the corresponding call a year ago.

Total loans and discounts of $8,809,448,000 showed an increase of $1,666,000 since the previous call and an increase of $542,120,000 since December, 1936.

Total investments amounted to $11,763,004,000, consisting of United States Government direct obligations of $6,763,895,000, obligations fully guaranteed by the United States of $1,308,987,000, obligations of States, counties and municipalities of $1,390,656,000 and other bonds, stocks and securities of $3,690,-122,000.

Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of $8,128,-003,000, which include reserve with Federal Reserve banks of $4,172,915,000, increased $194,732,000 since June but decreased $334,575,000 in the year.

Cash in vault of $422,490,000 decreased $22,108,000 and $96,013,000 in the six and twelve month periods, respectively.

The total deposits on December 31, 1937, were $26,540,694,000, a decrease of $225,219,000 since June 30, 1937, and a decrease of $1,067,703,000 since December 31, 1936. The aggregate of deposits on December 31, 1937, consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of $12,169,107,000 and $7,501,101,000, respectively; United States Government deposits of $504,278,-000; State, county and municipal deposits of $2,019,528,000; postal savings deposits of $83,888,000; deposits of other banks of $3,832,898,000; and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding of $429,894,000. Deposits evidenced by savings pass books amounting to $6,646,098,-000 represented 16,067,544 accounts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, February 21, 1938.
2/18/38.

Press Service
No. 12-56

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Surplus of $1,100,308,000, undivided profits of $399,969,000, reserves for contingencies of $154,235,000 and preferred stock retirement fund of $11,855,000, a total of $1,666,367,000, increased $36,333,000 since June and $94,172,000 since December the year previous.

Bills payable of $8,508,000 and rediscounts of $1,328,000, a total of $9,836,000, showed increases of $1,306,000 and $7,186,000 in the six and twelve months, respectively.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on December 31, 1937, was 33.19 in comparison with 32.91 on June 30, 1937, and 29.94 on December 31, 1936.

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Individual income tax returns for 1936[1] and 1935[2] by net income classes, showing number of returns, net income and total tax

(Net income classes and money figures in thousands of dollars)

Net income classes	Number of returns		Net income		Total tax	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
Under 5 (est.)[3]	2,557,836	2,399,833	4,853,464	4,662,671	-	-
Under 5 (est.)	2,237,737	1,592,794	5,502,749	4,051,391	66,282	44,765
5 - 10 [3]	613	5,857	3,272	31,839	-	-
5 - 10	417,111	316,922	2,838,959	2,150,752	76,761	47,201
10 - 25	175,164	121,895	2,606,789	1,797,245	174,159	102,257
25 - 50	40,782	25,623	1,388,322	868,469	189,666	105,728
50 - 100	13,505	7,878	905,845	525,343	214,170	110,557
100 - 150	2,588	1,384	309,069	165,079	115,316	53,694
150 - 300	1,535	886	306,293	[4] 177,732	146,622	[4] 73,14[illegible] ~~73,0[illegible]~~
300 - 500	330	204	124,523	77,116	71,440	36,85[illegible]
500 - 1,000	177	109	122,212	73,811	78,603	38,32[illegible]
1,000 and over	61	41	107,641	73,630	77,138	41,49[illegible]
Total	5,447,439	4,473,426	19,069,138	[4] 14,655,079	1,210,157	[4] 653,9[illegible] ~~654,11[illegible]~~
Nontaxable returns [3]	2,558,449	2,405,690	4,856,735	4,694,510	-	-
Taxable returns	2,888,990	2,067,736	14,212,403	9,960,569	1,210,157	[4] 653,99[illegible] ~~654,11[illegible]~~

1/ Returns filed in period January through August, 1937.
2/ Returns filed in period January through August, 1936.
3/ Nontaxable returns with net income of less than $6,000. Specific exemption from normal tax and surtax exceed net income. A negligible number of nontaxable returns in net income classes of $6,000 and over is not tabulated separately.
4/ Revised.

The returns for 1936 are filed under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1936 and reflect not only the application of a normal tax computed on dividends received from domestic corporations but also the increased surtax rates on net incomes of more than $50,000.

The statistics are taken from returns as filed and prior to any revision or adjustment that may subsequently be made as a result of audit by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Included are amended returns showing net income of $100,000 and over, but no tentative returns or amended returns with net income under $100,000. The data from income tax returns filed by individuals having net income of $5,000 and over are tabulated from each such return. The data for individuals reporting net income of less than $5,000 are estimates based on samples of such returns.

The following table presents, for individual income tax returns for 1936 and 1935, by net income classes, the number of returns, net income and total tax liability.

S-Mail
R-sgd H.H.A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, ~~MORNING~~ afternoon NEWSPAPERS
Monday, Feb 21, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-57

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today made public preliminary statistics of individual income tax returns for 1936 filed in the period January through August, 1937, prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering.

The returns for 1936 numbered 5,447,439, of which 2,888,990 were taxable and 2,558,449 nontaxable. As compared with the number of returns for 1935 filed in the period January through August, 1936, the total number of returns increased by 974,013, or 21.8 percent, the number of taxable returns increased by 821,254, or 39.7 percent, and the number of nontaxable returns increased by 152,759, or 6.3 percent.

The total net income shown on the 1936 returns is $19,069,137,719, which is an increase of $4,414,058,298, or 30.1 percent, over the amount reported on the 1935 returns. The net income shown on taxable returns is $14,212,402,587, which is an increase of $4,251,833,574, or 42.7 percent, and the net income on nontaxable returns is $4,856,735,132, which is an increase of $162,224,724, or 3.5 percent.

The tax liability reported on taxable returns is $1,210,157,205, which represents an increase of ~~$556,041,144~~ 556,167,338, or 85.0 percent. The tax liability indicates an average rate of 6.3 percent on the net income reported on all returns and 8.5 percent on the net income reported on taxable returns. The average rates of tax for returns for 1935 were 4.5 percent on the net income reported on all returns and 6.6 percent on the net income reported on taxable returns.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1938.

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

IT:Cl:St:EW

7400

Memorandum for Mr. George C. Haas,

Director of Research and Statistics.

Attention: Miss Anna Michener,
Executive Assistant to the
Director.

There is attached herewith the suggested press release of the "Preliminary Report, Statistics of Income for 1936, Individual Income Tax Returns." Insofar as possible, the revisions suggested by Mr. Zucker and Mr. O'Donnell have been incorporated in the enclosed draft.

Will you kindly forward this to Mr. Gaston's office for release as soon as convenient? It would be appreciated if you would also ask Mr. Gaston to forward to this office 100 copies of the mimeographed release.

In regard to the three printed reports "Preliminary Report, Statistics of Income for 1936, Individual Income Tax Returns," "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 1, Individual Income Tax Returns, Estate Tax Returns and Gift Tax Returns," and "Statistics of Income for 1935, Part 2, Corporation Income Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns," you are advised that the original copies will be forwarded to the Printing and Binding Section of the Treasury as soon as the suggestions of Mr. Zucker and Mr. O'Donnell have been incorporated. Because the funds for printing are already exhausted, it is not known when these reports will appear.

Edward O'Hare
Chief, Statistical Section.

Enclosure.

G.G.
2/4/38

2/9

2/8

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, February 21, 1938.
2/18/38

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The returns for 1936 numbered 5,447,439, of which 2,888,990 were taxable and 2,558,449 nontaxable. As compared with the number of returns for 1935 filed in the period January through August, 1936, the total number of returns increased by 974,013, or 21.8 percent, the number of taxable returns increased by 821,254, or 39.7 percent, and the number of nontaxable returns increased by 152,759, or 6.3 percent.

The total net income shown on the 1936 returns is $19,069,137,719, which is an increase of $4,414,058,298, or 30.1 percent, over the amount reported on the 1935 returns. The net income shown on taxable returns is $14,212,402,587, which is an increase of $4,251,833,574, or 42.7 percent, and the net income on nontaxable returns is $4,856,735,132, which is an increase of $162,224,724, or 3.5 percent.

The tax liability reported on taxable returns is $1,210,157,205, which represents an increase of $556,167,338, or 85.0 percent. The tax liability indicates an average rate of 6.3 percent on the net income reported on all returns and 8.5 percent on the net income reported on taxable returns. The average rates of tax for returns for 1935 were 4.5 percent on the net income

reported on all returns and 6.6 percent on the net income reported on taxable returns.

The returns for 1936 are filed under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1936 and reflect not only the application of a normal tax computed on dividends received from domestic corporations but also the increased surtax rates on net incomes of more than $50,000.

The statistics are taken from returns as filed and prior to any revision or adjustment that may subsequently be made as a result of audit by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Included are amended returns showing net income of $100,000 and over, but no tentative returns or amended returns with net income under $100,000. The data from income tax returns filed by individuals having net income of $5,000 and over are tabulated from each such return. The data for individuals reporting net income of less than $5,000 are estimates based on samples of such returns.

The following table presents, for individual income tax returns for 1936 and 1935, by net income classes, the number of returns, net income and total tax liability:

Individual income tax returns for 1936[1] and 1935[2] by net income classes, showing number of returns, net income and total tax.

(Net income classes and money figures in thousands of dollars)

Net income classes	Number of returns		Net income		Total tax	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
Under 5 (est.)[3]	2,557,836	2,399,833	4,853,464	4,662,671	-	-
Under 5 (est.)	2,237,737	1,592,794	5,502,749	4,051,391	66,282	44,763
5 - 10 [3]	613	5,857	3,272	31,839	-	-
5 - 10	417,111	316,922	2,838,959	2,150,752	76,761	47,207
10 - 25	175,164	121,895	2,606,789	1,797,245	174,159	102,257
25 - 50	40,782	25,623	1,388,322	868,469	189,666	105,728
50 - 100	13,505	7,878	905,845	525,343	214,170	110,557
100 - 150	2,588	1,384	309,069	165,079	115,316	53,694
150 - 300	1,535	886	306,293	177,732[4]	146,622	73,106[4]
300 - 500	330	204	124,523	77,116	71,440	36,856
500 - 1,000	177	109	122,212	73,811	78,603	38,323
1,000 and over	61	41	107,641	73,630	77,138	41,499
Total	5,447,439	4,473,426	19,069,138	14,655,079[4]	1,210,157	653,990[4]
Nontaxable returns [3]	2,558,449	2,405,690	4,856,735	4,694,510	-	-
Taxable returns	2,888,990	2,067,736	14,212,403	9,960,569	1,210,157	653,990[4]

1/ Returns filed in period January through August, 1937.
2/ Returns filed in period January through August, 1936.
3/ Nontaxable returns with net income of less than $6,000. Specific exemption from normal tax and surtax exceed net income. A negligible number of nontaxable returns in net income classes of $6,000 and over is not tabulated separately.
4/ Revised.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Saturday, February 19, 1938.
2/18/38

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 23 and maturing May 25, 1938, which were offered on February 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 18.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $141,485,000					
Total accepted	- 50,276,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.983	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.067	percent
Low	- 99.975	"	"	"	0.099	"
Average price	- 99.977	"	"	"	0.092	"

(40 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, February 19, 1938.
2/18/38

Press Service
No. 12-58

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated February 23 and maturing May 25, 1938, which were offered on February 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 18.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- $141,485,000					
Total accepted	- 50,276,000					
Range of accepted bids:						
High	- 99.983	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.067	percent
Low	- 99.975	"	"	"	0.099	"
Average price	- 99.977	"	"	"	0.092	"

(40 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 1, 1938.
2/28/38

Press Service
12-59

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 2, 1938, which were offered on February 25, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on February 28.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $391,676,000 was applied for, of which $100,179,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (each for $50,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 1, 1938

Total applied for -	$230,782,000					
Total accepted -	50,137,000					
Range:						
High -	99.982	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.071	percent
Low -	99.977	"	"	"	0.091	"
Average price -	99.978	"	"	"	0.086	"

(9 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

106-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1938

Total applied for -	$160,894,000					
Total accepted -	50,042,000					
Range:						
High -	100					
Low -	99.977	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.078	percent
Average price -	99.983	"	"	"	0.058	

(8 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 1, 1938.
2/28/38

Press Service
No. 12-59

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Total accepted	-	50,137,000					
Range:							
High	-	99.982	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.071	percent
Low	-	99.977	"	"	"	0.091	"
Average price	-	99.978	"	"	"	0.086	"

(9 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

106-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1938

Total applied for	-	$160,894,000					
Total accepted	-	50,042,000					
Range:							
High	-	100					
Low	-	99.977	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.078	percent
Average price	-	99.983	"	"	"	0.058	"

(8 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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Appointed Agent in charge Clevela
vice John R Kirk

Mr. Raymond C. Cake is a native of Terre Hill, Pennsylvania. He is 43 years of age. He entered the service September 15, 1914, as a Clerk in the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., and was transferred to the field service June 1, 1916, as Secretary in the office of the Cotton Futures Attorney in New York City, where he was employed until December 8, 1917, when he entered the U. S. Army, from which he was honorably discharged on July 24, 1919. He reentered the field service of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on November 30, 1920, as an Internal Revenue Inspector, on the income tax force, Baltimore Division; was transferred to the Cleveland Division January 1, 1921 and promoted to Internal Revenue Agent May 16, 1922. His assignment to the Cleveland Division has been continuous and for a number of years he has performed the duties of Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge.

Cake
Appointed Agent in Charge
Cleveland
Original
Photo

JOHN R. KIRK

Appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Income Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, March 1st, 1938.

Mr. Kirk is a native of Owensboro, Kentucky. He is 48 years of age. He entered the Internal Revenue Service at St. Louis, Missouri August 15, 1918 as an Internal Revenue Inspector. He was appointed Agent in Charge of the Nashville, Tennessee Division in January 1921. He subsequently served as Internal Revenue Agent in Charge of the Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, Richmond Virginia, Springfield, Illinois and Cleveland Ohio Divisions. He has served on various Bureau Committees in Washington.

Mr. Cake is 43 years old and a native of Terre Hill, Pa. He entered the service in 1914 as a clerk in the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington. He re-entered the service in 1920 following his honorable discharge from the United States Army and was assigned to the field. He was promoted to an Internal Revenue Agent at Cleveland in 1922 and has been there since.

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12-60

For immediate release

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering, with the approval of Secretary Morgenthau, today announced the appointment of John R. Kirk to be Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Income Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Kirk, who has been promoted from the post of Internal Revenue Agent in Charge for the Cleveland division, succeeds Charles T. Russell, who has resigned.

Mr. Helvering also announced the appointment as Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner in the absence of the Commissioner of Milton E. Carter, who has been Assistant to the Commissioner. Previously, Mr. Russell had served as Acting Commissioner when necessary.

To succeed Mr. Kirk at Cleveland, the Commissioner has named Raymond C. Cake, who for a number of years has been Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge there.

Mr. Kirk, who is 48 years old, is a native of Owensboro, Ky. He entered the Government service at St. Louis, Mo., in 1918 as an Internal Revenue Inspector. In 1921 he was appointed Agent in Charge of the Nashville (Tenn.) division and subsequently served in the same capacity for the Pittsburgh, Richmond and Springfield (Ill.) divisions before going to Cleveland. He also has served on a number of Bureau committees in Washington.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, March 1, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-60

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering, with the approval of Secretary Morgenthau, today announced the appointment of John R. Kirk to be Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Income Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Kirk, who has been promoted from the post of Internal Revenue Agent in Charge for the Cleveland division, succeeds Charles T. Russell, who has resigned.

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Mr. Cake is 43 years old and a native of Terre Hill, Pennsylvania. He entered the service in 1914 as a clerk in the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington.

He reentered the service in 1920 following his honorable discharge from the United States Army and was assigned to the field. He was promoted to an Internal Revenue Agent at Cleveland in 1922 and has been there since.

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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 bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1938, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

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.

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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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1948

Dated and bearing interest from March 15, 1938 Due September 15, 1948

Interest payable March 15 and September 15

1938
Department Circular No. 581

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 7, 1938.

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, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States designated Treasury Bonds of 1948, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated March 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually, on September 15, 1938, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year. They will mature September 15, 1948, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

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

maturing March 15, 1938, with the final coupon due on March 15 detached.

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.

Special Treasury bills aggregating $400,642,000, which mature immediately after March 15, and about $162,000,000 interest on the public debt, which becomes due on March 15, will be paid from the cash balance.

The text of the official circular follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 7, 1938.
3/5/38

Press Service
No.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the offering, through the Federal Reserve Banks, of 10 1/2 year 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948, in exchange for 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1938, of which $455,175,500 mature on March 15, 1938. Exchanges will be made par for par as of March 15, and the offering will be limited to the amount of maturing notes tendered and accepted in exchange. Cash subscriptions will not be received.

The Treasury bonds now offered in exchange for the maturing notes will be dated March 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature September 15, 1948, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.

The Treasury bonds will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds now outstanding, which provisions are specifically set forth in the official circular issued today. The bonds will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to both principal and interest; both forms will be issued in the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

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 C-1938,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 7, 1938.
3/5/38

Press Service
No. 12-61

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the offering, through the Federal Reserve Banks, of 10-1/2 year 2-1/2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948, in exchange for 3 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1938, of which $455,175,500 mature on March 15, 1938. Exchanges will be made par for par as of March 15, and the offering will be limited to the amount of maturing notes tendered and accepted in exchange. Cash subscriptions will not be received.

The Treasury bonds now offered in exchange for the maturing notes will be dated March 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature September 15, 1948, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.

The Treasury bonds will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds now outstanding, which provisions are specifically set forth in the official circular issued today. The bonds will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to both principal and interest; both forms will be issued in the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

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 C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, with the final coupon due on March 15 detached.

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.

Special Treasury bills aggregating $400,642,000, which mature immediately after March 15, and about $162,000,000 interest on the public debt, which becomes due on March 15, will be paid from the cash balance.

The text of the official circular follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-1/2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1948

Dated and bearing interest from March 15, 1938 Due September 15, 1948

Interest payable March 15 and September 15

1938
Department Circular No. 581

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 7, 1938.

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, from the people of the United States for 2-1/2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1948, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated March 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-1/2 percent per annum, payable semiannually, on September 15, 1938, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year. They will mature September 15, 1948, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturit;

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 for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1938, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

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

R RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
March 10, 1938

PRESS SERVICE
12 - 62

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the comple-
ion of the liquidation of 30 receiverships during the month of February, 1938.
his makes a total of 1009 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency
ince the Banking Holiday of March, 1933. Total disbursements, including offsets
llowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 1009 receiverships, exclusive
f the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $377 503 408 00, or an average return
f 79.84 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received divi-
ends amounting to an average of 65.91 per cent of their claims. Dividends distri-
uted to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of February, 1938,
mounted to $2 754 040 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors
f all receiverships from March 16, 1933, to February 28, 1938, amounted to
897 809 663 00.

NDALUSIA NATIONAL BANK, ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 5, 1932. Depositors and other
reditors received, including offsets allowed, $731 259 00, representing 58.18% of
otal liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating
9.72% of claims proved.

ECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW HAMPTON, IOWA:

This bank was placed in receivership July 14, 1931. Depositors and other
reditors received, including offsets allowed, $609 085 00, representing 88.76% of
otal liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating
7.5% of claims proved.

TATE NATIONAL BANK IN TERRELL, TEXAS:

This bank was placed in receivership July 6, 1932. Depositors and other

creditors received, including offsets allowed, $169 084 00, representing 78.63% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 68% of claims proved.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, WADENA, MINNESOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 16, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $542 100 00, representing 89.3% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 82.77% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SOMERFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership November 5, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $211 271 00, representing 93.14% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 86.7% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 9, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $350 312 00, representing 72.57% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 50.22% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MANSFIELD, ARKANSAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 3, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $83 736 00, representing 63.16% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 56.6% of claims proved.

MIDWAY NATIONAL BANK, MIDWAY, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receiver-

ship September 15, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $253 727 00, representing 91.83% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 91.32% of claims proved.

STOCKGROWERS & FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, WALLOWA, OREGON:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership March 6, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $271 564 00, representing 104.44% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 14%.

ITHACA NATIONAL BANK, ITHACA, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership December 7, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed,$420 369 00, representing 80.49% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 79.68% of claims proved.

COLDWATER NATIONAL BANK, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership May 15, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $737 946 00, representing 101.12% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 2.45%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership March 1, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $294 754 00, representing 89.96% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 89% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HAYTI, SOUTH DAKOTA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 11, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $170 475 00, representing 90.89% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 75.4% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BRISTOW, OKLAHOMA:

This bank was placed in receivership April 25, 1928. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $433 020 00, representing 59.2% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 38.95% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DAVIDSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership July 6, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $93 864 00, representing 70.59% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 64% of claims proved.

CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK, SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 30, 1929. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $709 163 00, representing 63.94% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 54.98% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SEA ISLE CITY, NEW JERSEY:

This bank was placed in receivership November 11, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $184 043 00, representing 55.16% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 35.25% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MANAWA, WISCONSIN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership March 14, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $357 079 00, representing 89.59% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 84.2% of claims proved.

NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, LAKE BENTON, MINNESOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 28, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $138 784 00, representing 58.79% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 34% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, VICTORIA, VIRGINIA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 9, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $301 859 00, representing 92.65% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 87.5% of claims proved.

UNION CITY NATIONAL BANK, UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY:

This bank was placed in receivership August 6, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received including offsets allowed, $737 547 00, representing 76.2% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 72.82% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALVA, OKLAHOMA:

This bank was placed in receivership March 18, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $398 347 00, representing 74.6% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 22% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NORTHWOOD, IOWA:

This bank was placed in receivership August 8, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $187 856 00, representing 78.97% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 73.1% of claims proved.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, KEWANNA, INDIANA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 25, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $216 377 00, representing 94.8% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 92.75% of claims proved.

HANCOCK NATIONAL BANK, SPARTA, GEORGIA:

This bank was placed in receivership May 24, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $174 971 00, representing 76.14% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 57.75% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA:

This bank was placed in receivership January 21, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $408 943 00, representing 87.59% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 53.5% of claims proved.

CITIZENS & SECURITY NATIONAL BANK, ST. JAMES, MINNESOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership February 6, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $429 300 00, representing 101.01% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 103.25% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LEWISVILLE, INDIANA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 8, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $201 234 00, representing 69.86% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 54.4% of claims proved.

EAU CLAIRE NATIONAL BANK, EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of April 15, 1935, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 22.315% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed, aggregated $86 091 00, representing 44.57% of total liabilities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CAMBRIDGE, ILLINOIS:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of January 8, 1932, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 10.031% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed, aggregated $158 889 00, representing 78.29% of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1938

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
Andalusia Natl Bank Andalusia, Ala.	10-5-32	$ 731 259 00	58.18	19.72	$200 000 00	$ 000
Second Natl Bank New Hampton, Iowa	7--14-31	609 085 00	88.76	87.5	100 000 00	000
State Natl Bank in Terrell, Texas	7--6-32	169 084 00	78.63	68.	100 000 00	000
Merchants Natl Bank Wadena, Minn.	12-16-32	542 100 00	89.3	82.77	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Somerfield, Pa.	11-5-31	211 271 00	93.14	86.7	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank 2/ Hayti, So. Dak.	12-11-33	170 475 00	90.89	75.4	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Monterey Park, Calif.	2-9-32	350 312 00	72.57	50.22	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank 2/ Mansfield, Ark.	11-3-33	83 736 00	63.16	56.6	25 000 00	000
Midway Natl Bank 2/ Midway, Pa.	9-15-33	253 727 00	91.83	91.32	50 000 00	000
Stockgrowers & Farmers NB 2/ Wallowa, Ore.	3-6-34	271 564 00	104.44	114.	50 000 00	000
Ithaca Natl Bank Ithaca, Mich	12-7-31	420 369 00	80.49	79.68	25 000 00	000
Coldwater Natl Bank 2/ Coldwater, Mich.	5-15-34	737 946 00	101.12	102.45	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank 2/ Clarksville, Texas	3-1-34	294 754 00	89.96	89.	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Bristow, Okla.	4-25-28	433 020 00	59.2	38.95	50 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1938

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Davidsville, Pa.	7-6-32	$ 93 864 00	70.59	64.	$ 25 000 00	$ 000
Carolina Natl Bank Spartanburg, So. Car.	12-30-29	709 163 00	63.94	54.98	200 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Sea Isle City, N. J.	11-11-31	184 043 00	55.16	35.25	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Manawa, Wisc. 2/	3-14-34	357 079 00	89.59	84.2	25 000 00	000
Natl Citizens Bank Lake Benton, Minn.	10-28-32	138 784 00	58.79	34.	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Victoria, Va.	2-9-32	301 859 00	92.65	87.5	25 000 00	000
Union City Natl Bank Union City, N. J.	8-6-31	737 547 00	76.2	72.82	300 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Alva, Okla.	3-18-32	398 347 00	74.6	22.	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Northwood, Iowa	8-8-32	187 856 00	78.97	73.1	50 000 00	000
American Natl Bank Kewanna, Ind.	2-25-30	216 377 00	94.8	92.75	25 000 00	000
Hancock Natl Bank Sparta, Ga.	5-24-32	174 971 00	76.14	57.75	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Woodward, Okla.	1-21-32	408 943 00	87.59	53.5	50 000 00	000
Citizens & Security NB St. James, Minn.	2-6-33	429 300 00	101.01	103.25	80 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1938

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First Natl Bank Lewisville, Ind.	10-8-32	$ 201 234 00	69.86	54.4	$ 35 000 00	$ 000
Eau Claire Natl Bank Eau Claire, Wis.	1/ 4-15-35	86 091 00	44.57	22.315	150 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Cambridge, Ill.	1/ 1-8-32	158 889 00	78.29	10.031	50 000 00	000

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

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 8, 1938.
3/7/38

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948 will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 9, 1938. This offering is open only to the holders of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938.

Subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, March 9, 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.

S-Mott
R-Hels-mch

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 8, 1938.
3/7/38

Press Service
No. 12-63

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948 will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 9, 1938. This offering is open only to the holders of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938.

Subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, March 9, 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.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington

FOR [redacted] RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS Press Service

~~Monday~~ Tuesday, March 8, 1938 No.

¶ Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces the award of a silver life saving medal to Surfman Robert E. Applegate [redacted] the United States Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City.

¶ During the forenoon of ~~At about 10:30 a.m.~~ January [redacted] 12 [redacted] a woman fell [redacted] the water at the foot of Rhode Island avenue at Gardners Basin, Atlantic City. Surfman Applegate heard her cries for help, ran to a docked oil barge and dived ~~dive~~ off, swimming about sixty yards [redacted] in water which was at a low temperature of 38 degrees and 12 feet in depth.

~~Realizing his own danger in the extremely cold water~~ he held the unconscious woman for about five minutes until a Coast Guard picket boat arrived and picked up both.

¶ "Surfman Applegate indeed displayed courage and initiative and assumed risks to his own life in swimming to the assistance of this woman," declared Rear Admiral R.R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, in recommending the award.

¶ The medal has been forwarded to the ~~commanding~~ officer in Charge of the Atlantic City Station, who will formally award it to Surfman Applegate.

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S-mat
R-ed-ed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 8, 1938.
3/7/38

Press Service
No. 12-64

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces the award of a silver life saving medal to Surfman Robert E. Applegate of the United States Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City.

During the forenoon of January 12 a woman fell into the water at the foot of Rhode Island Avenue at Gardners Basin, Atlantic City. Surfman Applegate heard her cries for help, ran to a docked oil barge and dived off, swimming about sixty yards in water which was at a low temperature of 38 degrees and 12 feet in depth.

He held the unconscious woman for about five minutes until a Coast Guard picket boat arrived and picked up both.

"Surfman Applegate indeed displayed courage and initiative and assumed risks to his own life in swimming to the assistance of this woman," declared Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, in recommending the award.

The medal has been forwarded to the Officer in Charge of the Atlantic City Station, who will formally award it to Surfman Applegate.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 8, 1938.
3/7/38

Press Service
12-65

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 9, 1938, which were offered on March 4, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 7.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $386,883,000 was applied for, of which $100,189,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (each for $50,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 8, 1938

Total applied for	-	$227,296,000				
Total accepted	-	50,156,000				
Range:						
High	-	99.985	Equivalent rate approximately			0.059 percent
Low	-	99.981	"	"	"	0.075 "
Average price		99.982	"	"	"	0.073 "

(92 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

99-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 16, 1938

Total applied for	-	$159,587,000				
Total accepted	-	50,033,000				
Range:						
High	-	99.995	Equivalent rate approximately			0.018 percent
Low	-	99.980	"	"	"	0.073 "
Average price	-	99.984	"	"	"	0.059 "

(69 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S-mail.
R-CS-mail.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 8, 1938.
3/7/38

Press Service
No. 12-65

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(69 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR, WESTERN HEMLOCK AND RED CEDAR SHINGLES
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

During the Period January 1 to February 26, 1938
(Preliminary Figures)

Customs District	Sawed Timber & Lumber Not Specially Provided For: Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Red Cedar Shingles (Squares)
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,211,855	2,533,793	6,273,107	24,018,755	426,272*
Per Cent of Quota				9.61%	46.52%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	2,370	-	-	2,370	-
Buffalo	330,845	290,929	-	621,774	16,332
Connecticut	2,086,504	-	-	2,086,504	-
Dakota	3,543,801	310,332	-	3,854,133	182,605
Duluth & Superior	1,856,743	1,111,913	-	2,968,656	37,762
Galveston	-	-	-	-	20,236
Indiana	-	-	-	-	170
Los Angeles	4,045,125	-	-	4,045,125	2,006
Maine and N. H.	4,585	-	-	4,585	-
Massachusetts	1,369,100	606,783	-	1,975,883	250
Michigan	-	28,009	-	28,009	250
New York	-	-	6,273,107	6,273,107	2,344
Ohio	-	-	-	-	260
Philadelphia	460,415	151,283	-	611,698	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	250
St. Lawrence	150	-	-	150	499
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	950
Vermont	103,515	-	-	103,515	8,310
Washington	1,408,702	34,544	-	1,443,246	154,048

* Executive Order No. 7822, of February 25, 1938, limits importations of red cedar shingles from Canada to 916,246 squares, during the first six months of the calendar year 1938.

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

The commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir, Western hemlock and red cedar shingles, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to February 26, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (Sta)

MAR 9 - 1938

MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is inclosed for immediate release a tabulation showing imports of Douglas fir, Western hemlock and red cedar shingles, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to February 26, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

James H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-66

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir, Western hemlock and red cedar shingles, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to February 26, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quotas, as follows:

Customs District	Sawed Timber & Lumber Not Specially Provided For: Douglas Fir (Bd.Ft.)	Western Hemlock (Bd.Ft.)	Mixed Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Total Fir & Hemlock (Bd. Ft.)	Red Cedar Shingles (Squares)
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,211,855	2,533,793	6,273,107	24,018,755	426,272*
Per Cent of Quota				9.61%	46.52%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	2,370	-	-	2,370	-
Buffalo	330,845	290,929	-	621,774	16,332
Connecticut	2,086,504	-	-	2,086,504	-
Dakota	3,543,801	310,332	-	3,854,133	182,605
Duluth & Superior	1,856,743	1,111,913	-	2,968,656	37,762
Galveston	-	-	-	-	20,236
Indiana	-	-	-	-	170
Los Angeles	4,045,125	-	-	4,045,125	2,006
Maine & N.H.	4,585	-	-	4,585	-
Massachusetts	1,369,100	606,783	-	1,975,883	250
Michigan	-	28,009	-	28,009	250
New York	-	-	6,273,107	6,273,107	2,344
Ohio	-	-	-	-	260
Philadelphia	460,415	151,283	-	611,698	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	250
St. Lawrence	150	-	-	150	499
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	950
Vermont	103,515	-	-	103,515	8,310
Washington	1,408,702	34,544	-	1,443,246	154,048

*Executive Order No. 7822, of February 25, 1938, limits importations of red cedar shingles from Canada to 916,246 squares, during the first six months of the calendar year 1938.

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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 26, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to February 26, 1938				Dec.1,1937 to Feb. 26, 1938
	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	6,407	11,628	834	4,242	3,541,320
Per Cent of Quota	12.3%	7.5%	4.2%	0.3%	7.9%
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	1,880	862	-	-	-
Chicago	-	49	-	-	-
Dakota	-	649	-	17	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine & N. H.	3	2	40	21	378,470
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	304,336
Michigan	7	484	-	-	-
Minnesota	206	2,899	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	39	2	-	-
New York	3,995	19	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	130	28	130	-	-
Vermont	67	1	610	4,204	200
Viriginia	-	8	-	-	350,334
Washington	10	820	52	-	10,500
Total from Canada	6,298	5,885	834	4,242	3,541,320
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	96	2,179	-	-	-
El Paso	11	2,431	-	-	-
San Antonio	2	957	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	109	5,743	-	-	-

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

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 26, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (Sta)

MAR 10 1938

TO MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)
FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is inclosed a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 26, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman at Room 415, Washington Building.

J. H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, March 10, 1938.
3-9-38

Press Service
No. 12-67

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of February 26, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to February 26, 1938				Dec.1,1937 to Feb. 26, 1938
	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	6,407	11,628	834	4,242	3,541,320
Per Cent of Quota	12.3%	7.5%	4.2%	0.3%	7.9%
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	1,880	862	-	-	-
Chicago	-	49	-	-	-
Dakota	-	649	-	17	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine & N.H.	3	2	40	21	378,470
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	304,336
Michigan	7	484	-	-	-
Minnesota	206	2,899	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	39	2	-	-
New York	3,995	19	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	130	28	130	-	-
Vermont	67	1	610	4,204	200
Virginia	-	-	-	-	350,334
Washington	10	820	52	-	10,500
Total from Canada	6,298	5,885	834	4,242	3,541,320
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	96	2,179	-	-	-
El Paso	11	2,431	-	-	-
San Antonio	2	957	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	109	5,743	-	-	-

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,

MAR 8 1935

The number of cases of measles reported to the United States Public Health Service for the last week of February was approximately one and a half times the number reported in the corresponding weeks of 1934 and 1935, which were the highest measles years of the past decade, Surgeon General Thomas Parran said today. This high measles incidence is due in part to the fact that some of the most populous parts of the United States are having their measles years simultaneously this year, in part to better reporting, but in large part to a real measles epidemic, according to the Surgeon General.

"Measles, smallpox, and influenza rate as the most contagious diseases, and for only one of the three, smallpox, ~~do we have a~~ is there a first-class preventive," Dr. Parran pointed out. "With measles, however, convalescent serum offers a real hope. If given within the first few days after exposure, it should prevent measles in about half the infants under one year of age who would otherwise get the disease from being in the same family in which a case of measles has developed. This is the most dangerous age in which to have measles. In older children a smaller number of the expected cases would be prevented by the serum. The whole blood of one of the parents of the child, though not as effective as the serum from some one freshly convalescent from the disease, is of value. Protection from either source is short-lived, however, and needs to be renewed if a fresh case develops in the family some weeks later."

S-MAH
R-SEBA
GD

(Note to Correspondents — Public Health Service Statisticians are compiling figures by States, which should be available tomorrow in Room 2[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE March 9, 1938.

FROM: Assistant Surgeon General Robert Olesen.

TO: Mr. H. E. Gaston, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

There is forwarded herewith a press release approved by the Surgeon General which it is desired to have disseminated as widely as possible in view of the unusual incidence of measles in the United States.

Robert Olesen
Assistant Surgeon General,
Division of Sanitary Reports & Statistics

RO/MMcC
Encl.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-68

The number of cases of measles reported to the United States Public Health Service for the last week of February was approximately one and a half times the number reported in the corresponding weeks of 1934 and 1935, which were the highest measles years of the past decade, Surgeon General Thomas Parran said today.

This high measles incidence is due in part to the fact that some of the most populous parts of the United States are having their measles years simultaneously this year, in part to better reporting, but in large part to a real measles epidemic, according to the Surgeon General.

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(Note to Correspondents - Public Health Service Statisticians are compiling figures by States, which should be available tomorrow in Room 287, Treasury.)

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

Preliminary Figures, as of February 26, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to February 26, 1938			May 1,1937 to Feb. 26, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	54,143,627	6,593,456	207,370,175	4,000,793
Per Cent of Quota	12.1%	5.9%	11.6%	66.7%
Chicago	-	-	-	172,363
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	2,823	176,989
Los Angeles	1,121,362	2,399,388	-	411,680
Maryland	661,000	-	6,725,364	-
Massachusetts	12,617,200	-	5,793,033	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	4,735,060	-	26,531,748	5,110
New York	30,235,725	-	81,677,629	930,711
Oregon	-	1,699,526	-	193,419
Philadelphia	2,416,300	-	68,593,310	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	428,639
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	2,356,980	-	18,046,268	1,221,802
Virginia	-	-	-	28,351
Washington	-	2,494,542	-	133,927
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

(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 26, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to February 26, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (Sta)

MAR 11 1938

TO MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

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 February 26, 1938.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, please have 90 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

James H. Moyle

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, March 10, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-69

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 26, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to February 26, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to February 26, 1938			May 1, 1937 to Feb. 26, 1938
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Per Cent of Quota	12.1%	5.9%	11.6%	66.7%
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Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	2,823	176,989
Los Angeles	1,121,362	2,399,388	-	411,680
Maryland	661,000	-	6,725,364	-
Massachusetts	12,617,200	-	5,793,033	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	4,735,060	-	26,531,748	5,110
New York	30,235,725	-	81,677,629	930,711
Oregon	-	1,699,526	-	193,419
Philadelphia	2,416,300	-	68,593,310	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	428,639
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	44,286
San Francisco	2,356,980	-	18,046,268	1,221,802
Virginia	-	-	-	28,351
Washington	-	2,494,542	-	133,927
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

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severe in terms of duration of disability. The average period of disability from automobile accidents (for cases lasting one week or more) is 55 days, or 11 days longer than that for other accidental causes.

The third most important type of accident recorded in the survey is the injury from a cutting or piercing instrument. By this means, 8 percent of all accidents occur. Poisoning is another well-known result of carelessness, as is shown in the report which attributes 4.5 percent of the annual accident score to this means. ~~Lack of care in handling food does its bit to raise this percentage. So, too, careless association with poison ivy; so also does the carelessness often observed in handling gas, drugs, and other noxious substances.~~ Injuries by machinery account for 3 percent of all accidents, and it is interesting to note that 70 percent of such injuries occur in occupational situations, and one-fourth of them in the home. In connection with these types of accidents, as indeed with all types, it should be remembered that only injuries serious enough to disable the sufferer one week or longer are recorded.

The present report from the National Health Survey is a preliminary analysis of the accident data assembled and is largely concerned with the accident experience in 8 cities of the 81 included in the Survey. More thorough analyses of these problems are in progress and will be released as completed, thus adding more needed information for effective work in the prevention of accidents. A special report on impairments will be issued at an early date.

S-matt. RST
WHA

ulation is in the group under 15 years and the highest for people over 65. Under the age of 15, the rate is only 12.5 per 1,000 despite the venturesome spirit of childhood, while for the oldest age group the rate is 31.6 per 1,000.

Boys and men are much more ~~prone to~~ liable to suffer accidental injury than are girls and women, the report states, until the age group above 65 years is encountered. Then the situation is reversed and women become the most frequent victims of serious mishaps. The greater incidence of accidents among young men and boys reflects the greater risk assumed by them in sport and in occupation.

The female population, however, receives a greater number of domestic injuries--home accidents occurring among women at the rate of 6.1 per 1,000 and among men, 4.3 per 1,000. After the age of 25 the home accident rate for women mounts sharply reaching a peak in the group over 65 with a rate of 21.7 per 1,000 as compared with 8.2 for men.

Important Types of Accidents

The greatest single source of accidental injury is the fall, which is credited with 39 percent of all the seriously disabling accidents. Falls are an even greater menace at present than automobiles which are responsible for 20 percent of the nation's yearly accident toll.

Automobile accidents are of paramount importance, not only because they are increasing rapidly, but because of their serious consequences. When fatality is considered, the automobile leads all other causes of accidental death. Persons injured in automobile accidents are two and one-half times as likely to die as persons injured by any other means. Moreover, the non-fatal automobile accident is apt to be more

The Importance of Home Accidents

Home accidents account for 45 percent of all injuries from falls, for 48 percent of those from cutting and piercing instruments, and for a high 72 percent of serious burns. ~~Then there is the matter of pets.~~ Thirty-five percent of all injuries attributed to attack by animals occurred in the home. The "unloaded" pistol continues a home-hazard, too, for the report attributes one-fourth of all accidental injuries by firearms to those occurring within the home.

The National Health Survey also brings to light another significant fact in regard to home accidents. Members of families on relief and of families with incomes under $1,000 experienced a higher home accident rate than did those in the higher income brackets. Persons in families on relief, in fact, had an accident rate 43 percent in excess of that for their well-to-do neighbors with incomes of $3,000 and over. The report associates the higher rate of accidents in the homes of the very poor with inadequate housing conditions--as the greater state of disrepair of their dwellings, stairways ill designed and constructed, inadequate lighting and heating facilities and rickety furniture, likely to collapse in use. Such hazards present another problem involving the health and safety of the nation's poorest people. This report establishes those in the lower third income group, who have already been named the first victims of disease, as first victims of accidents in their homes.

Who Experiences Accidental Injury?

The risk of serious injury from accidents of all kinds advances steadily with age. This is attributed to the increased exposure of adults to occupational and transportation accidents, and to the fact that accidents which would cause little or no disability in youth may result in serious injury to older people. The lowest accident rate per 1,000 pop-

Maiming accidents occur most frequently in the course of work, the report states, since 70 percent of the lost fingers, and 45 percent of the loss of other members were attributed to occupational casualties. For impaired members, however, home accidents were a cause of equal importance with industrial accidents.

Where Accidents Occur

The risk of accidental injury is everywhere present, the report finds, and whether one is working, staying at home, or venturing onto the streets, he is exposed to the possibility of incurring a serious injury. Home is far from being the safe place it is usually considered, for 30 percent of all accidents occur there. It is true that more accidents occur in public places, 41 percent of the total, in fact. However, it is important to note that certain types of serious accidents, such as falls, burns, and cuts occur much more frequently in the home than elsewhere.

Occupational mishaps accounted for only 23 percent of all accidents during the survey year (1935-36). The relatively low proportion of occupational accidents reflects in part the low level of employment which existed at the time of the survey, and in part the effectiveness of safety methods adopted in industrial plants during recent years.

The principal efforts, in the past, of governmental and other bodies interested in accident prevention have been devoted to reducing the hazards of occupation and of public and private transportation. While not minimizing the seriousness of accidents in these fields as a cause of disability, this report puts particular emphasis on the frequency and severity of home accidents.

information available, the United States Public Health Service adds the experience of a large, representative group of the population.

Noteworthy among the accident facts elicited by the Survey are data on non-fatal accidents, hitherto not available for the general population. Two important phases of accidental injuries have been studied, namely, (1) the duration of disability from non-fatal accidents, and (2) the prevalence of permanent physical impairments resulting from accidental injury. It is shown that the average period of disability experienced by the victims of serious accidents is 46 days. This may be compared with the average duration of disability from all causes which is 57 days. Only conditions disabling one week or longer are considered in computing these averages. Automobile accidents cause disabilities lasting an average of 55 days. Accidents in the home result in an average of 46 days disability and for occupational accidents the average is 50 days. Accidents in public places cause an average of 39 days duration.

Results of the National Health Survey as to the prevalence of permanent physical impairments due to accidents are of particular interest because there is little information available in this field concerning the general population. The figures present a picture of the total permanent effect of accidental injury over the entire lifetime of the surveyed population, both disabling and non-disabling impairments having been recorded. In the cities surveyed, twelve of every 1,000 persons were found to be to some degree crippled as the result of accidents occurring some time during their lives. Fifty percent of these conditions were due to occupational accidents, 25 percent to home accidents, 15 percent to injuries, other than by motor vehicles, received in public places, and 10 percent to automobile accidents.

N.H.S-Accidents
EGP

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, Morning NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, March 13, 1938.

Ten million accidents serious enough to disable their victims one day or longer occur annually in the United States--30,000 daily. Each day, 500,000 persons in the United States are unable to work, go to school or pursue other usual activities as the result of injuries caused by accidents. Such are the estimates made public today by the United States Public Health Service from information gathered during the National Health Survey of 1935-36.

Sixteen of every 1,000 persons are disabled for a week or longer by accidents each year. Accidents accounted for approximately 8 percent of the total days of disability from all causes. (The estimated total of disability for the country as a whole, according to earlier reports from the National Health Survey, is one and one-quarter billion days annually.)

~~As one of the principal causes of death, accidents ranked fourth~~ among the 740,000 families canvassed in the Survey, seven percent of all deaths were the result of accidental injury. Deaths from accidents were exceeded only by deaths from diseases of the heart, cancer and pneumonia.

The contribution of the National Health Survey toward the solution of the nation's ever-increasing problem of accident prevention is the effort to provide a clearer knowledge of where and under what circumstances accidents occur, which types of accidents are most important, and what groups of the population are the chief victims. To the rather meager

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, March 13, 1938.
3/11/38

Press Service
No. 12-70

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important phases of accidental injuries have been studied, namely, (1) the duration of disability from non-fatal accidents, and (2) the prevalence of permanent physical impairments resulting from accidental injury. It is shown that the average period of disability experienced by the victims of serious accidents is 46 days. This may be compared with the average duration of disability from all causes which is 57 days. Only conditions disabling one week or longer are considered in computing these averages. Automobile accidents cause disabilities lasting an average of 55 days. Accidents in the home result in an average of 46 days disability and for occupational accidents the average is 50 days. Accidents in public places cause an average of 39 days duration.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, March 11, 1938.

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced that reports from the Federal Reserve banks indicate that $450,646,900 of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, have been exchanged for 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948.

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	$ 12,354,600
New York	316,408,700
Philadelphia	3,788,900
Cleveland	7,600,400
Richmond	11,759,000
Atlanta	6,110,000
Chicago	53,678,100
St. Louis	6,574,200
Minneapolis	10,288,800
Kansas City	15,377,100
Dallas	2,542,500
San Francisco	3,456,100
Treasury	708,500
Total	$450,646,900

S-Matt.

CA PST

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, March 11, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-71

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced that reports from the Federal Reserve banks indicate that $450,646,900 of Treasury Notes of Series C-1938, maturing March 15, 1938, have been exchanged for 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948.

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Minneapolis	10,288,800
Kansas City	15,377,100
Dallas	2,542,500
San Francisco	3,456,100
Treasury	708,500
Total	$ 450,646,900

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

8432

FOR RELEASE, Monday Am

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made public today the second of a series of tabulations from the preliminary report, Statistics of Income, covering the individual income tax returns for 1936 filed in the period January through August, 1937, prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The report will be released at a later date.

The following table presents, for individual income tax returns for 1936, the sources of income and deductions, by net income classes.

5 gd

March 10,1938

Mr. Magill

CGH

Phone call from Congressman Bruce Barton's office (Miss Hornstein,secy.)

The secretary has now learned just what Mr. Barton was requesting several days ago when you talked with her.

Individual income tax - 1936

(1) The net capital gains by net income classes in complete form and segregated exactly as indicated in Table 3 of "Statistics of Income for '35, preliminary report"

9(2) Net capital losses by net income classes compiled identical to table No.3

(3) Dividends on stock of domestic corporations by net income classes - similar to table No.3

In other words,"the same information this year as given in pamphlet for last year."

Miss Hornstein would like me to call back and tell her when she can have this for the Congressman, - or what they can have.

// CGH phoned her

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, Press Service

No. 12-72

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made public today the second of a series of tabulations from the preliminary report, Statistics of Income, covering the individual income tax returns for 1936 filed in the period January through August, 1937, prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The report will be released at a later date.

The following table presents, for individual income tax returns for 1936, the sources of income and deductions, by net income classes.

JCD 3/11/38

AWM 3/11

JSZ 3/11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 14, 1938.
3-12-38

Press Service
No. 12-72

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made public today the second of a series of tabulations from the preliminary report, Statistics of Income, covering the individual income tax returns for 1936 filed in the period January through August, 1937, prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The report will be released at a later date.

The following table presents, for individual income tax returns for 1936, the sources of income and deductions, by net income classes:

Sources of income and deductions, individual returns for 1936, by net income classes

(Net income classes and money figures in thousands of dollars)

(Returns filed in period January through August 1937)

Net income classes	Number of returns	Sources of income: Salaries, wages, commissions, fees, etc.	Business profit	Partnership profit 1/	Net capital gain 2/	Rents and royalties	Dividends on stock of domestic and foreign corporations 3/	Income from fiduciaries 1/	Taxable interest on partially tax-exempt Government obligations 4/	Other taxable interest	Other income 5/	Total income	Deductions: Business loss	Partnership loss 1/	Net capital loss 2/	Interest paid 6/	Taxes paid 6/	Contributions	Other deductions	Total deductions	Net income
Under 5 (estimated)	4,795,573	8,013,158	1,422,102	210,298	176,559	395,452	682,009	151,033	7/	469,349 8/	129,073	11,649,033	33,285	9,360	70,947	257,256	371,049	188,698	362,226	1,292,821	10,356,212
5 - 10	417,724	1,553,777	526,093	208,482	159,368	111,751	403,278	115,306	11,358	143,481	35,617	3,268,510	12,219	3,707	27,535	101,226	108,297	53,058	120,237	426,279	2,842,231
10 - 25	175,164	1,091,761	320,027	235,854	233,647	86,303	653,699	176,797	14,530	148,719	31,557	2,992,894	12,037	3,626	22,379	84,004	101,340	47,193	115,527	386,106	2,606,789
25 - 50	40,782	419,196	99,358	142,371	162,399	38,686	498,558	133,109	8,759	75,431	16,317	1,594,184	7,752	2,131	7,718	40,588	55,307	28,991	63,374	205,861	1,388,322
50 - 100	13,505	202,474	38,673	96,129	113,939	20,709	410,705	106,110	4,825	43,539	10,629	1,047,734	5,221	1,055	3,275	25,350	39,486	24,739	42,763	141,890	905,845
100 - 150	2,588	54,511	8,412	33,585	41,081	4,614	163,506	38,823	1,751	11,839	2,495	360,617	2,385	450	728	8,055	13,881	10,864	15,186	51,548	309,069
150 - 300	1,535	36,705	8,241	37,680	39,880	3,612	181,081	45,637	1,118	10,742	3,241	367,936	1,954	1,264	469	12,222	15,424	13,127	17,182	61,643	306,293
300 - 500	330	8,713	552	14,750	13,817	1,474	83,878	18,433	510	2,897	1,185	146,208	539	47	108	3,217	4,943	6,257	6,573	21,685	124,523
500 - 1,000	177	3,366	1,085	6,992	17,575	513	86,452	26,259	168	2,674	250	145,332	1,042	59	79	3,843	5,561	7,369	5,166	23,120	122,213
1,000 and over	61	1,423	1,296	1,199	17,055	52	81,717	25,462	27	1,861	742	130,835	1,484	14	32	1,814	4,820	7,845	7,184	23,194	107,641
Total	5,447,439	11,385,085	2,425,839	987,340	975,319	663,166	3,244,884	836,968	43,045	910,532	231,107	21,703,285	77,919	21,713	133,271	537,576	720,107	388,142	755,420	2,634,147	19,069,138

1/ Income from partnerships and fiduciaries (1) excludes taxable interest received by these entities on obligations of the United States, since this item is reported separately under its classification, and (2) includes (a) the net capital gain or loss allowed upon sale of capital assets and (b) all dividends received. In former years, dividends received by partnerships and fiduciaries on stock of domestic corporations subject to taxation under Title I of the various Revenue Acts were tabulated under "dividends", while dividends on stock of foreign corporations (other than those deriving more than half their gross income from sources in the United States) and, except in 1932-33, dividends on stock of domestic corporations not subject to taxation under Title I of the various Revenue Acts, were left in income from partnerships and fiduciaries.

2/ For definition of capital assets and amounts of net capital gain and loss taken into account for tax purposes, see Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1936.

3/ "Dividends" include those on stock of both domestic and foreign corporations, excluding dividends received by partnerships and fiduciaries. In former years, this item included only dividends on stock of domestic corporations subject to taxation under Title I of the various Revenue Acts, and until 1934, the dividends of foreign corporations deriving more than half their gross income from sources within the United States, whether or not received direct or by partnerships and fiduciaries.

4/ Interest received on United States Savings Bonds and Treasury Bonds, owned in excess of $5,000, and on obligations of certain instrumentalities of the United States, is subject to surtax if the surtax net income is over $4,000.

5/ Excludes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations not subject to taxation under Title I of the Revenue Act of 1936 and on stock of foreign corporations. In former years, dividends received from these two types of corporations were tabulated as "other income", except insofar as included in partnership and fiduciary income, and until 1934 except insofar as received from foreign corporations deriving more than half their gross income from sources within the United States. See footnotes 1 and 3.

6/ Excludes amounts reported in schedules A and B as business deductions.

7/ Taxable interest received on partially tax-exempt Government obligations, reported on returns with net income under $5,000, is tabulated with "other taxable interest".

8/ Includes taxable interest received on partially tax-exempt Government obligations reported on returns with net income under $5,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 15, 1938.
3/14/38

Press Service
12-73

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 16, 1938, which were offered on March 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 14.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $327,020,000 was applied for, of which $100,233,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (each for $50,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 15, 1938

Total applied for	-	$204,681,000					
Total accepted	-	50,208,000					
Range:							
High	-	99.990	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.040	percent
Low	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.071	"
Average price	-	99.9824	"	"	"	0.070	"

(88 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

93-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1938

Total applied for	-	$122,339,000					
Total accepted	-	50,025,000					
Range:							
High	-	99.996	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.015	percent
Low	-	99.980	"	"	"	0.077	"
Average price	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.068	"

(52 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S-Matt
R. Matt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 15, 1938.
3/14/38

Press Service
No. 12-73

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 16, 1938, which were offered on March 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 14.

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Average price	- 99.982	"	"	"	0.068	"

(52 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of February, 1938, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total sales	$ 4,001,000
Total purchases	1,000,000
Net sales	$ 3,001,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, March 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-74

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in February, 1938, resulted in net sales of $3,001,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 16, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-75

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today announced income tax collections deposited by collectors amounted to $439,307,999.95 for the period March 1-15, 1938, inclusive. In the comparable period of a year ago, March 1-15, 1937, inclusive, deposits of income tax collections were $381,512,457.12. Collections on hand but undeposited were estimated at $176,639,718.44, compared to $139,381,126.45 the same date a year ago.

Total collections, deposited and on hand, were estimated at $615,947,718.39, as compared to $520,893,583.57 for the same period of last year.

By collection districts the deposits of collections, for the two periods, as shown by telegraphic reports from collectors, were as follows:

Districts	Deposited March 1-15, 1937	Deposited March 1-15, 1938
Alabama	$ 688,825.82	$ 1,174,718.95
Arizona	498,033.71	595,251.25
Arkansas	758,662.79	890,186.01
1st California	10,241,139.20	11,583,639.97
6th California	8,191,916.91	11,152,664.57
Colorado	2,355,841.01	2,317,586.67
Connecticut	13,084,468.76	13,751,351.60
Delaware	4,177,961.41	11,745,665.42
Florida	2,492,467.56	7,118,761.40
Georgia	2,557,903.43	2,794,251.08
Hawaii	2,192,544.75	2,300,057.21
Idaho	527,013.50	623,739.64
1st Illinois	30,665,955.70	37,108,333.57
8th Illinois	3,614,465.16	3,067,172.31
Indiana	6,351,499.43	6,688,889.65
Iowa	1,404,990.70	1,606,302.03
Kansas	2,272,849.75	1,696,188.33
Kentucky	1,685,142.05	1,795,194.28
Louisiana	1,688,700.56	2,581,777.07
Maine	1,864,194.32	2,126,978.90
Maryland, including District of Columbia	11,703,954.08	12,167,074.30
Massachusetts	9,372,852.12	9,442,619.57
Michigan	5,643,546.36	7,346,090.45
Minnesota	5,295,245.00	5,108,633.00

Continued

Districts	Deposited March 1-15, 1937	Deposited March 1-15, 1938
Mississippi	$ 795,167.81	$ 953,312.94
1st Missouri	6,683,839.13	9,318,227.26
6th Missouri	1,326,644.57	1,357,041.19
Montana	799,667.05	687,159.72
Nebraska	1,262,859.72	1,351,815.27
Nevada	777,541.77	864,525.65
New Hampshire	1,205,018.98	1,297,515.92
1st New Jersey	3,754,037.00	3,330,515.92
5th New Jersey	15,652,046.76	15,947,506.75
New Mexico	313,662.75	384,759.69
1st New York	9,647,976.00	10,226,033.00
2d New York	64,754,710.69	69,760,629.61
3d New York	28,713,280.88	38,275,834.24
14th New York	9,369,258.61	9,992,043.75
21st New York	2,578,469.21	2,355,124.54
28th New York	6,575,928.93	6,276,838.91
North Carolina	1,617,487.94	2,718,545.89
North Dakota	169,020.92	175,332.65
1st Ohio	5,777,731.85	6,403,535.43
10th Ohio	2,405,081.46	2,946,399.91
11th Ohio	2,132,438.23	2,137,870.35
18th Ohio	14,001,361.07	15,901,824.83
Oklahoma	2,573,001.95	2,257,791.07
Oregon	917,299.63	869,222.25
1st Pennsylvania	15,477,814.94	15,990,729.73
12th Pennsylvania	2,518,157.09	1,840,863.00
23d Pennsylvania	18,012,911.15	23,776,019.84
Rhode Island	2,048,477.98	2,975,910.75
South Carolina	1,027,196.62	1,459,774.82
South Dakota	162,723.91	149,955.97
Tennessee	2,649,410.99	1,842,313.41
1st Texas	9,042,407.94	6,287,860.14
2d Texas	3,962,647.72	7,101,222.85
Utah	557,280.60	656,937.30
Vermont	502,497.61	629,469.71
Virginia	3,592,002.45	4,957,717.60
Washington, including Alaska	2,112,747.19	2,370,298.84
West Virginia	2,845,268.15	2,637,635.75
Wisconsin	3,509,226.72	3,718,331.28
Wyoming	357,979.07	340,424.99
TOTAL	$ 381,512,457.12	$ 439,307,999.95

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 22, 1938.
3/21/38

Press Service
12-76

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 23, 1938, which were offered on March 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 21.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $150,000,000, or thereabouts, and $360,695,000 was applied for, of which $150,381,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (the 86-day bills for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, and the 91-day bills for $100,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

86-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1938

Total applied for	-	$118,569,000
Total accepted	-	50,099,000

Range of accepted bids: (Excepting one bid of $39,000)

High	-	99.993	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.029	percent
Low	-	99.984	"	"	"	0.067	"
Average price	-	99.986	"	"	"	0.059	"

(91 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 22, 1938

Total applied for	-	$242,126,000
Total accepted	-	100,282,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	99.993	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.028	percent
Low	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.071	"
Average price	-	99.983	"	"	"	0.067	"

(90 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 22, 1938.
3/21/38

Press Service
No. 12-76

Secretary Morgenthau announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 23, 1938, which were offered on March 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 21.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $150,000,000, or thereabouts, and $360,695,000 was applied for, of which $150,381,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (the 86-day bills for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, and the 91-day bills for $100,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

86-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 17, 1938

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Total applied for	-	$242,126,000
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Range of accepted bids:

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Low	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.071	"
Average price	-	99.983	"	"	"	0.067	"

(90 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

-oOo-

For the Secretary's Signature

Mr. Ramsey S. Black,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Postoffice Department

Dear Mr. Black:

I thank you for sending me a copy of the letter to you from the Postmaster at Philadelphia calling attention to a ~~rumor~~ newspaper report that the sale of United States Savings bonds will be discontinued, either on April 1 or at the close of the fiscal year.

There is no foundation for this report. There is no intention to discontinue the sale of Savings Bonds either at the end of this fiscal year or at any other time in the foreseeable future.

It is possible that the rumor had its origin in the fact that, due to a restriction in the appropriation for expenses connected with the sale of Savings Bonds, it has been necessary to discontinue paid advertising of them in magazines. Other promotional effort will be continued, however.

The writer of the newspaper article you call to our attention ~~thinks~~ regards the rumor as credible for the reason that he thinks it is no longer necessary to sell Savings Bonds to meet the Government's budgetary needs. This respresents a complete misunderstanding of the purposes for which Savings Bonds are issued.

Savings bonds were not designed to meet the Government's current needs for funds. They were designed to furnish a type of Government security which would be attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They were particularly intended as a repository for savings in ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use the amount which any one individual might buy in any one calendar year was restricted to $10,000, maturity value. It was hoped thus to encourage more widespread holding of Government securities by citizens in all walks of life and ~~thus~~ by this means to stimulate interest in public affairs.

The results have been very gratifying. More than a million and a quarter citizens now own Savings Bonds and a very large number are buying them regularly out of ~~xxx~~ current savings. They are treasured possessions in more than a million American homes. They are the nucleus of funds for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for rainy-day reserves and for old-age security.

All these considerations will continue to have the same weight whatever may be the Government's needs for funds in the future, and whether there is a budgetary deficit or a budgetary surplus. In the case of a budgetary surplus the funds obtained from the sale of Savings Bonds will be used to retire other forms of government obligations. I see no reason why their sale should ever be discontinued.

Sincerely,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, March 21, 1938.
3/19/38.

Press Service
No. 12-77

Secretary Morgenthau today made public the following letter:

March 19, 1938.

Mr. Ramsey S. Black,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I thank you for sending me a copy of the letter to you from the Postmaster at Philadelphia calling attention to a newspaper report that the sale of United States Savings bonds will be discontinued, either on April 1 or at the close of the fiscal year.

There is no foundation for this report. There is no intention to discontinue the sale of Savings Bonds either at the end of this fiscal year or at any other time in the foreseeable future.

It is possible that the rumor had its origin in the fact that, due to a restriction in the appropriation for expenses connected with the sale of Savings Bonds, it has been necessary to discontinue paid advertising of them in magazines. Other promotional effort will be continued, however.

The writer of the newspaper article you call to our attention regards the rumor as credible for the reason that he thinks it is no longer necessary to sell Savings Bonds to meet the Government's budgetary needs. This represents a complete misunderstanding of the purposes for which Savings Bonds are issued.

Savings Bonds were not designed to meet the Government's current needs for funds. They were designed to furnish a type of Government security which would be attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They were particularly intended as a repository for savings in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use the amount which any one individual might buy in any one calendar year was restricted to $10,000, maturity value. It was hoped thus to encourage more widespread holding of Government securities by citizens in all walks of life and by this means to stimulate interest in public affairs.

The results have been very gratifying. More than a million and a quarter citizens now own Savings Bonds and a very large number are buying them regularly out of current savings. They are treasured possessions in more than a million American homes. They are the nucleus of funds for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for rainy-day reserves and for old-age security.

All these considerations will continue to have the same weight whatever may be the Government's needs for funds in the future, and whether there is a budgetary deficit or a budgetary surplus. In the case of a budgetary surplus the funds obtained from the sale of Savings Bonds will be used to retire other forms of government obligations. I see no reason why their sale should ever be discontinued.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

for the sole purpose of having the teeth cleaned were not counted.

Other ~~impressive~~ outstanding findings of the study for white persons of 3 years of age and over, are:

1. 22 per cent (33 percent if visits for extractions only are included) were reported to have seen the dentist in the 12 months before the date of the canvass.

2. The differences ~~with~~ by age in the percentages having received dental treatment during the preceding year were marked, varying from 7 per cent (excluding extractions only) in the age group 3-5 years, to 31 per cent in the age group 15-19 years, and down to 6 per cent in the age group 65 years and over.

3. The proportion by age who had never seen a dentist varied from 85 per cent in the age group 3-5 years, to 8 per cent in the group 25-34 years. For the whole group, 19 per cent had never seen a dentist.

4. The dental care received during the year before the date of the canvass was largely for extractions or fillings or both, with characteristic differences by age.

5. Extractions showed slightly higher percentages in the lower socio-economic groups. All other types of treatment which may be regarded as reparative, showed the reverse, especially fillings. In the latter type of service, the professional groups received about three times as many as did the unskilled groups.

Extractions were excluded in most of the tables developed in this study because having a tooth pulled is "so frequently the treatment of necessity rather than the treatment of choice." If extracted teeth were replaced by plates, bridges, or crowns, such replacements were counted as "visits" for dental care.

(Note to correspondents — Copies of the March 25 issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, with the full text and tables of Mr. Britten's study, will be available on that date in room 287 Treasury Building.)

S-Matt. file 2KA

For Friday pm's

The injunction to "see your dentist" once a year or more was obeyed by 42 per cent of a city's professional persons and the ratio declined downward to 16 per cent of its unskilled workers, the United States Public Health Service showed today in its weekly issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

The outline of the city- dweller's response to education in dental care was a supplemental effort of the National Health Survey, which was aided by grants from the Works Progress Administration. The study of the care of the teeth in Detroit, Mich., was undertaken ~~at the~~ in 1935-36 request of the Medical and Dental Bureau of Wayne County, with Dr. O. W. White acting as chairman of a Professional Advisory Committee.

insert A

~~The range from unskilled worker to professional person was also shown in the finding of Rollo H. Britten, Senior Statistician of the Public Health Service, that four times as many adults in white families of the former had never been to a dentist as in families where the head was a professional person.~~

Since the purpose of the study was to determine the amount of dental treatment obtained, visits to dentists

Insert A

¶ Senior Statistician Rollo H. Britten of the Public Health Service found that 4.4 per cent of the adults in white families headed by a professional person had never been to a dentist. Almost four times as many — 16.3 per cent — adults in families of unskilled workers had never ~~undergone dental treatment~~ visited a dentist for treatment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, March 25, 1938.
3-24-38

Press Service
No. 12-78

The injunction to "see your dentist" once a year or more was obeyed by 42 per cent of a city's professional persons and the ratio declined downward to 16 per cent of its unskilled workers, the United States Public Health Service showed today in its weekly issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

The outline of the city-dweller's response to education in dental care was a supplemental effort of the National Health Survey, which was aided by grants from the Works Progress Administration. The study of the care of the teeth in Detroit, Michigan, was undertaken in 1935-36 at the request of the Medical and Dental Bureau of Wayne County, with Dr. O. W. White acting as Chairman of a Professional Advisory Committee.

Senior Statistician Rollo H. Britten of the Public Health Service found that 4.4 per cent of the adults in white families headed by a professional person had never been to a dentist. Almost four times as many - 16.3 per cent - adults in families of unskilled workers had never visited a dentist for treatment.

Since the purpose of the study was to determine the amount of dental treatment obtained, visits to dentists for the sole purpose of having the teeth cleaned were not counted.

Other outstanding findings of the study for white persons of 3 years of age and over, are:

1. Twenty-two per cent (33 per cent if visits for extractions only are included) were reported to have seen the dentist in the 12 months before the date of the canvass.

2. The differences by age in the percentages having received dental treatment during the preceding year were marked, varying from 7 per cent (excluding extractions only) in the age group 3-5 years, to 31 per cent in the age group 15-19 years, and down to 6 per cent in the age group 65 years and over.

3. The proportion by age who had never seen a dentist varied from 85 per cent in the age group 3-5 years, to 8 per cent in the group 25-34 years. For the whole group, 19 per cent had never seen a dentist.

4. The dental care received during the year before the date of the canvass was largely for extractions or fillings or both, with characteristic differences by age.

5. Extractions showed slightly higher percentages in the lower socioeconomic groups. All other types of treatment which may be regarded as reparative, showed the reverse, especially fillings. In the latter type of service, the professional groups received about three times as many as did the unskilled groups.

Extractions were excluded in most of the tables developed in this study because having a tooth pulled is "so frequently the treatment of necessity rather than the treatment of choice." If extracted teeth were replaced by plates, bridges, or crowns, such replacements were counted as "visits" for dental care.

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(Note to correspondents - Copies of the March 25 issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, with the full text and tables of Mr. Britten's study, will be available on that date in Room 287 Treasury Building.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, March 28, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-79

The following statement by Secretary Morgenthau was made public on March 27, 1938:

"In view of the decision of the Government of the United States to reexamine certain of its financial and commercial relationships with Mexico, the Treasury will defer continuation of the monthly silver purchase arrangements with Mexico until further notice."

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ACCEPTED CADET CANDIDATES FROM
16 March to 23 March, 1939.

Charles G. Kolodzinski,
93 Lake St.,
Northampton, Mass.

Roy Denton, Jr.,
603 W. Brooks,
Norman, Okla

Milton H. Steffen,
1008 Ave., L
Huntsville, Texas

Henry D. Wilson
104 Hodges Lane,
Takoma Park, Md.

Medard Z. Bryll,
2819 N. Mulligan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Peter G. Ellis,
668½ St. James Ave.,
Springfield, Mass.

Joseph T. Devlin,
17 Ranlegh Road,
Brighton, Mass.

Glen W. Pettit,
936 N. Sultana Ave.,
San Gabriel, Calif.

ACCEPTED CADET CANDIDATES FROM
2 MARCH, 1938 to ~~16~~ MARCH 1938.
23

Loy W. A. Renshaw,
221 N. Killingsworth,
Portland, Oregon

John Natwig,
709 Montauk Ave.,
New London, Conn.

Vincent J. Castronovo,
2809 N. Capitol St.,
Washington, D. C.

Harold S. Gorecki,
942 Francis Ave.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Stanley B. Morrill,
3 Lincoln Heights,
Willimantic, Conn.

William Laurier, Jr.,
435 West 123rd St.,
New York City, N. Y.

Robert A. Adams,
48 Fairfield Ave.,
Hartford, Conn.

Howard L. Stone, Jr.,
Admiral Farragut Academy,
Pine Beach, N. J.

John Paul Jones,
630 Marlborough Road,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick J. Gradishar,
1 Lawrence St.,
Ely, Minn.

William H. Plant,
West Point Prep School,
Fort Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

Claude B. Shaw,
Staunton Military Academy,
Staunton, Va.

George Hoppock,
910 Summit Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

George G. Goldstein,
101 West Queen St.,
Hampton, Va.

Robert E. Dudley,
435 McKinley Ave.,
Kellog, Idaho

Enser W. Cole, Jr.,
211 W. Kerr St.,
Salisbury, N. C.

Joseph G. Bastow, Jr.,
17 Dulwich Road,
Oakland, Calif.

John R. Boardman,
R. D. 2,
Birdsboro, Pa.

Robert E. Mooring,
C. G. Cutter INGHAM
Home is in Gloucester, Mass.

Elmo Castelnuovo,
417 Lincoln Avenue,
Leechburg, Penna.

David R. Claxton,
12 East Street,
Ipswich, Mass.

James P. Fairbrook,
511 South Sixth Street,
Yakima, Wash.

Peter Hanna,
West Newton, Penna.

James F. Hartnett,
155 South Street,
Waterbury, Conn.

Henry Clay Keene,
115 Lucas Lane,
Bethesda, Md.

Robert Kirstein,
2 Sherbrock Road,
Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Jerry Komorech,
U. S. C.G. C., SARANAC,
Galveston, Tex.

Richard H. Lachman,
2425 Virginia Street,
Berkeley, Calif.

George H. Lawrence,
U. S. Naval Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

Gordon McBain,
259 Box Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Zaven Mukhalian,
396 Montello Street,
Brockton, Mass.

Adrian M. O'Beck, Surfman,
Holland Station, 10th District.

Walter John Pisinski,
56 Julian Street,
Providence, R. I.

Max A. Schlecht, N. C. Div.,
U. S. S. NORTHAMPTON,
San Pedro, Calif.

Frank C. Schmitz,
U. S. S. LEXINGTON,
San Pedro, Calif.

Herbert Sosensky,
1055 Newport St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

William M. Sterling,
Hambrooks Boulevard,
Cambridge, Md.

Andrew Stohrer,
U. S. S. SELFRIDGE, Navy Yard,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Louis F. Sudnik,
U. S. S. MEDUSA,
San Pedro, Calif.

Harrison P. Taylor,
1018 North Second Street,
Mankato, Minnesota.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, ~~January 18, 1938.~~
1/15/38.

Press Service
No. 12-17

The ~~first~~ second 1938 designation of candidates eligible to compete for appointment as cadets in the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., was made today by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Other applicants will be certified from time to time during the next ~~five~~ two months as satisfying the scholastic and character requirements of the Service and all will then compete in June in examinations to be given in various parts of the country with the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission. Successful participants in that test will be appointed as cadets for entrance into the Academy in August, 1938, as the needs of the Service may require.

The ~~first~~ candidates accepted in March from among the many who have applied during the past six months to take the Academy examination are as follows:

~~John Joseph Anthony, Jr.,~~
~~412 Bellevue Avenue,~~
~~Hammonton, N. J.~~

~~Roger H. Banner,~~
~~Center Street,~~
~~Segreganset, Mass.~~

John Winston Booker,
4626 Clay Avenue,
Houston, Tex.

John E. Brown,
Co. 37-23, Naval Training Station,
San Diego, Calif.

insert +

Coast Guard Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.,
23 March, 1938.

For Tuesday a.m.

PRESS RELEASE

The following applicants have been designated by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, to take the examination for appointment as a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, which will be held during the first week in June. Applications are now being received at Coast Guard Headquarters at a rate in excess of 100 a day. Due to the rigid requirements, only a number slightly in excess of 125 have been accepted ~~as candidates~~ to date to participate in the examination.

~~(The list of candidates together with home address will be found on attached sheet.)~~

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 29, 1938.
3/28/38.

Press Service
No. 12-80

The second 1938 designation of candidates eligible to compete for appointment as cadets in the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., was made today by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Other applicants will be certified from time to time during the next two months as satisfying the scholastic and character requirements of the Service and all will then compete in June in examinations to be given in various parts of the country with the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission.

Applications are now being received at Coast Guard Headquarters at a rate in excess of 100 a day. Due to the rigid requirements, only a number slightly in excess of 125 have been accepted to date to participate in the examination. Successful participants in that test will be appointed as cadets for entrance into the Academy in August, 1938, as the needs of the Service may require.

The candidates accepted in March from among the many who have applied during the past six months to take the Academy examination are as follows:

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221 North Killingsworth Street,
Portland, Oregon

Vincent J. Castronovo,
2809 North Capitol Street,
Washington, D. C.

John Natwig,
709 Montauk Avenue,
New London, Conn.

Harold S. Gorecki,
942 Francis Avenue,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Stanley B. Morrill,
3 Lincoln Heights,
Willimantic, Conn.

William Laurier, Jr.,
435 West 123rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Robert A. Adams,
48 Fairfield Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

Howard L. Stone, Jr.
Admiral Farragut Academy,
Pine Beach, N. J.

John Paul Jones,
630 Marlborough Road,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick J. Gradishar,
1 Lawrence Street,
Ely, Minn.

William H. Plant,
West Point Prep School
Fort Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

Claude B. Shaw,
Staunton Military Academy,
Staunton, Va.

George Hoppock,
910 Summit Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

George G. Goldstein,
101 West Queen Street,
Hampton, Va.

Robert E. Dudley,
435 McKinley Avenue,
Kellog, Idaho

Enser W. Cole, Jr.,
211 West Kerr Street,
Salisbury, N. C.

Joseph G. Bastow, Jr.,
17 Dulwich Road,
Oakland, Calif.

John R. Boardman,
R. D. 2,
Birdsboro, Pa.

Robert E. Morring
C. G. Cutter Ingham
Home is in Gloucester, Mass.

Charles G. Kolodzinski,
93 Lake Street,
Northampton, Mass.

Roy Denton, Jr.,
603 West Brooks,
Norman, Okla.

Milton H. Steffen,
1008 Avenue L,
Huntsville, Texas

Henry D. Wilson,
104 Hodges Lane,
Takoma Park, Md.

Medard Z. Bryll,
2819 North Mulligan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Peter G. Ellis,
668½ St. James Avenue,
Springfield, Mass.

Joseph T. Devlin,
17 Ranlegh Road,
Brighton, Mass.

Glen W. Pettit,
936 North Sultana Avenue,
San Gabriel, Calif.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, March 29, 1938.
3/28/38

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 30, 1938, which were offered on March 25, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 28.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $150,000,000, or thereabouts, and $316,195,000 was applied for, of which $150,204,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (the 80-day bills for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, and the 91-day bills for $100,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

80-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 18, 1938

Total applied for	-	$82,462,000					
Total accepted	-	50,107,000					
Range of accepted bids:							
High	-	99.995	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.023	percent
Low	-	99.978	"	"	"	0.099	"
Average price	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.081	"

(5 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 29, 1938

Total applied for	-	$233,733,000					
Total accepted	-	100,097,000					
Range of accepted bids:							
High	-	99.987	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.051	percent
Low	-	99.976	"	"	"	0.095	"
Average price	-	99.978	"	"	"	0.087	"

(57 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

S- Mail
R- CS. mail

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, March 29, 1938.
3/28/38

Press Service
No. 12-81

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated March 30, 1938, which were offered on March 25, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on March 28.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $150,000,000, or thereabouts, and $316,195,000 was applied for, of which $150,204,000 was accepted. The details of the two series (the 80-day bills for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, and the 91-day bills for $100,000,000, or thereabouts) are as follows:

80-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 18, 1938

Total applied for	-	$82,462,000					
Total accepted	-	50,107,000					
Range of accepted bids:							
High	-	99.995	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.023	percent
Low	-	99.978	"	"	"	0.099	"
Average price	-	99.982	"	"	"	0.081	"

(5 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

91-DAY TREASURY BILLS, MATURING JUNE 29, 1938

Total applied for	-	$233,733,000					
Total accepted	-	100,097,000					
Range of accepted bids:							
High	-	99.987	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.051	percent
Low	-	99.976	"	"	"	0.095	"
Average price	-	99.978	"	"	"	0.087	"

(57 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

--oOo--

(two)

As a ~~narcotic~~ Treasury agent Mr. Bell recently completed two investigations of ~~major~~ importance. One was against ~~the~~ a ~~notorious~~ major offender, William Hildebrandt, who was convicted with sixteen of his associates and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Another involved Thomas Nelson, a former counterfeiter and mail robber who attempted to take over Hildebrandt's narcotic business. The Nelson case is still pending in the courts. While a narcotic agent at Detroit in November, 1927, Mr. Bell was shot and seriously ~~and dangerously~~ wounded in line of duty. He has been in the ~~Narcotic~~ Bureau of Narcotics fourteen years.

-o-

ok
AB 3/29/38

~~(Strictly~~
~~(11 am.)~~

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 30, 1938.

The Secretary of the Treasury today announced the assignment, effective April 5, of District Supervisor James J. Biggins of the San Antonio (Texas) area of the Bureau of Narcotics to the Chicago office, with supervision over the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Mr. Biggins will relieve Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, who is being assigned to the Denver office at her request. Mrs. Bass will direct enforcement of the Harrison narcotic act in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Replacing Mr. Biggins for Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi will be Joseph Bell of the Minneapolis office, who in turn will be succeeded for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota by Harry D. Smith of the Denver office.

Mr. Biggins has been in the Bureau of Narcotics for eighteen years, having entered as an inspector in the District of Columbia. He directed operations which resulted in the crushing of a number of major illicit drug conspiracies. In one case in the San Antonio district a defendant, Louis Ginsberg, was sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment, due to evidence gathered by agents under Mr. Biggins' direction.

(more)

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO: ~~1. Mr. Gibbons~~

2. Mr. Irey

3. Mr. Anslinger

For approval.

(CS)

OK
ABy

OK
JB

~~OK~~
HJA
by Phone
(CS)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 30, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-82

The Secretary of the Treasury today announced the assignment, effective April 5, of District Supervisor James J. Biggins of the San Antonio (Texas) area of the Bureau of Narcotics to the Chicago office, with supervision over the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Mr. Biggins will relieve Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, who is being assigned to the Denver office at her request. Mrs. Bass will direct enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Act in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Replacing Mr. Biggins for Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi will be Joseph Bell of the Minneapolis office, who in turn will be succeeded for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota, by Harry D. Smith of the Denver office.

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As a Treasury Agent Mr. Bell recently completed two investigations of importance. One was against a major offender, William Hildebrandt, who was convicted with sixteen of his associates and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Another involved Thomas Nelson, a former counterfeiter and mail robber who attempted to take over Hildebrandt's narcotic business. The Nelson case is still pending in the courts. While a narcotic agent at Detroit in November, 1927, Mr. Bell was shot and seriously wounded in line of duty. He has been in the Bureau of Narcotics fourteen years.

---oOo---

Immediate

No 12-83

~~MEMORANDUM~~

Guy T. Helvering announced today that Collectors of Internal Revenue have completed the addressing and mailing of blank return Forms SS-1a to ~~over~~ more than 1,800,000 employers throughout the United States for use in filing ~~their Old Age Benefits~~ tax and information returns required under Title VIII of the Social Security Act for the quarter year ending March 31, 1938. These returns involve ~~over~~ more than 36,000,000 employees whose wages are credited to their individual accounts on the records of the Social Security Board.

This is the first tax period under the new procedure whereby Social Security tax returns are filed once every three months instead of monthly as heretofore. The new returns combine into one form the tax and information returns previously filed on three separate returns. ~~The new quarterly return has been designed to simplify the collection of Old-Age Benefits taxes under Title VIII of the Social Security Act.~~ "Employers should have less difficulty in preparing new quarterly returns than was encountered under the old procedure," Commissioner Helvering said.

"The new return is designed to insure absolute conformity between taxable wages reported on the tax portion of the return as the basis of the taxes due, and the taxable wages reported on the information portion of the return as the basis of credits to the accounts of employees maintained by the Social Security Board. To accomplish this, the information portion of the return, known as Schedule A, provides space for listing the taxable wages paid to every employee during the quarter-year period. When all wages have been shown on this Schedule, the total will be used as the basis for computing the taxes due for the quarter.

"A Continuation Sheet, identified as Form SS-1b, has been designed for those employers having in excess of twenty employees. Supplies of continuation sheets have also been mailed by Collectors to employers who require them.

"The cooperation of employers in promptly filing the returns required under the Social Security Act is of vital importance to the success of the Social Security program. The first quarterly returns on the new form under Title VIII of the Social Security Act must be filed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Collection District in which the employer's principal place of business is located not later than midnight of April 30, 1938, so as to avoid the assertion of penalties which are provided by law ~~for the~~ in case of delinquent filing ~~of such returns.~~ The interests of both the employer and the employee will definitely be better served by the timely filing of correct and complete tax and information returns."

S. Matt.
RT, F.L.K.
G.D.
GD

#

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, March 30, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-83

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering announced today that Collectors of Internal Revenue have completed the addressing and mailing of blank return Forms SS-1a to more than 1,800,000 employers throughout the United States for use in filing tax and information returns required under Title VIII of the Social Security Act for the quarter year ending March 31, 1938. These returns involve more than 36,000,000 employees whose wages are credited to their individual accounts on the records of the Social Security Board.

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"Employers should have less difficulty in preparing new quarterly returns than was encountered under the old procedure," Commissioner Helvering said.

"The new return is designed to insure absolute conformity between taxable wages reported on the tax portion of the return as the basis of the taxes due, and the taxable wages reported on the information portion of the return as the basis of credits to the accounts of employees maintained by the Social Security Board. To accomplish this, the information portion of the return, known as Schedule A, provides space for listing the taxable wages paid to every employee during the quarter-year period. When all wages have been shown on this Schedule, the total will be used as the basis for computing the taxes due for the quarter.

"A Continuation Sheet, identified as Form SS-1b, has been designed for those employers having in excess of twenty employees. Supplies of continuation sheets have also been mailed by Collectors to employers who require them.

"The cooperation of employers in promptly filing the returns required under the Social Security Act is of vital importance to the success of the Social Security program. The first quarterly returns on the new form under Title VIII of the Social Security Act must be filed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Collection District in which the employer's principal place of business is located not later than midnight of April 30, 1938, so as to avoid the assertion of penalties which are provided by law in case of delinquent filing. The interests of both the employer and the employee will definitely be better served by the timely filing of correct and complete tax and information returns."

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in the preparation of their bids and they will also be asked to present similar assurances with respect to subcontractors undertaking mechanical work on the building for the general contractor. Both contractors and subcontractors will be asked to make records available so that the Government may assure itself that no unfair and discriminatory trade practices are being pursued.

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that, by direction of the President, additional measures had been adopted to protect legitimate bidders for government contracts against unfair trade practices and to insure free competition among contractors and suppliers of material for Government construction or other construction for which the Government supplies all or part of the funds.

The measures adopted follow recommendations made by the President's inter-departmental price study group.

Effective April 1, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department will undertake the purchase of all cement to be used directly by Government departments or agencies. In advertising for bids for cement the Procurement Division will request bidders to agree to enter into an "open contract," under which contractors on Government work and contractors on other work for which the Government supplies all or a part of the funds may purchase cement at the prices quoted to the Government. Bidders for the cement contract or contracts will also be requested to quote on the basis of delivery at the place of manufacture of the cement.

As an initial step in revision of the procedure with respect to construction contracts in which the Government has an interest, the Procurement Division will adopt, effective April 1, a new policy with respect to bids for the construction of Government buildings.

In the case of contracts for building construction proposals for which are to be advertised after that date bidders will be asked to certify that there has been no collusion with other bidders or prospective bidders

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, March 31, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-84

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that, by direction of the President, additional measures had been adopted to protect legitimate bidders for Government contracts against unfair trade practices and to insure free competition among contractors and suppliers of material for Government construction or other construction for which the Government supplies all or part of the funds.

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As an initial step in revision of the procedure with respect to construction contracts in which the Government has an interest, the Procurement Division will give effect, beginning April 1, to a new policy in relation to bids for the construction of Government buildings.

In the case of contracts for building construction proposals for which are to be advertised after that date bidders will be asked to certify that there has been no collusion with other bidders or prospective bidders in the preparation of their bids and they will also be asked to present similar assurances with

respect to subcontractors undertaking mechanical work on the building for the general contractor. In the event any evidence of collusion may be indicated, both contractors and subcontractors will be asked to make records available so that the Government may assure itself that no unfair and discriminatory trade practices are being pursued.

--oOo--

IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - JANUARY, 1938

	January 1938	December 1937	January 1937	1st 7 months, F.Y. 1938	1st 7 months, F.Y. 1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,621,995	4,944,313	3,426,042	3,807,353	3,702,586
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,082,383	1,901,121	1,280,400	11,016,920	10,106,708
Available for Consumption	5,704,378	6,845,434	4,706,442	14,824,273	13,809,294
Entered into Consumption (a)	808,665	2,214,123	1,077,908	9,885,415	10,130,764
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~2,443~~	~~9,316~~	~~9,596~~	~~45,588~~	~~59,592~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,893,270	4,621,995	3,618,938	4,893,270	3,618,938
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,552,153	1,603,741	1,085,347	1,301,262	1,637,508
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	224,057	443,267	212,826	2,261,829	1,669,725
Available for Consumption	1,776,210	2,047,008	1,298,173	3,563,091	3,307,233
Entered into Consumption (a)	204,475	493,973	228,372	1,986,737	2,232,410
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~782~~	~~882~~	~~1,012~~	~~5,401~~	~~6,034~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,570,953	1,552,153	1,068,789	1,570,953	1,068,789
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	324,430	357,521	137,455	200,329	216,919
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	31,221	133,146	36,398	567,700	360,481
Available for Consumption	355,651	490,667	173,853	768,029	577,400
Entered into Consumption (a)	21,954	166,093	26,273	433,848	429,449
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~274~~	~~144~~	~~42~~	~~758~~	~~413~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	333,423	324,430	147,538	333,423	147,538
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 1,983,109	$ 5,498,625	$ 2,527,410	$ 24,328,496	$ 24,832,016
Still Wines	183,006	439,931	198,901	1,765,402	1,992,133
Sparkling Wines	63,891	499,182	78,585	1,299,933	1,290,576
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	$ 2,230,006	$ 6,437,738	$ 2,804,896	$ 27,393,831	$ 28,105,725
~~Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities~~	~~23,962,837~~	~~23,691,283~~	~~37,713,490~~	~~212,567,450~~	~~229,802,804~~
~~TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED~~	~~$26,192,843~~	~~$30,129,021~~	~~$40,518,386~~	~~$239,961,281~~	~~$257,908,529~~
~~Percent Collected on Liquors~~	~~8.5%~~	~~21.3%~~	~~6.9%~~	~~11.4%~~	~~10.9%~~

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

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

S-Mat.

287

Sta.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

March 29, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON

FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is transmitted herewith a statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of January, 1938, with comparative figures for the months of January, 1937, and December, 1937, and the first seven months of the fiscal years 1937 and 1938, which may be suitable for press release.

F. and S. ow

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, March 31, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-85

Commission of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of January, 1938, with comparative figures for the months of January, 1937, and December, 1937, and the first seven months of the fiscal years 1937 and 1938:

	January 1938	December 1937	January 1937	1st 7 months, F.Y. 1938	1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	4,621,995	4,944,313	3,426,042	3,807,353	3,702,586
Total Imports (Free and dutiable)...	1,082,383	1,901,121	1,280,400	11,016,920	10,106,708
Available for Consumption	5,704,378	6,845,434	4,706,442	14,824,273	13,809,294
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	808,665	2,214,123	1,077,908	9,885,415	10,130,764
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,893,270	4,621,995	3,618,938	4,893,270	3,618,938
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	1,552,153	1,603,741	1,085,347	1,301,262	1,637,508
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ..	224,057	443,267	212,826	2,261,829	1,669,725
Available for Consumption	1,776,210	2,047,008	1,298,173	3,563,091	3,307,233
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	204,475	493,973	228,372	1,986,737	2,232,410
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,570,953	1,552,153	1,068,789	1,570,953	1,068,789
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning ...	324,430	357,521	137,455	200,329	216,919
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ..	31,221	133,146	36,398	567,700	360,481
Available for Consumption	355,651	490,667	173,853	768,029	577,400
Entered into Consumption (a) ...	21,954	166,093	26,273	433,848	429,449
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	333,423	324,430	147,538	333,423	147,538
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 1,983,109	$ 5,498,625	$ 2,527,410	$24,328,496	$24,832,016
Still Wines	183,006	439,931	198,901	1,765,402	1,992,133
Sparkling Wines .	63,891	499,182	78,585	1,299,933	1,290,576
Total Duties collect-on liquor	$ 2,230,006	$ 6,437,738	$ 2,804,896	$27,393,831	$28,105,725

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

---oOo---

ment of the same extremities, or the spine, chest, skull or entire body, constitutes the remaining two-thirds. Only four percent ([illegible]) of the impairments involving loss of members were permanently incapacitating, whereas 28 percent ([illegible]) of the paralytic and impaired conditions resulted in permanent incapacity.

Almost one-third of orthopedic impairments are due to occupational accidents. Home accidents resulted in one-sixth of all recorded impairments. One-sixth were ascribed to the automobile or other accidents in public places. Approximately one-third of impairments are the result of disease, while congenital conditions account for about 5 percent.

Two-thirds of the cases of orthopedic impairment due to disease were caused by the following conditions in their order of importance: (1) paralysis and apoplexy; (2) infantile paralysis; (3) arthritis and other rheumatic conditions. Diseases of the bones, joints, local infections and diabetes are causes of impairments also, but to a lesser extent.

In this study, new light is thrown on the seriousness of certain conditions which may otherwise be masked in the total load of current sickness and disability. For example, the annual incidence of infantile paralysis and the deaths due to this cause are relatively low in comparison with other infectious diseases. Unimportant as this disease is numerically in any one year, its permanent effects accumulate, year after year. The National Health Survey is able to estimate the appalling residual effects of poliomyelitis as applied to the whole population. It is found that, as a result of the accumulating impairments from polio, there are at least 175,000 individuals in our country afflicted with permanent impairments from this cause alone.

#

The loss of members--arms and legs as well as fingers--is 14 times as prevalent among males 15-64 years as among those under 15 years of age, while the rate for the female adult group is only 5 times as great.

IMPAIRMENTS AND INCAPACITY CONCENTRATED AMONG POOR — caps + lc

Permanent orthopedic impairments were found almost three times as often among persons on relief as among persons in families with incomes of $3,000 and more ~~over.~~ The non-relief population with incomes of less than $1,000 reported impairments more than twice as frequently as the higher income group. Even the borderline income population ($1,000-$2,000) did not fare much better: impairments were found one and a half times as frequently in this group as in among the well-to-do.

Incapacitated cases are more heavily concentrated among the relief and low-income groups than are the total cases of impairment. Incapacity from these conditions is shown to be almost <u>four times</u> as great among relief recipients and two and a half times as great in low income groups as among the highest income group ($3,000 and more ~~over.~~)

TIME-LOSS FROM HANDICAPS — caps + lc

The National Health Survey has estimated at least one and one-quarter billion days lost annually from normal activity in the United States because of serious illness or injury. Of this staggering total, a minimum of 170,000,000 days is lost yearly from work in industry or business, from home-making or from school as a result of orthopedic conditions. This represents 13 percent of the total time-loss in the United States because of sickness or injury lasting a week or longer.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IMPAIRMENTS — caps + lc

The loss of fingers, hands, arms, feet or legs or any portion of the extremities, constitutes one-third of orthopedic impairments. Paralysis or impair-

tating impairments are 16 times as frequent in the older group as in the younger. The prevalence rate of lost extremities increases but slowly until the late teens when there is a sharp increase through the middle twenties. This rise is due largely to the loss of fingers; loss of fingers occurs predominantly among males. Hence, the Survey points out a possible relationship between this increase among young adults and the occurrence of industrial accidents among young, untrained workers.

The accumulation of impaired members in the population begins early in life and continues through the first 10 years. From 10 years until the middle twenties, the increase is slow; from the twenties on, the increase of impaired members accelerates and the accumulation is steady. The Survey explains this situation by showing the causes of impairment (loss of use, not loss of a member) by age--congenital defects discovered in infancy and the heavy toll of poliomyelitis in childhood accounts for the early accumulation of impaired members; among older people, the increasing amounts of occupational and home accidents and apoplexy operate to produce impairments.

MALES HARDEST HIT — caps + lc

Seventy percent (70%) of all crippled persons are males, 1,400,000 males of the working ages (15-64) being so handicapped. Nine of every hundred males over 65 years of age are burdened with such impairments, as compared with five of every hundred females in the same age group. The rates for males are not only higher for all ages, but for all types of orthopedic impairments, although the excess of impaired members among males is less than the excess of lost members. As in the case of the sex distribution of current accidents, previously reported by the Survey (March 13), the high rates of orthopedic impairments for males are considered due to the greater physical activity of men and boys.

of handicapping conditions throughout the entire life-span. Suppose 1,000 average babies are born on a given day in the United States. By the time the 1,000 are a year old, orthopedic impairments will have been detected in a certain proportion of them--results of birth injury or congenital defect. "By the time the group is ten years old, the proportion of permanent impairments will have been added to--largely the result of infantile paralysis. As the group grows older, its members are increasingly exposed to other environmental factors--accidents at home, from automobiles, and in industry, for example. Later on, diseases of adult life--apoplexy and arthritis--add to the accumulated total of permanent impairment. With each year, another load of handicaps is added to the accretion, until in the last years of life, we have a composite picture of permanent orthopedic impairments existing throughout the lifetime of the group. "Obviously, it would be impossible to take a group of newborn babies and follow them throughout their lives, recording the piling-up of impairments. But, within the population of the United States, we can view the entire life-span of an average individual; in this study, the National Health Survey applies not to a single individual or a small group, but to the entire population of the United States. Hence, it is estimated that today, two of every hundred Americans have, at some time in their lives, experienced a permanent handicap as a result of injury or disease."

caps + lc

ALL AGES SUFFER IMPAIRMENTS

Each age group contributes to the total of permanent orthopedic impairments. According to further estimates of the National Health Survey, over 210,000 children under 15 years of age suffer these afflictions--120,000 of them are boys; 90,000, girls. Almost 1,900,000 adolescents and adults between the ages of 15 and 64 years, and 500,000 older persons are handicapped to some extent.

All orthopedic impairments are 11 times as prevalent among older people (65 years and over) as among those under 15 years of age, but the incapaci-

N.H.S.--Orthopedic Impairments
E.G.P.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE: ~~All Newspapers~~ afternoon newspapers
~~Sunday,~~ April 4, 1938
Monday

Half a million persons in the United States are permanently incapacitated by crippling conditions to the extent that they cannot work or go to school or perform the usual activities of a healthy individual. In addition, more than two million other persons have, at some time in their lives, experienced a loss or permanent impairment of the extremities or some part of the body. ~~These are the most recent estimates~~ Those conclusions on national health ~~released~~ were announced today by the U. S. Public Health Service ~~in~~ on the basis of a report from the National Health Survey conducted in 1935-36. The bulletin is a study of permanent orthopedic impairments in the general population.

"Everyone is familiar" ~~with~~ the Health Service said, "with the serious crippling conditions readily observed in persons who have lost an arm or leg, who are totally paralyzed, or who were born with a clubfoot. The Survey, however, reveals that while 500,000 Americans are permanently disabled by such conditions, a much greater number have at some time in their lives experienced the loss or permanent impairment of a member or some part of the body which caused a certain amount of disability and required some adjustment in their active existence. Such impairments do not strike the public consciousness as being serious. The loss of fingers and toes, the partial paralysis of a hand or of the face, permanent injury to the arm muscles from a cut are impairments falling in this category and which, according to the Survey, afflict some 2,100,000 individuals in the United States.

"The especial interest of this report from the National Health Survey is that it pictures the end results of accidents and certain diseases over the lifetime of the population, as compared with previous reports on the current frequency of accidents and disabling illness. It reveals the accumulation

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, April 4, 1938.
4/2/38.

Press Service
No. 12-86

Half a million persons in the United States are permanently incapacitated by crippling conditions to the extent that they cannot work or go to school or perform the usual activities of a healthy individual. In addition, more than two million other persons have, at some time in their lives, experienced a loss or permanent impairment of the extremities or some part of the body.

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the lifetime of the population, as compared with previous reports on the current frequency of accidents and disabling illness. It reveals the accumulation of handicapping conditions throughout the entire life-span. Suppose 1,000 average babies are born on a given day in the United States. By the time the 1,000 are a year old, orthopedic impairments will have been detected in a certain proportion of them--results of birth injury or congenital defect.

"By the time the group is ten years old, the proportion of permanent impairments will have been added to--largely the result of infantile paralysis. As the group grows older, its members are increasingly exposed to other environmental factors--accidents at home, from automobiles, and in industry, for example. Later on, disease of adult life--apoplexy and arthritis--add to the accumulated total of permanent impairment. With each year, another load of handicaps is added to the accretion, until in the last years of life, we have a composite picture of permanent orthopedic impairments existing throughout the lifetime of the group.

"Obviously, it would be impossible to take a group of newborn babies and follow them throughout their lives, recording the piling-up of impairments. But, within the population of the United States, we can view the entire life-span of an average individual; in this study, the National Health Survey applies not to a single individual or a small group, but to the entire population of the United States. Hence, it is estimated that today, two of every hundred Americans have, at some time in their lives, experienced a permanent handicap as a result of injury or disease."

All Ages Suffer Impairments

Each age group contributes to the total of permanent orthopedic impairments. According to further estimates of the National Health Survey, over 210,000 children under 15 years of age suffer these afflictions--120,000 of

them are boys; 90,000, girls. Almost 1,900,000 adolescents and adults between the ages of 15 and 64 years, and 500,000 older persons are handicapped to some extent.

All orthopedic impairments are 11 times as prevalent among older people (65 years and over) as among those under 15 years of age, but the incapacitating impairments are 16 times as frequent in the older group as in the younger. The prevalence rate of lost extremities increases but slowly until the late teens when there is a sharp increase through the middle twenties. This rise is due largely to the loss of fingers; loss of fingers occurs predominantly among males. Hence, the Survey points out a possible relationship between this increase among young adults and the occurrence of industrial accidents among young, untrained workers.

The accumulation of impaired members in thepopulation begins early in life and continues through the first 10 years. From 10 years until the middle twenties, the increase is slow; from the twenties on, the increase of impaired members accelerates and the accumulation is steady. The Survey explains this situation by showing the causes of impairment (loss of use, not loss of member) by age--congenital defects discovered in infancy and the heavy toll of poliomyelitis in childhood accounts for the early accumulation of impaired members; among older people, the increasing amounts of occupational and home accidents and apoplexy operate to produce impairments.

Males Hardest Hit

Seventy percent of all crippled persons are males, 1,400,000 males of the working ages (15-64) being so handicapped. Nine of every hundred males over 65 years of age are burdened with such impairments, as compared with five of every hundred females in the same age group. The rates for males are not only higher for all ages, but for all types of orthopedic impairments, although the excess of impaired members among males is less than the excess

of lost members. As in the case of the sex distribution of current accidents, previously reported by the Survey (March 13), the high rates of orthopedic impairments for males are considered due to the greater physical activity of men and boys.

The loss of members--arms and legs as well as fingers--is 14 times as prevalent among males 15-64 years as among those under 15 years of age, while the rate for the female adult group is only 5 times as great.

Impairments and Incapacity Concentrated Among Poor

Permanent orthopedic impairments were found almost three times as often among persons on relief as among persons in families with incomes of $3,000 and more. The non-relief population with incomes of less than $1,000 reported impairments more than twice as frequently as the higher income group. Even the borderline income population ($1,000-$2,000) did not fare much better; impairments were found one and a half times as frequently in this group as in among the well-to-do.

Incapacitated cases are more heavily concentrated among the relief and low-income groups than are the total cases of impairment. Incapacity from these conditions is shown to be almost four times as great among relief recipients and two and a half times as great in low income groups as among the highest income group ($3,000 and more).

Time-Loss From Handicaps

The National Health Survey has estimated at least one and one-quarter billion days lost annually from normal activity in the United States because of serious illness or injury. Of this staggering total, a minimum of 170,000,000 days is lost yearly from work in industry or business, from home-making or from school as a result of orthopedic conditions. This represents 13 percent of the total time-loss in the United States because of sickness or injury lasting a week or longer.

Principal Causes of Impairments

The loss of fingers, hands, arms, feet or legs or any portion of the extremities, constitutes one-third of orthopedic impairments. Paralysis or impairment of the same extremities, or the spine, chest, skull or entire body, constitutes the remaining two-thirds. Only four percent of the impairments involving loss of members were permanently incapacitating, whereas 28 percent of the paralytic and impaired conditions resulted in permanent incapacity.

Almost one-third of orthopedic impairments are due to occupational accidents. Home accidents resulted in one-sixth of all recorded impairments. One-sixth were ascribed to the automobile or other accidents in public places. Approximately one-third of impairments are the result of disease, while congenital conditions account for about 5 percent.

Two-thirds of the cases of orthopedic impairment due to disease were caused by the following conditions in their order of importance: (1) paralysis and apoplexy; (2) infantile paralysis; (3) arthritis and other rheumatic conditions. Diseases of the bones, joints, local infections and diabetes are causes of impairments also, but to a lesser extent.

In this study, new light is thrown on the seriousness of certain conditions which may otherwise be masked in the total load of current sickness and disability. For example, the annual incidence of infantile paralysis and the deaths due to this cause are relatively low in comparison with other infectious diseases. Unimportant as this disease is numerically in any one year, its permanent effects accumulate, year after year. The National Health Survey is able to estimate the appalling residual effects of poliomyelitis as applied to the whole population. It is found that, as a result of the accumulating impairments from polio, there are at least 175,000 individuals in our country afflicted with permanent impairments from this cause alone.

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IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - FEBRUARY, 1938

	February 1938	January 1938	February 1937	1st 8 months, F.Y. 1938	1st 8 months, F.Y. 1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,893,270	4,621,995	3,618,938	3,807,353	3,702,586
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	777,736	1,082,383	1,304,394	11,794,656	11,411,102
Available for Consumption	5,671,006	5,704,378	4,923,332	15,602,009	15,113,688
Entered into Consumption (a)	744,670	808,665	1,077,574	10,630,085	11,208,338
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~2,365~~	~~2,443~~	~~12,771~~	~~47,953~~	~~72,563~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	4,923,971	4,893,270	3,832,987	4,923,971	3,832,987
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,570,953	1,552,153	1,068,789	1,301,262	1,637,508
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	153,548	224,057	210,776	2,415,377	1,880,501
Available for Consumption	1,724,501	1,776,210	1,297,565	3,716,639	3,518,009
Entered into Consumption (a)	188,702	204,475	211,405	2,175,439	2,443,815
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~320~~	~~782~~	~~52~~	~~5,721~~	~~6,086~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,535,479	1,570,953	1,068,108	1,535,479	1,068,108
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	333,423	324,430	147,538	200,329	216,919
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	18,851	31,221	39,337	586,551	399,818
Available for Consumption	352,274	355,651	186,875	786,880	616,737
Entered into Consumption (a)	20,013	21,954	18,152	453,861	447,601
~~Exported from Customs Custody~~	~~445~~	~~274~~	~~31~~	~~1,203~~	~~444~~
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	331,816	333,423	168,692	331,816	168,692
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 1,833,440	$ 1,983,109	$ 2,655,223	$ 26,161,936	$ 27,478,239
Still Wines	165,680	183,006	188,618	1,931,082	2,180,751
Sparkling Wines	58,581	63,891	53,712	1,358,514	1,344,288
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	$ 2,057,701	$ 2,230,006	$ 2,897,553	$ 29,451,532	$ 31,003,278
Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities	22,145,580	23,962,837	38,828,488	234,713,030	268,631,292
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	$24,203,281	$26,192,843	$41,726,041	$264,164,562	$299,634,570
Percent Collected on Liquors	8.5%	8.5%	6.9%	11.1%	10.3%

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

For RELEASE,
April 4, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-86a

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today issued the following statement showing imports of distilled liquors and wines, and duties collected thereon, covering the month of February, 1938, with comparative figures for the months of February, 1937, and January, 1938, and the first eight months of the fiscal years 1937 and 1938:

	February 1938	January 1938	February 1937	1st 8 months, F.Y. 1938	1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	4,893,270	4,621,995	3,618,938	3,807,353	3,702,586
Total Imports (Free and dutiable) ...	777,736	1,082,383	1,304,394	11,794,656	11,411,102
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Entered into Consumption (a)	744,670	808,665	1,077,574	10,630,085	11,208,338
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end.....	4,923,971	4,893,270	3,832,987	4,923,971	3,832,987
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,570,953	1,552,153	1,068,789	1,301,262	1,637,508
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ...	153,548	224,057	210,776	2,415,377	1,880,501
Available for Consumption	1,724,501	1,776,210	1,297,565	3,716,639	3,518,009
Entered into Consumption (a)	188,702	204,475	211,405	2,175,439	2,443,815
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,535,479	1,570,953	1,068,108	1,535,479	1,068,108
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
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Total Imports (Free and Dutiable) ..	18,851	31,221	39,337	586,551	399,818
Available for Consumption	352,274	355,651	186,875	786,880	616,737
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Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	331,816	333,423	168,692	331,816	168,692
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	$ 1,833,440	$ 1,983,109	$ 2,655,223	$ 26,161,936	$ 27,478,239
Still Wines	165,680	183,006	188,618	1,931,082	2,180,751
Sparkling Wines..	58,581	63,891	53,712	1,358,514	1,344,288
Total Duties collected on liquor	$ 2,057,701	$ 2,230,006	$ 2,897,553	$ 29,451,532	$ 31,003,278

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, April 5, 1938.
4/4/38

Press Service
12-87

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated April 6 and maturing July 6, 1938, which were offered on April 1, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on April 4.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	$199,200,000				
Total accepted	-	100,325,000				
Range of accepted bids:						
High	-	99.980	Equivalent rate	approximately	0.079	percent
Low	-	99.963	"	"	0.146	"
Average price	-	99.965	"	"	0.139	"

(82 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Monday April 11, 1938

PRESS SERVICE
12 - 88

Marshall R. Diggs, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, today announced the completion of the liquidation of 28 receiverships during the month of March, 1938. This makes a total of 1037 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 1037 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $392 239 494 00, or an average return of 80.1 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 March 1938, amounted to $3 230 468 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16 1933, to March 31, 1938, amounted to $901 040 131.00.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS:

This bank was placed in receivership November 21, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $121 677 00, representing 86.21% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 74.6% of claims proved.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN:

This bank was placed in receivership January 31, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $2 948 813 00, representing 104.3% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 5.2%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, COMPTON, ILLINOIS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 1, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets

allowed, $178 280 00, representing 100.1% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of .5%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MEBANE, NORTH CAROLINA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 16, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $145 041 00, representing 89% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 74.1% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA:

This bank was placed in receivership January 11, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $920 971 00, representing 91.02% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 77% of claims proved.

DOUGLASTON NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership July 21, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $216 143 00, representing 74.85% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 61.2% of claims proved.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA:

This bank was placed in receivership October 31, 1930. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $273 646 00, representing 63.92% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 52.5% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ELMORE, OHIO:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 13, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets

allowed, $368 135 00, representing 93.51% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 92.03% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HUTTIG, ARKANSAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 8, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $108 217 00, representing 83.57% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 73.633% of claims proved.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, AVELLA, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was placed in receivership March 7, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $491 031 00, representing 56.23% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 52.92% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GRANTSVILLE, MARYLAND:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership October 25, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $252 737 00, representing 71.57% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 68.35% of claims proved.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, GARNETT, KANSAS:

This bank was placed in receivership March 25, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $262 115 00, representing 75.54% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 56.85% of claims proved.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI:

This bank was placed in receivership January 26, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $1 845 197 00, representing 95.11% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends

aggregating 85.5% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 15, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $1 153 838 00, representing 95.29% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 93.71% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DUNKIRK, OHIO:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership August 23, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $200 074 00, representing 73.86% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 55% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN BLOOMING GROVE, TEXAS:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership November 10, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $97 131 00, representing 77.36% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 50% of claims proved.

WINDER NATIONAL BANK, WINDER, GEORGIA:

This bank was placed in receivership December 30, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $306 685 00, representing 92.91% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 88.8% of claims proved.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK, WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership March 26, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $1 001 516 00, representing 100.75% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of .86%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FINLEYVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership January 4, 1934. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $654 774 00, representing 104.75% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional interest dividend of 6.3%.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HART, MICHIGAN:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership September 14, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $427 374 00, representing 98.2% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 97.5% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI:

This bank was placed in receivership October 30, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $838 003.00, representing 63.02% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 22.05% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ADAMS, MINNESOTA:

This bank was placed in receivership August 9, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $205 970 00, representing 55.45% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 34.3% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SWAYZEE, INDIANA:

This bank was formerly in conservatorship. It was finally placed in receivership December 26, 1933. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $346 466 00, representing 106.28% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 100% principal plus an additional

interest dividend of 8.26%. Assets and stockholders' unpaid assessments having book values in the respective aggregate amounts of $55 138 00 and $15 601 00 and cash in the sum of $1 674 00 were transferred to an agent elected by the shareholders.

GERMANTOWN NATIONAL BANK, GERMANTOWN, NEW YORK:

This bank was placed in receivership January 22, 1932. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $427 738 00, representing 86.97% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 68.45% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN:

This bank was placed in receivership July 3, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $526 141 00, representing 76.61% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 66.3% of claims proved.

WESTMONT NATIONAL BANK, WESTMONT, NEW JERSEY:

This bank was placed in receivership October 19, 1931. Depositors and other creditors received, including offsets allowed, $246 104 00, representing 60.77% of total liabilities established. Unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 50.666% of claims proved.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SMITHFIELD, OHIO:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of June 5, 1931, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 113.39% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed, aggregated $64 594 00, representing 100% of total liabilities established.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ROBINSON, ILLINOIS:

A receiver was appointed for this bank under date of January 27 1934, for the purpose of collecting a stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold and/or completing unfinished liquidation, depositors and creditors having been previously paid in full by assumption of liabilities by another bank. Dividends paid amounted to 88.018% of claims proved, while total disbursements by the Receiver, including offsets allowed, aggregated $107 675 00, representing 92.13% of total liabilities.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1938

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
City National Bank Georgetown, Texas	11-21-32	$ 121 677 00	86.21	74.6	$ 50 000 00	$ 000
City National Bank Oshkosh, Wisc.	1-31-33	2 948 813 00	104.3	105.2	300 000 00	000
First National Bank Compton, Ill. 2/	11-1-33	178 280 00	100.1	100.5	25 000 00	000
First National Bank Mebane, N. C. 2/	8-16-33	145 041 00	89.	74.1	50 000 00	000
First National Bank in Florence, S. C.	1-11-32	920 971 00	91.02	77.	100 000 00	000
Douglaston Natl Bank New York, N. Y. 2/	7-21-33	216 143 00	74.85	61.2	100 000 00	000
Peoples National Bank Brookneal, Va.	10-31-30	273 646 00	63.92	52.5	50 000 00	000
First National Bank Elmore, Ohio 2/	9-13-33	368 135 00	93.51	92.03	37 500 00	000
First National Bank Huttig, Ark. 2/	11-8-33	108 217 00	83.57	73.633	25 000 00	000
Lincoln National Bank Avella, Pa.	3-7-31	491 031 00	56.23	52.92	100 000 00	000
First National Bank Grantsville, Md. 2/	10-25-33	252 737 00	71.57	68.35	25 000 00	000
Natl Bank of Commerce Garnett, Kans.	3-25-32	262 115 00	75.54	56.85	25 000 00	000
Planters National Bank Clarksdale, Miss.	1-26-31	1 845 197 00	95.11	85.5	500 000 00	000
First National Bank in Ponca City, Okla. 2/	1-15-34	1 153 838 00	95.29	93.71	50 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1938 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
First National Bank Dunkirk, Ohio 2/	8-23-33	$200 074 00	73.86	55.	$ 50 000 00	$ 000
First Natl Bank in Blooming Grove, Tex. 2/	11-10-33	97 131 00	77.36	50.	25 000 00	000
Winder Natl Bank Winder, Ga.	12-30-32	306 685 00	92.91	88.8	100 000 00	000
Wisconsin Natl Bank Watertown, Wisc. 2/	3-26-34	1 001 516 00	100.75	100.86	75 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Finleyville, Pa. 2/	1-4-34	654 774 00	104.75	106.3	25 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Hart, Mich. 2/	9-14-33	427 374 00	98.2	97.5	75 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Corinth, Miss.	10-30-31	838 003 00	63.02	22.05	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Adams, Minn.	8-9-32	205 970 00	55.45	34.3	30 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Swayzee, Ind. 2/	12-26-33	346 466 00	106.28	108.26	50 000 00	72 413 00
Germantown Natl Bank Germantown, N. Y.	1-22-32	427 738 00	86.97	68.45	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Dearborn, Mich.	7-3-31	526 141 00	76.61	66.3	150 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1938 - Cont'd.

Name and Location of Bank.	Date of Failure.	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.	Per Cent Dividend Declared To all Claimants.	Capital Stock at Date of Failure.	Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders' Agent.
Westmont Natl Bank Westmont, N. J.	10-19-31	$ 246 104 00	60.77	50.666	$25 000 00	$ 000
First Natl Bank Smithfield, Ohio 1/	6-5-31	64 594 00	100.	113.39	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Robinson, Ill. 1/	12-27-34	107 675 00	92.13	83.018	75 000 00	000

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.

IMPORTS OF RED CEDAR SHINGLES FROM CANADA

Preliminary Figures for the Period January 1 to April 2, 1938

Customs District	Squares
Buffalo	24,593
Connecticut	250
Dakota	312,723
Duluth and Superior	60,025
Galveston	28,021
Indiana	170
Los Angeles	3,657
Massachusetts	800
Michigan	250
New York	3,744
Ohio	260
Philadelphia	700
Rhode Island	250
St. Lawrence	1,218
San Antonio	975
San Francisco	950
Vermont	19,401
Washington	263,570
Total	721,557

PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of red cedar shingles from Canada, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938, as follows:

(See Tabulation)

These importations represent 78.8 per cent of the quota established in Executive Order No. 7822, of February 25, 1938, which limits importations of red cedar shingles from Canada to 916,246 squares during the first six months of the calendar year 1938.

When necessary for the control of the current quota on imports of this commodity, customs officers in charge at ports of entry will be required to secure telegraphic authorization from the Bureau of Customs for acceptance of entry thereof for consumption. If the current quota is filled, further importations of this commodity may not be admitted to entry for consumption until the beginning of the next quota period on July 1, 1938.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

APR 7 - 1938

TO MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is inclosed a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of red cedar shingles from Canada, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Miss Henry, Room 415, Washington Building.

Frank Sam

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, April 6, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-89

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of red cedar shingles from Canada, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938, as follows:

IMPORTS OF RED CEDAR SHINGLES FROM CANADA

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Health Officers Conferences

N. Baker, Alabama, chairman), and the Committee on Penalty Privilege (Dr. Wilson C. Williams, Tennessee, chairman) will submit their reports at the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the Public Health Service.

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be given Sunday evening at the Willard Hotel. The officials with a quarter of a century of service behind them include: Dr. Cornelius A. Harper, Dr. Thomas R. Crowder, Dr. Henry E. Young, Dr. James A. Hayne, Dr. Frederick E. Trotter, Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, Dr. Charles F. Dalton, Dr. William F. Cogswell, Dr. John A. Ferrell and Dr. Theodore B. Beatty (Utah, retired 1935).

At the morning session on Monday, April 11th, with the president and vice-president of the Conference presiding, Dr. Earl B. McKinley Dean of the School of Medicine, George Washington University, will present a paper on "The Cartography of Disease in the United States." Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Assistant to the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau will read a paper on "The Role of Viscerotomy in the Control of Yellow Fever."

Various committees will present reports on subjects of interest to the health officials. The reporting Committees are on Accidents (Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., New York, Chairman); Conservation of Vision (Dr. Arthur C. Jost, Delaware, Chairman); Disaster Relief (Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Indiana, chairman); Drug Addiction, (Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Oregon, Chairman); Industrial Hygiene (Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, Connecticut, Chairman); Milk (Dr. Ira C. Riggin, Virginia, Chairman); Shellfish (Dr. George H. Coombs, Maine, Chairman); Housing (Dr. George C. Ruhland, District of Columbia, Chairman); Indian Affairs (Dr. William F. Cogswell, Montana, Chairman); and the Uniform Railway Code (Dr. Walter L. Bierring, Iowa, Chairman). The report of the Committee on Child Hygiene (Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi, Chairman) will submit its report at the first session of the Children's Bureau Conference with State and Territorial Health Officers the morning of April 8th. The Committee on Public Health Personnel (Dr. James

Health Officers Conferences
E.G.P.

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Off Brazeau
For Friday am's

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

The annual Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America will bring together in Washington some 300 public health officials of the United States and Canada when the first session opens ~~Saturday, April 9th,~~ tomorrow at the Public Health Service Building, 19th and Constitution Avenue. Following the deliberations of American and Canadian officials, the Thirty-Sixth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers of the United States with the Public Health Service, will open on Monday, April 11th.

Dr. Robert H. Riley, Maryland's State Director of Health and President of the State and Provincial Health Authorities, will open the morning session on Saturday with an address of welcome. The president's address will be followed by a symposium on "Recent Extension and the Future of Medical and Public Health Services." Officials who will be heard in this symposium are: Dr. R. C. Williams of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, and Dr. L. G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association. The papers of the symposium speakers will be discussed by Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Dr. Martha Eliot of the Children's Bureau, Dr. John A. Ferrell, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, Speaker of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

A dinner in honor of members of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America with over twenty-five years of service will

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, April 8, 1938.
4-7-38

Press Service
No. 12-90

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cooked pork which contains a worm-like parasite known as Trichina spiralis. The popularity of barbecue stands in this country has a bearing on our trichinosis problem.

Doctor Maurice C. Hall, formerly of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, now Chief of the Division of Zoology of the National Institute of Health, will open discussion of trichinosis at the State and Territorial Health Officers Conference with a comprehensive plan for the control of trichinosis in this country, involving cooperative measures on the part of the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Animal Industry, State health officials, State livestock sanitary officials, the pork packing industry, physicians, veterinarians and sanitarians. Doctor Hall has data, accumulated over the past fifty years together with studies by the National Institute of Health, which show an incidence of approximately 17 percent in over 2,000 persons examined.

Closing sessions of the Conference will be devoted to committee reports and general discussion.

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lished by the National Cancer Act of Congress last August as a part of the U. S. Public Health Service. Doctor Hektoen will stress the importance of establishing closer relations between State cancer activities and the work of the National Cancer Institute. At present, seven States have taken definite steps toward cancer control on a statewide basis. These cancer control programs function either within the State Department of Health as a division of bureau, or in a separate agency usually known as the State Cancer Commission. Health officials from States having such programs are expected to take part in the discussion on cancer control; they include the State health officers of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Missouri and Rhode Island.

Trichinosis has been the subject of international as well as national concern for some years. Evidence indicates that the United States has the greatest trichinosis problem in the world. This disease is caused by eating insufficiently

Sunday A.M.

State and Territorial
Health Officers Conference
E.G.P.

FOR RELEASE: At discretion of the Treasury

Health officials of the United States will be asked to consider the national program of venereal disease control, future plans for cancer control and for the reduction of pneumonia mortality, the trichinosis problem and the present status of stream pollution legislation in their deliberations at the Thirty-sixth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the Public Health Service when Surgeon General Thomas Parran opens the proceedings Monday, April 11th at 2:00 P. M. in the auditorium of the Public Health Service Building.

Doctor Ludvig Hektoen, Executive Director of the National Advisory Cancer Council, will open discussion on cancer control with a description of the organization and functions of the National Cancer Institute which was estab-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, April 10, 1938.
4-8-38

Press Service
No. 12-91

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Closing sessions of the Conference will be devoted to committee reports and general discussion.

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~~Sadly~~ self is befuddled concerning it.

"We are spending for health work from local, state and federal taxes only 500 million dollars. In other words we are investing in prevention only about one-seventh of the total annual bill for medical care. The total funds now spent for protecting the public health represents only about one-fourth the amount which will be spent this year for national defense.

"Is it any wonder that the people are beginning to talk about socialized or state medicine? The people feel it is their rightful heritage to enjoy a reasonable opportunity to possess health and happiness. I am sure that they will not be fooled by the ~~vague~~ vague and precarious promises of socialized medicine as we understand this term.

"Such experiments as group health (such as has been established here in Washington and elsewhere) are bound to fail them in their quest for a solution of this problem. Such schemes will fail of their own inadequacy because of their ultimate inefficiency and the impossibility of enlisting professional personnel of high quality to carry on such work. Social or state medicine is not the answer. The answer is to be found largely in the extension of public health. With such a program for medical subsidy to the indigent, with reasonable schedules of medical and surgical fees for persons of low and moderate incomes, the physicians, health authorities and the public together will eventually find a sane and practical solution. The first step is the establishment of a national health program.

S-Med.

the crying need for a national public health program in this country. The man in the street can actually see what some of these problems really are. We may hope to aid in bringing home to government the tragedy of the colossal and monstrous waste of human beings which is now going on in a diminishing population of a great nation such as this."

Dr. McKinley, in presenting his map-picture of national sickness and death, said in part: "There is some indication that governments are gradually learning the importance of public health. They are coming to realize that the finest and most valuable asset any nation may have is found in the health of the people. It is also becoming apparent to society that the first duty and obligation of any government is to preserve the public health. It is not only smart and a matter of common sense to protect the public health but it is also economically sound. The public is learning that it costs more to have disease than it does to prevent it. It is now more generally realized that the public health lies outside the political arena--that it is a field of common and mutual interest--as fundamental in this respect as religion or even patriotism itself.

"At present the medical profession, which includes all of us, is under fire in this country. Socialized medicine and state medicine are becoming by-words for discussion even in barber shops and shoe-shine parlors. There is so much confusion about this subject that even the medical profession its-

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public
Health Service
Washington, D. C.

For release: Evening papers, Monday, April 11, 1938

Dr. Earl B. McKinley, Dean of the School of Medicine of George Washington University, today presented before the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, a series of maps showing the geographical distribution of disease in the United States, which, in his opinion, clearly indicates the great need for a national public health program in this country.

The lantern slides which Dr. McKinley showed are photographs of wall-size maps, made in connection with a study of the cartography of disease now under his direction at the George Washington University in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The maps selected were for the United States alone and referred to the year 1935 for which data were obtained for State health agencies.

Dr. McKinley stated that the value of such a study lies in the fact that a visual presentation of the disease problem reveals an entirely different picture than mere columns of figures. "This is an age of visual education", said Dr. McKinley, "--as witness our daily press and our magazines. So the real purpose in portraying disease in this form is public health education. With pictures of such diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, syphilis, typhoid fever and malaria before us, we may emphasize in still another effective manner

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, April 11, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-92

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The lantern slides which Dr. McKinley showed are photographs of wall-size maps, made in connection with a study of the cartography of disease now under his direction at the George Washington University in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The maps selected were for the United States alone and referred to the year 1935 for which data were obtained from State health agencies.

Dr. McKinley stated that the value of such a study lies in the fact that a visual presentation of the disease problem reveals an entirely different picture than mere columns of figures. "This is an age of visual education", said Dr. McKinley, "--as witness our daily press and our magazines. So the real purpose in portraying disease in this form is public health education. With pictures of such diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, syphilis, typhoid fever and malaria before us, we may emphasize in still another effective manner the crying need for a national public health program in this country. The man in the street can actually see what some of these problems really are. We may hope to aid in bringing home to government the tragedy of the colossal and monstrous waste of human beings which is now going on in a diminishing population of a great nation such as this."

Dr. McKinley, in presenting his map-picture of national sickness and death, said in part: "There is some indication that governments are gradually learning the importance of public health. They are coming to realize that the finest and most valuable asset any nation may have is found in the health of the people. It is also becoming apparent to society that the first duty and obligation of any government is to preserve the public health. It is not only smart and a matter of common sense to protect the public health but it is also economically sound. The public is learning that it costs more to have disease than it does to prevent it. It is now more generally realized that the public health lies outside the political arena--that it is a field of common and mutual interest--as fundamental in this respect as religion or even patriotism itself.

"At present the medical profession, which includes all of us, is under fire in this country. Socialized medicine and state medicine are becoming by-words for discussion even in barber shops and shoe-shine parlors. There is so much confusion about this subject that even the medical profession itself is befuddled concerning it.

"We are spending for health work from local, state and federal taxes only 500 million dollars. In other words we are investing in prevention only about one-seventh of the total annual bill for medical care. The total funds now spent for protecting the public health represent only about one-fourth the amount which will be spent this year for national defense.

"Is it any wonder that the people are beginning to talk about socialized or state medicine? The people feel it is their rightful heritage to enjoy a reasonable opportunity to possess health and happiness. I am sure that they will not be fooled by the vague and precarious promises of socialized medicine as we understand this term.

"Such experiments as group health (such as has been established here in Washington and elsewhere) are bound to fail them in their quest for a solution of this problem. Such schemes will fail of their own inadequacy because of their ultimate inefficiency and the impossibility of enlisting professional personnel of high quality to carry on such work. Social or state medicine is not the answer. The answer is to be found largely in the extension of public health. With such a program for medical subsidy to the indigent, with reasonable schedules of medical and surgical fees for persons of low and moderate incomes, the physicians, health authorities and the public together will eventually find a sane and practical solution. The first step is the establishment of a national health program.

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NOTE: Copy of tuberculosis map will be available at Room 287, Treasury Building.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS, Press Service
Tuesday, April 12, 1938.
4/11/38

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated April 13 and to mature July 13, 1938, which were offered on April 8, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on April 11.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	$197,199,000
Total accepted	-	100,188,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	99.972	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.111	percent
Low	-	99.961	"	"	"	0.154	"
Average price	-	99.963	"	"	"	0.146	"

(72 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, April 12, 1938.
4/11/38.

Press Service
No. 12-93

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated April 13 and to mature July 13, 1938, which were offered on April 8, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on April 11.

The details of this issue are as follows:

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High	- 99.972	Equivalent	rate	approximately	0.111	percent
Low	- 99.961	"	"	"	0.154	"
Average price	- 99.963	"	"	"	0.146	"

(72 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

--oOo--

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
As of January 31, 1938:			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	80,177	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	11,633	17,351	-242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$192,948	$87,587	$870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:

(1) In Federal Farm Loan bonds;
(2) No limitations.

Accounts and Deposits
March 17, 1938

LBM:LGH 3/17/38

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm. ...	1,107	-	1
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2) ..	1	-	442
D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2) .	5,047	95	2,161
D. C. Workmen's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals	$3,887,560	$268,983	$45,035

LBM:LGH 3/17/38

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2) ..	1	-	442
D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)..	5,047	95	2,161
D. C. Workman's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals.....	$3,967,560	$268,983	$ 45,035
As of January 31, 1938:			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.....	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	50,173	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks....	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	1,638	7,351	242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$ 192,948	$ 87,587	870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:

(1) In Federal Farm Loan Bonds;

(2) No limitations.

WTH:HBW

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Service
No.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced today that because of the numerous inquiries received relative to the amount of Government securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental agencies and corporations, that such information will be released hereafter at the end of each month showing figures as of the last Wednesday of the preceding month. Such figures as of the last Wednesday in February, 1938 for certain funds and agencies and as of the end of January for certain corporations, are as follows:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,880	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm.....	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2) ..	1	-	442
D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)..	5,047	95	2,161
D. C. Workman's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,155	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals.....	$3,067,560	$268,983	$ 45,035
As of January 31, 1938:			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.....	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	50,173	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks....	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	1,638	7,351	242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$ 192,948	$ 87,587	870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:

(1) In Federal Farm Loan Bonds;

(2) No limitations.

WTH:HBW

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm.....	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,843	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2) ..	1	-	442
D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)..	5,047	95	2,161
D. C. Workman's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals.....	$3,967,560	$268,983	$ 45,035
As of January 31, 1938:			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.....	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	50,173	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks....	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	1,638	7,351	242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$ 192,948	$ 87,587	870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:

(1) In Federal Farm Loan Bonds;

(2) No limitations.

WTH:HBW

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm.	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2) ..	1	-	442
D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)..	5,047	95	2,161
D. C. Workman's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals.....	$3,967,560	$268,983	$ 45,035

As of January 31, 1938:

Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.....	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	50,173	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks....	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	1,638	7,351	242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$ 192,948	$ 87,587	870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:

(1) In Federal Farm Loan Bonds;

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WTH:HBW

WTH

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Service No.

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Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
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Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm.....	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

Memorandum for Mr. Gaston:

You will recall that we have had a number of inquiries from the press and others for information relative to the securities held as investments in trust accounts, etc. Upon receipt of these requests, the Department has usually furnished the information in summary form, that is, by fund or agency separated as to Government securities, Government-guaranteed securities, and other securities.

In view of the increasing interest in this matter, it is suggested that the Treasury publish in the form of a press release a monthly statement showing this information. A statement could be issued at the end of each month showing the securities held as of the end of the preceding month. While the statements would reflect operations by the Treasury and other agencies in the bond market, yet the information would be a month old when made available to the public.

I do not see any objection to making this information currently available in this manner. If you approve, there is attached for release a statement showing this information as of the end of February, 1938, for the principal trust and investment accounts and with January figures for certain corporations.

April 7, 1938

WTH:HBW

Memorandum for Mr. Gaston:

You will recall that we have had a number of inquiries from the press and others for information relative to the securities held as investments in trust accounts, etc. Upon receipt of these requests, the Department has usually furnished the information in summary form, that is, by fund or agency separated as to Government securities, Government-guaranteed securities, and other securities.

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April 7, 1938

WTH:HBW

Work file

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

file with other release

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DWB

April 7, 1938

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
	(000 omitted)		
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund ...	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
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German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
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(2) No limitations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR ~~IMMEDIATE~~ RELEASE To Times. Wednesday, April 13.

Press Service No.

~~The~~ Secretary Morgenthau ~~of the Treasury has~~ announced today that, ~~be-~~ Be-cause of the numerous inquiries received relative to the amount of Government securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental agencies and corporations, ~~that~~ such information will be released hereafter at the end of each month showing figures as of the last Wednesday of the preceding month. Such figures as of the last Wednesday in February, 1938 for certain funds and agencies and as of the end of January for certain corporations, are as follows:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
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Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	$ 20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
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General Post Fund, Veterans' Adm.....	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON PAPERS,
Wednesday, April 13, 1938.
4-12-38

Press Service
No. 12-94

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that, because of the numerous inquiries received relative to the amount of Government securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental agencies and corporations, such information will be released hereafter at the end of each month showing figures as of the last Wednesday of the preceding month. Such figures as of the last Wednesday in February, 1938, for certain funds and agencies and as of the end of January for certain corporations, are as follows:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
As of February 23, 1938:			
Postal Savings System	$ 937,120	$ 166,834	-
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	359,870	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,458	72	20
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	18,905	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	8,465	101,967	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	389,895	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Administration	1,107	-	1
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,318	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	3,615	-	-
Total forward	$ 1,766,603	$ 268,878	$ 311

Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities
		(000 omitted)	
Total forwarded	$1,766,603	$268,878	$ 311
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	30,000	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	730,842	-	42,067
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2)	1	-	442
D.C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)	5,047	95	2,161
D.C. Workmen's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	101	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,410	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	70,000	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	595,100	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	734,165	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	705	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	235	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	279	-	-
Totals	$3,967,560	$268,983	$45,035
As of January 31, 1938:			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	-	-	761,130
Federal Land Banks	50,173	6	1,190
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	63,705	10,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	51,738	31,595	6,525
Production Credit Corporations	4,786	13,876	26,682
Production Credit Associations	1,378	11,082	74,518
Joint Stock Land Banks	1,638	7,351	242
Federal Home Loan Banks	18,430	13,677	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Totals	$ 192,948	$ 87,587	$ 870,287

Note: All trust funds may be invested in Government and Government-guaranteed securities, and certain funds may also be invested in additional securities as indicated:
(1) In Federal Farm Loan Bonds;
(2) No limitations.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938

Washington

PRESS SERVICE
No. 12 - 95

In addition to the information with respect to all active banks in the United States and possessions for June 30, 1937, which is published in the Comptroller's annual report for 1937, 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, 1937, which are shown below:

Statement of assets and liabilities of all banks December 31, 1937
(Amounts in thousands of dollars.)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national.	Banks other than national		
				State (commercial)*	Mutual savings	Private
Number of banks	15 463	5 266	10 197	9 557	563	77
ASSETS						
Loans on real estate	$ 8 677 454	$ 1 561 862	$ 7 115 592	$ 2 203 308	$ 4 909 512	$ 2 772
Other loans, including rediscounts	13 675 192	7 247 586	6 427 606	6 248 203	85 742	93 661
Overdrafts	11 494	4 099	7 395	6 766	-----	629
U. S. Government securities:						
Direct obligations	14 286 114	6 763 895	7 522 219	5 013 241	2 234 887	274 091
Obligations fully guaranteed	2 373 954	1 308 987	1 064 967	813 920	247 317	3 730
State, county, and municipal obligations	3 446 064	1 390 656	2 055 408	1 228 503	795 566	31 339
Other bonds and securities	6 382 920	2 299 466	4 083 454	2 119 107	1 914 084	50 263
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1 330 373	632 244	698 129	559 408	132 493	6 228
Real estate owned other than banking house	1 235 395	155 625	1 079 770	387 561	690 685	1 524
Cash in vault	907 871	422 490	485 381	427 662	56 437	1 282
Balances with other banks, including reserve with reserve agents	15 065 962	8 128 003	6 937 959	6 328 461	488 326	121 172
Other assets	726 191	209 282	516 909	385 598	94 995	36 316
Total assets	68 118 984	30 124 195	37 994 789	25 721 738	11 650 044	623 007
LIABILITIES						
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:						
Demand	23 200 138	12 169 107	11 031 031	10 656 811	646	373 574
Time	24 701 069	7 501 101	17 199 968	6 908 560	10 255 472	35 936

Assets and liabilities of all banks, December 31, 1937 - Continued. (In thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national		
				State (commercial)*	Mutual savings	Private
LIABILITIES - Continued						
State, county and muncipal deposits	$ 3 347 834	$ 2 019 528	$ 1 328 306	$ 1 325 542	$ 805	$ 1 959
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	959 039	588 166	370 873	370 873	---	---
Deposits of other banks	6 091 129	3 832 898	2 258 231	2 181 219	193	76 819
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letter of credit, etc.	810 694	429 894	380 800	380 387	47	366
Total deposits	59 109 903	26 540 694	32 569 209	21 823 392	10 257 163	488 654
Bills payable	47 452	8 508	38 944	33 095	2 539	3 310
Rediscounts	2 266	1 328	938	938	---	---
Agreements to repurchase securities sold	1 091	996	95	95	---	---
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	229 171	88 163	141 008	108 411	---	32 597
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	73 484	45 260	28 224	20 093	8 118	13
Dividends declared but not payable and amounts set aside for undeclared dividends and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures	42 545	27 403	15 142	14 846	296	---
Other liabilities	440 128	167 645	272 483	252 454	17 094	2 935
Capital notes and debentures	173 746	---	173 746	155 866	17 880	---
Preferred stock	451 749	284 831	166 918	166 918	---	---
Common stock	2 597 615	1 293 000	1 304 615	1 260 426	---	44 189
Surplus	3 602 566	1 100 308	2 502 258	1 414 156	1 058 045	30 057
Undivided profits, net	780 291	399 969	380 322	219 421	160 549	352
Reserves for contingencies	545 026	154 235	390 791	241 589	128 302	20 900
Retirement fund for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	21 951	11 855	10 096	10 038	58	---
Total capital account	8 172 944	3 244 198	4 928 746	3 468 414	1 364 834	95 498
Total liabilities, including capital account	68 118 984	30 124 195	37 994 789	25 721 738	11 650 044	623 007

(*) Includes loan and trust companies and stock savings banks.

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL ACTIVE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937, JUNE 30, 1937, DECEMBER 31, 1936, AND JUNE 30, 1933.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Dec. 31, 1937	June 30, 1937	Dec. 31, 1936	June 30, 1933
Number of banks	15 463	15 580	15 704	1/ 14 624
ASSETS				
Loans on real estate	$ 8 677 454	$ 8 601 412	$ 8 500 175	$ 9 627 534
Other loans, including rediscounts	13 675 192	14 084 314	13 104 844	12 749 837
Overdrafts	11 494	12 450	13 108	10 447
U. S. Government securities:				
Direct obligations	14 286 114	14 569 033)	17 497 059	7 795 999
Obligations fully guaranteed	2 373 954	2 399 453)		
State, county, and municipal obligations	3 446 064	3 572 402)	10 700 905	2 881 139
Other bonds and securities	6 382 920	6 733 251)		7 253 525
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1 330 373	1 349 208	1 346 665	1 382 831
Real estate owned other than banking house	1 235 395	1 261 049	1 288 396	637 646
Cash in vault	907 871	958 317	1 025 586	672 556
Balances with other banks, including reserve with reserve agents	15 065 962	14 670 297	15 871 668	7 092 229
Other assets	726 191	729 883	772 883	1 198 165
Total assets	68 118 984	68 941 069	70 121 289	51 301 908
LIABILITIES				
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:				
Demand	23 200 138	23 698 641	24 770 038	14 001 839
Time	24 701 069	24 571 685	23 887 355	20 245 615
State, county, and municipal deposits	3 347 834	3 579 261	3 358 907	1 603 576
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	959 039	806 835	1 124 463	1 637 913
Deposits of other banks	6 091 129	6 351 303	7 079 554	3 364 885
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc.	810 694	814 645	934 697	679 642
Total deposits	59 109 903	59 822 370	61 155 014	41 533 470
Bills payable	47 452	52 411	55 456)	503 883
Rediscounts	2 266	2 567	566)	

Comparison of assets and liabilities of all active banks - Continued.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1937	June 30, 1937	Dec. 31 1936	June 30, 1933
LIABILITIES - Continued				
Agreements to repurchase securities sold	$ 1 091	$ 869	$ 1 215	$ 26 799
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	229 171	276 780	270 399	445 187
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	73 484	70 959	72 157	76 300
Dividends declared but not payable and amounts set aside for undeclared dividends and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures	42 545	45 255	33 644	---
National bank circulation	---	---	---	730 435
Other liabilities	440 128	433 427	390 514	600 546
Capital notes and debentures	173 746	184 964	204 845	---
Preferred stock	451 749	472 195	524 349)	2 899 541
Common stock	2 597 615	2 593 491	2 563 820)	
Surplus	3 602 566	3 700 484	3 733 961	3 371 321
Undivided profits, net	780 291	787 737	651 406	646 246
Reserves for contingencies	545 026	475 268	448 972	468 180
Retirement fund for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	21 951	22 292	14 971	---
Total capital account	8 172 944	8 236 431	8 142 324	7 385 288
Total liabilities, including capital account	68 118 984	68 941 069	70 121 289	51 301 908

1/ Licensed banks; i. e., those operating on an unrestricted basis.

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

Preliminary Figures, as of April 2, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to April 2, 1938			May 1,1937 to Apr. 2, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	89,919,252	20,400,473	466,210,984	4,612,684
Per Cent of Quota	20.1%	18.2%	26.0%	76.9%
Chicago	-	-	-	206,365
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	13,413	188,898
Los Angeles	2,239,363	8,222,408	209,155	484,801
Maryland	661,000	-	13,445,197	-
Massachusetts	19,386,052	-	41,443,106	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	14,610,500	-	82,524,979	5,111
New York	45,051,949	-	133,363,273	1,112,035
Oregon	-	3,785,360	-	193,419
Philadelphia	3,563,060	-	177,198,779	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	591,396
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	54,389
San Francisco	3,734,980	-	18,013,082	1,290,747
Virginia	-	-	-	30,331
Washington	672,348	8,392,705	-	201,676
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

(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 April 2, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to April 2, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Sta

APR 13 1938

TO MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

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 April 2, 1938.

When this tabulation has been mimeographed, please have 90 copies forwarded to Miss Henry, Room 415, Washington Building.

Frank Dow

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, April 13, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-96

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 April 2, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1, 1937, to April 2, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to April 2, 1938			May 1, 1937 to Apr. 2, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	89,919,252	20,400,473	466,210,984	4,612,684
Per Cent of Quota	20.1%	18.2%	26.0%	76.9%
Chicago	-	-	-	206,365
Colorado	-	-	-	44,466
Florida	-	-	-	5,329
Galveston	-	-	-	8,112
Georgia	-	-	-	6,157
Hawaii	-	-	13,413	188,898
Los Angeles	2,239,363	8,222,408	209,155	484,801
Maryland	661,000	-	13,445,197	-
Massachusetts	19,386,052	-	41,443,106	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	145,256
New Orleans	14,610,500	-	82,524,979	5,111
New York	45,051,949	-	133,363,273	1,112,035
Oregon	-	3,785,360	-	193,419
Philadelphia	3,563,060	-	177,198,779	23,565
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	591,396
Rhode Island	-	-	-	14,769
St. Louis	-	-	-	54,389
San Francisco	3,734,980	-	18,013,082	1,290,747
Virginia	-	-	-	30,331
Washington	672,348	8,392,705	-	201,676
Wisconsin	-	-	-	5,862

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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 April 2, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to April 2, 1938				Dec.1,1937 to April 2, 1938
	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	12,332	26,437	1,261	4,347	25,651,434
Per Cent of Quota	23.7%	17.0%	6.3%	0.3%	57.0%
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	2,838	3,238	3	-	160,500
Chicago	-	94	-	-	-
Dakota	-	1,216	6	21	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine & N. H.	9	10	78	37	1,260,030
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1,953,241
Michigan	22	948	1	-	947,520
Minnesota	717	6,984	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	715	2	-	-
New York	6,829	59	-	-	17,599,969
Oregon	-	159	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	420,150
St. Lawrence	1,179	28	157	1	
Vermont	112	40	908	4,208	40,100
Virginia	-	-	-	-	761,944
Washington	410	1,531	106	-	10,500
Total from Canada	12,116	15,055	1,261	4,267	25,651,434
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	158	3,798	-	-	-
El Paso	56	6,182	-	-	-
San Antonio	2	1,226	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	216	11,382	-	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES					
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	80	-

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

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of April 2, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

APR 14 1938

MR. GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is inclosed a tabulation for immediate release showing preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of April 2, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

Frank Dow

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, April 14, 1938.
4/13/38.

Press Service
No. 12-97

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of April 2, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to April 2, 1938				Dec.1,1937 to Apr.2,1938
	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	12,332	26,437	1,261	4,347	25,651,434
Per Cent of Quota	23.7%	17.0%	6.3%	0.3%	57.0%
FROM CANADA					
Buffalo	2,838	3,238	3	-	160,500
Chicago	-	94	-	-	-
Dakota	-	1,216	6	21	-
Duluth & Superior	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	2,497,480
Maine & N.H.	9	10	78	37	1,260,030
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1,953,241
Michigan	22	948	1	-	947,520
Minnesota	717	6,984	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	-	715	2	-	-
New York	6,829	59	-	-	17,599,969
Oregon	-	159	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	420,150
St. Lawrence	1,179	28	157	1	-
Vermont	112	40	908	4,208	40,100
Virginia	-	-	-	-	761,944
Washington	410	1,531	106	-	10,500
Total from Canada	12,116	15,055	1,261	4,267	25,651,434
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	158	3,798	-	-	-
El Paso	56	6,182	-	-	-
San Antonio	2	1,226	-	-	-
San Diego	-	176	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	216	11,382	-	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES					
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	80	-

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

During the Period January 1 to April 2, 1938
(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	31,433,207	6,866,435	6,941,181	45,240,823
Per Cent of Quota				18.1%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	303,650	-	-	303,650
Buffalo	575,914	320,658	-	896,572
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	6,341,301	502,438	-	6,843,739
Duluth & Superior	3,367,745	1,746,574	-	5,114,319
Los Angeles	8,434,853	346,949	58,525	8,840,327
Maine & N. H.	14,551	-	-	14,551
Massachusetts	3,068,028	3,191,630	-	6,259,658
Michigan	16,866	60,185	-	77,051
New York	-	-	6,882,656	6,882,656
Philadelphia	2,990,654	615,398	-	3,606,052
St. Lawrence	150	-	-	150
Vermont	141,615	-	-	141,615
Washington	2,857,144	44,544	-	2,901,688

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

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS Sta

APR 15 1938

MR GASTON
(Attention of Mr. Schwarz, Room 289, Treasury Building)

FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is inclosed for immediate release a tabulation showing imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 125 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 415, Washington Building.

Fred Daw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, April 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-98

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period January 1 to April 2, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota, as follows:

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	31,433,207	6,866,435	6,941,181	45,240,823
Per Cent of Quota				18.1%
FROM CANADA				
Alaska	303,650	-	-	303,650
Buffalo	575,914	320,658	-	896,572
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	6,341,301	502,438	-	6,843,739
Duluth & Superior	3,367,745	1,746,574	-	5,114,319
Los Angeles	8,434,853	346,949	58,525	8,840,327
Maine & N. H.	14,551	-	-	14,551
Massachusetts	3,068,028	3,191,630	-	6,259,658
Michigan	16,866	60,185	-	77,051
New York	-	-	6,882,656	6,882,656
Philadelphia	2,990,654	615,398	-	3,606,052
St. Lawrence	150	-	-	150
Vermont	141,615	-	-	141,615
Washington	2,857,144	44,544	-	2,901,688

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

April 7, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of March, 1938, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total purchases	$ 23,432,000
Total sales	83,500
Net purchases	$ 23,348,500

M Collins

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, March 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-74

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in ~~February,~~ March 1938, resulted in net ~~sales~~ purchases of ~~$3,001,000~~ $23,348,500, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

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S-M.A.H.
R-GWD
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, April 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 12-99

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in March, 1938, resulted in net purchases of $23,348,500, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

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