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U.S. Treasury Dept.

Press Releases
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 18, 1938.
10/17/38

Press Service

15-0

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 October 19, 1938, and to mature January 18, 1939, which were offered on October 14, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on October 17.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$320,338,000
Total accepted - 100,028,000

Range of accepted bids:

High - 100.
Low - 99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.024 percent
Average price - 99.995 " " " 0.018 "

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

*R - sell
good*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Tuesday, October 18, 1938.
10-17-38

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PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total importations of 35,448,574 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to October 15, 1938.

This total represents 78.8 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, October 18, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-1

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total importations of 35,448,574 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to October 15, 1938.

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In the New England camps, pneumonia was almost one and three-quarter times as great among the uninoculated as among the inoculated. In the West Coast camps the contrast was still greater, the frequency among the uninoculated being nine times that among the inoculated. These findings essentially confirmed impressions gained from similar preliminary tests conducted in the New England camps.

"The results are promising", according to Dr. Felton, "but there is need for careful investigation regarding the extent and duration of immunity conferred by the new antigen before its general use as a prophylactic agent can be positively recommended".

* * *

specific microbes. But--many individuals who have no demonstrable antibodies against a particular germ nevertheless resist its invasion!

To investigate further the nature of this natural resistance and attempt to increase it, Dr. Felton, and others, present the seventh and eighth of ~~the~~ ^a series of studies on immunization substances in pneumococci ^m (Public Health Reports ^{for} October 21, 1938). The first of these gives the results of the new vaccine and its effect in the production of immunity to pneumonia; the second, of a field test to determine its preventive value.

"A single injection containing two milligrams of this antigen", ^{said} ~~according to~~ Dr. Felton, "stimulates as much antibody as multiple injections of the usual pneumococcus vaccine. This was true in the majority of the individuals tested. There was, however, a high degree of individual variation which, in turn, suggested a great variation in susceptibility to pneumonia."

The material used is soluble, stable, can be readily standardized and sterilized. In addition, it is stable as a dry powder, so that it is possible to have a supply on hand in case of emergencies, providing it is definitely proved to be an effective preventive for the pneumococcus infection. It is easier to handle, and may prove to give a resistance similar to natural immunity.

Recent tests were conducted in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps of New England and the West Coast during the winter of 1936-1937. Altogether over 70,000 young men were under observation, of whom about 30,000 volunteers were inoculated with the pneumonia antigen. The remainder provided, for comparison, a control group representing the general uninoculated population.

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

15-2

FOR RELEASE,
Friday, ~~October 21,~~ ¹⁹³⁸ 1938.

Prophylaxis against pneumonia ~~may be at hand~~ ^{appeared as a possibility today on the strength of} as indicated by recent tests of a new vaccine.

The agent ~~is the result of~~ ^{has been developed after} many years of intensive laboratory research by Dr. Lloyd D. Felton, Senior Surgeon, (U.S.) Public Health Service, and others, working under grants from the Influenza Commission of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Pneumonia funds of Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities.

The vaccine used is sugar-like in nature. It is a chemical portion of the pneumonia germ and contains all the immunizing qualities of this microbe. It immunizes men and mice. The fact that the entire germ is not necessary to produce active immunity, and also that the immunizing fraction is practically free from the reactions common to almost all vaccines, led to a study of its effect on human beings.

The most baffling factor among the unknowns in man's fight against disease is the nature of his resistance to infection.

Why, for example, does one man come down with pneumonia while his 449 neighbors, who breathe the same air day in and day out and grasp the same door knobs, resist the disease? Almost everyone has the germs in his throat; but somehow only one, annually, out of each 450 persons in the United States, apparently lacks the lethal weapons in his blood stream necessary to stave off their invasion, and contracts pneumonia.

Early studies of immunity disclosed that germs provoke the production within our system of anti-bodies--specific weapons against

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, October 21, 1938.
10-20-38

Press Service
No. 15-2

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Early studies of immunity disclosed that germs provoke the production within our system of anti-bodies -- specific weapons against specific microbes. But -- many individuals who have no demonstrable anti-bodies against a particular

germ nevertheless resist its invasion!

To investigate further the nature of this natural resistance and attempt to increase it, Dr. Felton and others present the seventh and eighth of a series of studies on immunization substances in pneumococci in "Public Health Reports" for October 21, 1938. The first of these gives the results of the new vaccine and its effect in the production of immunity to pneumonia; the second, of a field test to determine its preventive value.

"A single injection containing two milligrams of this antigen," said Dr. Felton, "stimulates as much antibody as multiple injections of the usual pneumococcus vaccine. This was true in the majority of the individuals tested. There was, however, a high degree of individual variation which, in turn, suggested a great variation in susceptibility to pneumonia."

The material used is soluble, stable, can be readily standardized and sterilized. In addition, it is stable as a dry powder, so that it is possible to have a supply on hand in case of emergencies, providing it is definitely proved to be an effective preventive for the pneumococcus infection. It is easier to handle, and may prove to give a resistance similar to natural immunity.

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In the New England camps, pneumonia was almost one and three-quarter times as great among the uninoculated as among the inoculated. In the West Coast camps the contrast was still greater, the frequency among the uninoculated being nine times that among the inoculated. These findings essentially confirmed impressions gained from similar preliminary tests conducted in the New England camps.

"The results are promising," according to Dr. Felton, "but there is need for careful investigation regarding the extent and duration of immunity conferred by the new antigen before its general use as a prophylactic agent can be positively recommended."

Immediate *JK*

October 20, 1938.

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that ~~Mr.~~ Maurice Collins, who has been Assistant Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits since December, 1934, has accepted a position in the Bureau of the Budget as Assistant to the Director of the Budget. Mr. Collins originally entered the Government Service as an employee of the Treasury about 25 years ago and after many years in the service of the Treasury, was employed in the Veterans' Administration when the ~~and~~ War Risk Insurance Bureau was separated from the Treasury and made an independent agency. Mr. Collins left the position ^{of} Director of Finance of the Veterans' Administration in December, 1934, to become Assistant Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

~~Mr.~~ William T. Heffelfinger has been promoted from the position of Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits to Assistant Commissioner, effective October 17, 1938. Mr. Heffelfinger entered the Treasury on August 1, 1917, as a Messenger in the Office of the Register of the Treasury. In February, 1931, he was appointed Chief Insurance Examiner in charge of the Section of Surety Bonds and since November 1, 1931, has been Assistant to the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, October 20, 1938.

Press Release
No. 15-3

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that Maurice Collins, who has been Assistant Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits since December, 1934, has accepted a position in the Bureau of the Budget as Assistant to the Director of the Budget. Mr. Collins originally entered the Government Service as an employee of the Treasury about twenty-five years ago and after many years in the service of the Treasury, was employed in the Veterans' Administration when the War Risk Insurance Bureau was separated from the Treasury and made an independent agency. Mr. Collins left the position of Director of Finance of the Veterans' Administration in December, 1934, to become Assistant Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

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the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

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

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by notes of Series K tendered for purchase, to a par amount equal to the par amount of notes of Series P subscribed for. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

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

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes subscribed for hereunder must be made on or before November 1, 1938, or on later allotment. Notes of Series K tendered for purchase must have coupons dated December 15, 1938, attached, and payment will be made at par and accrued interest to November 1, 1938. The principal proceeds of the Series K notes will be applied in payment of the Series P notes, and accrued interest from June 15, 1938, to November 1, 1938, on Series K notes (\$5.696721 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of

November 1, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes will be issued under authority of an act of Congress (known as "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act") approved January 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented, which provides that the notes shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States and such guaranty shall be expressed on the face thereof; and that they shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. These notes shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

3. The authorizing act further provides that in the event the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal or interest on notes issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes.

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

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

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

7/8 PERCENT NOTES OF SERIES P, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Dated and bearing interest from November 1, 1938

FULLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BOTH AS TO INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH GUARANTY IS EXPRESSED ON THE FACE OF EACH NOTE

Exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority

1938
Department Circular No. 597

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, October 24, 1938.

Public Debt Service

I. OFFERING OF NOTES AND INVITATION FOR TENDERS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, designated 7/8 percent notes of Series P.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, offers to purchase on November 1, 1938, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding notes of the Corporation designated Series K, maturing December 15, 1938, to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe to the issue of Series P notes hereunder. Tenders of Series K notes for that purpose are invited.

3. The amount of the offering of Series P notes under this circular will be limited to the amount of Series K notes tendered for purchase in accordance herewith.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated November 1, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington; they will not be received at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. 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. Subscriptions should be accompanied by a like face amount of notes of Series K tendered for purchase, the principal proceeds of which will be applied to payment for Series P notes. Notes of Series K so tendered must have the coupon maturing December 15, 1938 attached and accrued interest from June 15 to November 1, 1938, about \$5.70 for \$1,000, will be paid to the subscriber following acceptance of the notes.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circular all subscriptions will be allotted in full.

About \$298,972,000 Series K notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will mature December 15, 1938. The present offering affords the holders of these notes an opportunity to acquire other notes of the Corporation. Any notes of Series K not now tendered will be paid in cash when they mature.

The text of the official circular follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, October 24, 1938.
10-22-38

Press Service 4
No. 13

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, today announced the plan for refinancing the outstanding notes of Series K of the Corporation maturing December 15, 1938 through offering for subscription, at par, through the Federal Reserve banks, notes of the Corporation, designated 7/8 percent notes of Series P, and at the same time offering to purchase on November 1, 1938, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding notes of Series K, maturing December 15, 1938 to the extent the holders of such maturing notes subscribe for the new notes. The amount of the present offering of notes of Series P will be limited to the amount of Series K notes tendered for purchase.

The notes of Series P now offered will be dated November 1, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature on November 1, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. They will be issued only in bearer form with coupons attached, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

The notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States. They will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, October 24, 1938.
10/22/38.

Press Service
No. 15-4

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, today announced the plan for refinancing the outstanding notes of Series K of the Corporation maturing December 15, 1938, through offering for subscription, at par, through the Federal Reserve banks, notes of the Corporation, designated 7/8 percent notes of Series P, and at the same time offering to purchase on November 1, 1938, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding notes of Series K, maturing December 15, 1938, to the extent the holders of such maturing notes subscribe for the new notes. The amount of the present offering of notes of Series P will be limited to the amount of Series K notes tendered for purchase.

The notes of Series P now offered will be dated November 1, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature on November 1, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. They will be issued only in bearer form with coupons attached, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

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Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington; they will not be received at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. 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. Subscriptions should be accompanied by a like face amount of notes of Series K tendered for purchase, the principal proceeds of which will be applied to payment for Series P notes. Notes of Series K so tendered must have the coupon maturing December 15, 1938, attached and accrued interest from June 15 to November 1, 1938, about \$5.70 for \$1,000, will be paid to the subscriber following acceptance of the notes.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circular all subscriptions will be allotted in full.

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The text of the official circular follows:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

7/8 PERCENT NOTES OF SERIES P, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Dated and bearing interest from November 1, 1938

FULLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BOTH AS TO INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH GUARANTY IS EXPRESSED ON THE FACE OF EACH NOTE

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1938
Department Circular No. 597
Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, October 24, 1938.

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mature November 1, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

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3. The authorizing act further provides that in the event the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of or interest on notes issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes.

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and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by notes of Series K tendered for purchase, to a par amount equal to the par amount of notes of Series P subscribed for. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

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

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

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO:

Miss Michene

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Mr. Gaston would
like to have the
attached proposed
press release
approved by
~~Mr. Haas~~, Mr. White
and Mr. Lochhead.

(cs)

Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Research

Date 10/21 1938

To: Mr. Lockhead

MR. WHITE
Branch 2058 - Room 200

TO:

Mr. Bartelt
Mr. Bell
Mr. Bernstein
Miss Chatfield
Miss Chauncey
Mr. Chevraux
Mr. Collins
Mrs. Farrell
Mrs. Forbush
Mr. Gaston ✓
Mr. Gibbons
Mr. Haas
Mrs. Klotz
Mr. Martin
Mr. McHugh
Mr. McReynolds
Mr. Morgenthau
Mr. O'Daniel
Mr. Oliphant
Miss O'Reilly
Mr. Pehle
Mrs. Sullivan
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Upham
Mr. White

From: MR. LOCHHEAD

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO:

F. Schwarz

Any time you
like - Monday
I should
be O. R.

CS



OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1938.

Memorandum for Mr. Gaston:

Treasury Gold Receipts ^{1/}(Net)

(In millions of dollars)

	July-Sept. 1938
Newly mined domestic - - - - -	47.22
Imports - - - - -	743.96
Miscellaneous (Secondary and other) - - - -	<u>5.25</u>
Total - - - - -	796.43

Silver Receipts by United States Mints and Assay Offices

(Thousands of fine ounces)

	Quarter July-Sept. 1938	Aggregate to Sept. 30 1938
Newly Mined domestic silver (Executive Proclamation December 21, 1933) - - - - -	15,762.2	235,713.4
Nationalized silver (Executive Proclamation August 9, 1934) - - - - -	--	113,032.9
Purchase Act silver (Act June 19, 1934) - - - - -	58,579.4	1,411,633.0

^{1/} Figures on basis of \$35 per fine ounce.

Ellie Taylor Ross

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,

~~Thursday, October 20, 1938.~~

Monday, October 24, 1938

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS

Press Service
No.

TREASURY GOLD RECEIPTS

(In millions of dollars, net)

	<u>July-September 1938</u>
Newly mined domestic - - - - -	\$ 47.22
Imports- - - - -	743.96
Miscellaneous (Secondary and other)-	<u>5.25</u>
TOTAL - - - - -	\$796.43

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TREASURY SILVER RECEIPTS
by United States Mints and Assay Offices

(Thousands of fine ounces)

	<u>Quarter July-Sept. 1938</u>	<u>Aggregate to Sept. 30 1938</u>
Newly Mined domestic silver (Executive Proclamation December 21, 1933)- - - -	15,762.2	235,713.4
Nationalized silver (Exec- utive Proclamation Aug- ust 9, 1934) - - - - -	--	113,032.9
Purchase Act silver (Act June 19, 1934) - - - - -	58,579.4	1,411,633.0

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, October 24, 1938.
10/22/38.

Press Service
No. 15-5

TREASURY GOLD RECEIPTS

(In millions of dollars, Net)

	<u>July-September 1938</u>
Newly mined domestic - - - - -	\$ 47.22
Imports - - - - -	743.96
Miscellaneous (Secondary and other) - - - -	<u>5.25</u>
Total - - - - -	\$796.43

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TREASURY SILVER RECEIPTS

by United States Mints and Assay Offices

(Thousands of fine ounces)

	<u>Quarter July-Sept. 1938</u>	<u>Aggregate to Sept. 30 1938</u>
Newly Mined domestic silver (Executive Proclamation December 21, 1933) - - - -	15,762.2	235,713.4
Nationalized silver (Execu- tive Proclamation August 9, 1934) - - - - -	----	113,032.9
Purchase Act silver (Act June 19, 1934) - - - - -	58,579.4	1,411,633.0

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Coast Guard

15-6

For Tuesday pm's

As its tribute to the United States Navy on Navy Day, the Coast Guard has ordered all units to "dress ship" Thursday in whatever port they may be, it was announced today at Headquarters of the Service.

In the national capital, the Coast Guard will contribute a demonstration of some of its activities to the program arranged for the Washington Navy Yard.

The 327-foot cutter BIBB from Norfolk, the 75-foot patrol boats CG-140 and CG-143 of the Norfolk ~~station~~ ^{division} and ~~the~~ a crew from the ~~Lewes station~~ Coast Guard Station at Lewes, Delaware, will be at the Navy Yard. The BIBB will be open for inspection by the public during the day and its personnel will engage in a number of drills. ~~During the~~ The crews of the patrol boats will be matched against a shore force of Marines in a sham battle and the station crew, under command of Chief Boatswain Harry M. Derricks on, will hold beach apparatus and capsize drills in the Anacostia river.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Coast Guard
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 25, 1938.
10/24/38.

Press Service
No. 15-6

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15-7

For immediate release

In a brief ceremony in the office of Secretary Morgenthau, Preston Delano was inducted ^{into office} today as Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Delano was appointed to the office of Comptroller by the President on September 23 but requested time to dispose of pressing matters as Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System before taking the oath of office and entering upon his new duties today.

Officers of the ~~Comptroller's~~ Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, of the Treasury Department and of other Federal agencies with responsibilities in banking activities attended the induction.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 25, 1938.
10/24/38

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 7/8 percent notes of Series P of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will close at the close of business Tuesday, October 25, at which time the offer to purchase Series K notes of the Corporation will terminate.

Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve bank or branch, or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Tuesday, October 25, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

Announcement of the amount of subscriptions and their division among the several Federal Reserve districts will be made later.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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10/24/38.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 25, 1938.
10/24/38

Press Service

No 15-9

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 October 26, 1938, and to mature January 25, 1939, which were offered on October 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on October 24.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$297,144,000
Total accepted - 100,467,000

Range of accepted bids:

High - 100.
Low - 99.992 Equivalent rate approximately 0.032 percent
Average price - 99.994 " " " 0.026 "

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



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Service, and James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

Also attending from Washington will be Stephen Olop, Senior Construction Engineer of the Public Health Service, and Doctor J. K. Fuller of the Prisons Bureau Medical Service.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 24, 1938

~~Second of the Federal Narcotic Farms,~~ ⁹ The United States
Public Health Service Hospital for drug addicts, at Fort Worth,
Texas, ~~Second such institution in the country~~ ^(- Second such institution in the country -)
will be formally dedicated on October 28, ^{it was announced today by}
~~Surgeon General Thomas Parran~~ ^{Surgeon General Thomas Parran} +
Passed Assistant Surgeon William F. Ossenfort was assigned
to duty as Medical Officer in charge of the hospital in April of
this year. Since that time, with the aid of a skeleton staff, he
has been actively engaged in equipping and preparing the hospital for
patients.

Built at a ~~cost~~ ^{approximately} cost of ~~about~~ \$4,000,000, the institution
covers 1,400 acres. It includes ~~an~~ ^{an} administration building,
a Clinical Ward building, a Maximum Custody Ward, personnel residences,
and maintenance structures. A Prolonged Treatment building for the
more advanced cases of addiction will be ready in 1939. About 300
beds ^(have already) been set up for patients scheduled to occupy the
new ~~quarters~~ ^{quarters} beginning the week following dedication.

Comparable in function with the original ~~institution~~ ^{Hospital} at
Lexington, Kentucky, the new ~~hospital~~ ^{unit} differs somewhat in design
and arrangement. Structurally, it has less emphasis placed on the
custodial features. Artificial barriers such as bars, high gates,
and walls, and the inclosed court feature, are less pronounced.

The dedication address will be made by ~~Surgeon General~~
~~Thomas Parran~~ ^{Dr. Parran}, and talks are to be made by ~~Doctors~~ ^{Assistant Surgeon General} Lawrence Kolb,
in charge of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the Public Health

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, October 25, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-10

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The United States Public Health Service Hospital for drug addicts at Fort Worth, Texas - second such institution in the country - will be formally dedicated on October 28, it was announced today by Surgeon General Thomas Parran.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William F. Ossenfort was assigned to duty as Medical Officer in Charge of the hospital in April of this year. Since that time, with the aid of a skeleton staff he has been actively engaged in equipping and preparing the hospital for patients.

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of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. Also attending from Washington will be Stephen Olop, Senior Construction Engineer of the Public Health Service, and Dr. J. K. Fuller of the Bureau of Prisons Medical Service.

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Was he reluctant or eager? Was he alone or in company when he took his first dose? Was he depressed or elated before he took the drug? What were his reactions to the first "shot"? Did he get sick? When did he realize he was "hooked"? Was he frightened at the prospect or pleased? An endless stream of similar questions may be propounded.

"Obviously such an intensive study cannot be made routinely; nor can it be made in one session with the patient. Therefore, a small representative group should be selected for special attention, the object being to see the subjects at frequent intervals, daily if possible, using every trick of the trade to pump them dry of information. Somewhere in the lives of addicts there must be a fork in the road when they had the choice of going to the left or right. This fork in the road was probably reached before they even thought of using drugs. If this crucial point, and the factors which influenced the choice of direction, can be uncovered, then we may be in a better position to recommend preventive measures even though we may not be able to do anything for the individuals already addicted."

* * *

given tasks to complete, get three square meals a day, are provided with entertainment, and so on. All this, of course, is part of the routine treatment.

Some patients, however, need more than minimal rehabilitative measures. For instance, 87.2 percent of the present group received ~~more~~ ^{such} ~~than the minimal rehabilitative~~ attention, principally for physical defects. Practically all the patients were sorely in need of dental attention and had either received it or were waiting their turn at the time this study was inaugurated. Slightly under 20 percent received psychiatric attention above the routine requirements of the hospital. Approximately 10 percent were given occupational assignments primarily for the purpose of vocational training.

"The present investigation", concludes Dr. Pescor, "may be likened to an examination of a section of pathological tissue with the aid of a magnifying glass. It is better than simply looking at the specimen with the naked eye, but certainly inferior to a microscopic scrutiny. We may turn a low-powered microscopic lens on the data by using such statistical techniques as correlations, critical ratios, and the like. This may point out the sections of the field which deserve a more detailed examination under a high-powered lens. However, the latter procedure entails a more careful preparation of the specimen--in the present instance, clinical data. More detailed information is necessary.

"For example, it is not enough to know that the patient began using drugs at the age of 24 through association and curiosity. We must know when he first heard about drugs. Who told him about drugs? What made him think he would like to try them? Did some one urge him to take the fatal step?

(15) Dental difficulty of a type peculiar to addicts was found in practically every case; defective vision in almost half the cases; joint, bone, and cartilage diseases, and circulatory disturbances in more than one-quarter. Approximately two-thirds of the patients had minor defects which would not interfere, however, with normal function or ability to perform manual labor.

(16) The computed average mental age of the patients was 13 years, 8 months, which, on the basis of 15 as the average adult level of intelligence, indicates the present subjects to be subnormal.

(17) The majority of the patients in the present investigation were classified as having "psychopathic diatheses"--care-free individuals on the look-out for new excitements, sensations, and pleasures; about one-fifth as individuals who become addicted through the use of drugs as a means of sobering off after alcoholic sprees.

(18) In proportion to the total number studied, the voluntary patients were the least cooperative of all the subjects chiefly because of their insistent demands for release against medical advice. About one-quarter showed no resentment against the rules and regulations, but did not go out of their way to be of service. Only a few refused flatly to work, though able. The majority, on the other hand, liked to work with and were accepted by, their fellow patients. Custodial officers estimated that about one-half the individuals were normal, pleasant, and agreeable.

As a part of the rehabilitation program, all individuals with active habits are first withdrawn from narcotic drugs. Following that, they are absorbed into the regular regime of the institution, assigned to quarters,

better off on drugs than they are on alcohol. However, society condones alcoholism and frowns upon drugs. Hence these patients incur social disapproval despite greater industrial efficiency.

"While the war was responsible for some cases of addiction", he adds, "particularly those veterans who were shell-shocked or injured, it was not a major factor in the addiction problem."

(11) An analysis of the data showed that 41.7 percent of the individuals had no family history indicating familial disease or insanity. Drug addiction occurred in other members of the family in 8.2 percent of the cases, alcoholism in 19.1 percent. Approximately 40 percent, however, had an indication of tainted hereditary among their blood relatives.

(12) The majority of the patients came from an intact home, but a substantial minority gave a history of disruption of the home by the death of one or both parents, or their separation. About 40 percent admitted poor discipline in the home. Most of these homes, ^{incidentally} ~~indidentally~~, were in fair economic circumstances.

(13) According to the present findings, drug addicts were no more likely to have a history of serious physical disabilities in childhood than a comparable normal group. However, the majority of them did give a history of chronic illnesses, infectious diseases with complications, or serious injuries during adult years.

(14) Although more than three-quarters of the patients denied any history of mental disorders, unquestionably these occur much more frequently than was indicated by the present findings. A history of venereal diseases was obtained in well over half the cases; therefore, it is safe to assume that venereal diseases play a part in the etiology of addiction.

was the eighth. There was a proportion, however, of graduates of professional schools, probably because physicians, pharmacists and dentists are in closer proximity to drugs and hence are tempted more often to use narcotics.

(5) The occupational distribution revealed the highest concentration of cases in the domestic- and personal-service classifications--waiters, porters, and the like. The smallest number occurred in the semi-skilled group. The professional class was well represented, especially by physicians.

(6) The majority of the individuals came from deteriorated sections of the more densely populated localities of the country--that is, communities of 10,000 or over.

(7) The tendency toward marital failures among drug addicts, previously studied by Kolb, was corroborated again; however, some other factor besides addiction seemed to be responsible for the unsatisfactory marital history of these cases.

(8) Practically half of the married patients in the present study had no children. Thus, points out Dr. Pescor, if there is a hereditary predisposition to drug addiction, then that trait should gradually disappear by virtue of this failure to reproduce.

(9) Something over a third of the patients gave a history of chronic alcoholism previous to addiction, with its reoccurrence during periods of abstinence from drugs. About one-fifth of the number professed more than a sociable interest in gambling.

(10) The majority of the patients made an acceptable social adjustment prior to addiction, but not afterward. A little more than a third made an unsatisfactory adjustment both before and after.

"As a matter of fact", says Pescor, "most of the alcoholics are

attention upon marihuana smokers will probably increase the number of arrests for narcotic law offenses to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, however, in the present study, a trifle more than one-seventh of the patients gave no history of conflicts with the law. Their arrests, in order of frequency of occurrence, turn out to be violation of drug laws, grand larceny, petty larceny, gambling and intoxication, juvenile delinquency and, last, assault and hold-up. A full three-quarters of the patients had no delinquency record prior to addiction.

Under the sub-heading of other personal data, are to be found a number of statements of extreme interest to laymen as well as scientific investigators.

(1) The proportion of white patients to colored is almost ten to one in the group studied. Other races include Mexicans, Chinese, American Indians, Japanese, in this order of frequency, follow. More than three-quarters of the subjects were native born of native parentage, and only 3.6 percent were foreign born. Therefore, the doctor concludes, drug addiction is practically confined to our native subjects as far as this investigation is concerned.

(2) The majority of the patients had religious training in childhood but gave up church attendance as adults. They apparently substituted a material opiate for the spiritual solace of religion.

(3) The childhood adjustment was ostensibly normal in more than half the cases; the remainder displayed such traits as incorrigibility, truancy, juvenile delinquency, marked shyness, feelings of inferiority, and similar characteristics.

(4) The educational attainments of the patients was more or less comparable to that of the population at large--the average grade completed

they can do it now. The unpleasant features of drug addiction are forgotten. Many addicts insist that they can not feel normal unless they use drugs. Still others maintain that physical dependence may be removed, but mental dependence never."

The antisocial history of the addicts in the present study was second only to the history of their cases in prominence, obtained mainly through the aid of several institutional officials. Verified information on this aspect was secured also from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, court records, police blotters, probation officers, social service agencies, and relatives. Several interesting points are discussed under this section of the bulletin.

The widespread popular belief, for example, that drug addiction is conducive to the perpetration of violent crimes is again thoroughly discredited. ~~The heroin here, according to Dr. Kolb's conclusions, is a myth.~~

producer," says the study, "to
"Heroin owes its reputation as a crime ~~producer~~ the accident of having been introduced to the underworld addicts in the largest city of the country shortly before the new narcotic laws forced these addicts on the public attention. In New York City, the center of heroin addiction, the homicide rate has decreased during the past 12 years in the face of an increase in the rate for the country as a whole and the rate for 28 representative cities is nearly doubled that of New York."

As far as violation of narcotic laws is concerned, drug addiction is not a major problem in criminology, states Dr. Pescor. Such violation, in 1935 for example, accounted for only 0.9 percent of the total number of arrests on any charge in cities of this country. The recent focus of

The first group use the drug for the euphoric effect, or feeling of exaltation that it gives them; the second, for the analgesic effect, or to alleviate pain or distress.

Morphine, according to ^{Dr. Pescor's} ~~the~~ study, was the first drug used by the majority of the patients, with opium-smoking and the use of heroin following closely. Other drugs indicated were cocaine, marihuana, hashish (genuine Indian hemp), pantopon, codeine, and dilaudid. Two individuals had apparently used or tried every form of narcotic drug. Morphine was found to be the drug most likely first used, the drug of choice, and the last drug used. Opium-smoking, by those indulging in this form of addiction, is considered a "gentleman's habit".

Although the average period of addiction at the time of admission was about 12½ years, 5 patients confessed to addiction of 40 years or more and one had used drugs continuously for 59 years without a single cure either voluntary or involuntary.

About three-quarters of the number of patients admitted previous attempts at cure at one time or another, more than half of these having been "jail house" cures. In general, it is shown influenced cures are not as effective as voluntary, almost half the patients relapsing in less than one month after release. These relapses, according to Dr. Pescor, are explained on practically the same basis as the initial addiction: return to former associates and the effort to recapture the beginner's thrill, the relief of physical discomfort, and finally alcoholism.

"At the least physical or mental distress", ^{said} ~~said~~ Dr. Pescor, "the first thought is of drugs. When the monotony of normal existence becomes unbearable, drugs offer an escape. They did in the past, therefore

business of making a living and rearing a family. Drugs offer new thrills and an escape from uninteresting reality. Furthermore, drugs act as a balance for those unfortunate individuals who, after they are cut adrift from parental protection, are unable to decide upon a career or to carve a niche for themselves in the social structure. This state of indecision and dissatisfaction is bound to be reflected in emotional upsets which are relieved, at least temporarily, by alcohol or drugs."

The answer to the question, "Why did you take drugs?" still remains ~~unanswered~~ ^{undisclosed}. The best that addicts can offer is a list of superficial reasons or rationalizations.

The favorite answer for addiction in the present group was curiosity and association with undesirable companions. Next in the order of frequency is the use of drugs for the relief of pain and physical distress, on the face of it a more substantial excuse than mere curiosity. Nevertheless, according to the author, there are very few individuals who have an incurable, painful, disease necessitating continuous administration of narcotic drugs. Another frequent rationalization is using "shots" to sober up after alcoholic spree or to relieve hang-overs. These shots, Dr. Pescor explains, are taken closer and closer together until finally the drug displaces the alcohol and the patient becomes a drug addict.

Relief of fatigue and the use of drugs as an antidote for environmental stress and worry were other excuses offered for addiction. Other reasons given are sometimes humorous, more often pathetic.

~~A classic authority,~~ ^{Assistant Surgeon General} Dr. Lawrence Kolb, in Charge of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the Public Health Service, divides drug addicts into two general groups--pure dissipators and medically addicted individuals.

encounters. Thus, for the purposes of the present study, it was found necessary frequently to judge which history appeared to be the most accurate. In answer to the question "When did you start using drugs?", on an average basis the answer was, "When I was 27.53 years old." Approximately 80% of the present subjects were addicted after the establishment of the Harrison Narcotic law in 1914. Previous studies had set the age at almost 33.

A number of factors may be responsible for this downward trend in age, ~~and~~ Dr. Pescor *pointed out*,

"Propaganda about the evils of drug addiction not only spreads a knowledge of its existence but may ~~backfire causing~~ *develop* curiosity in place of dread, *"he said"* Better organization of drug dealers with more efficient methods of procuring new habitues may be another factor. Economic unrest and lack of occupational opportunity, with its attendant discouragement, is still another possibility. Or it may be simply another manifestation of the increasing sophistication of the younger generation."

Addiction may occur at any age—two of these cases began at 11, and five became addicted at the age of 60 or over. The heaviest concentration of cases, however, was shown to be in the decade between 20 and 30 within which more than half the patients claimed they were first victimized. While there was a substantial percentage of adolescents who yielded to the temptation of using drugs, very few individuals, as a matter of fact, became addicted after the age of 50. Therefore, the author concludes, drug addiction seems to be a greater potential danger to youthful individuals than to older men.

"Youth" *he* says, "characteristically seeks adventure, excitement, new thrills, anything but settling down with one partner to the hum-drum

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, *Morning newspapers,*
Sunday, October 30, 1938.

New light on the causes and social significance of drug addiction was revealed today in a bulletin by Dr. Michael J. Pescor, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

This study (Supplement #143, Public Health Reports) presents a statistical analysis of the information contained in clinical records of 1,036 patients admitted for treatment of narcotic drug addiction to the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, between July 1, 1936 ~~and the same date of 1937.~~ *J. R. J.* The majority of patients undergoing such treatment are prisoners; the rest, probationers and voluntaries. The latter enter the hospital of their own free will and may leave whenever they please, but are urged to stay a minimum of six months. Probationers must remain until pronounced cured of addiction by the hospital staff—usually about nine months. Prisoners, of course, have definite sentences to serve.

The findings in this report may be clouded to some extent by certain sources of error, according to the author, principally the personal nature of some of the information; but while these errors may invalidate accurate statistical measurements, they probably do not obscure directional tendencies.

In these studies the case history of each patient's addiction is accorded great prominence. Therefore, it must be repeated several times to institutional officials. As a result, variations frequently are found even in the patient's own story as told to the half dozen officials he

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
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Press Service
No. 15-11

10-27-38

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used or tried every form of narcotic drug. Morphine was found to be the drug most likely first used, the drug of choice, and the last drug used. Opium-smoking, by those indulging in this form of addiction, is considered a "gentleman's habit".

Although the average period of addiction at the time of admission was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ years, 5 patients confessed to addiction of 40 years or more and one had used drugs continuously for 59 years without a single cure either voluntary or involuntary.

About three-quarters of the number of patients admitted previous attempts at cure at one time or another, more than half of these having been "jail house" cures. In general, it is shown influenced cures are not as effective as voluntary, almost half the patients relapsing in less than one month after release. These relapses, according to Dr. Pescor, are explained on practically the same basis as the initial addiction: return to former associates and the effort to recapture the beginner's thrill, the relief of physical discomfort, and finally alcoholism.

"At the least physical or mental distress," said Dr. Pescor, "the first thought is of drugs. When the monotony of normal existence becomes unbearable, drugs offer an escape. They did in the past, therefore, they can do it now. The unpleasant features of drug addiction are forgotten. Many addicts insist that they can not feel normal unless they use drugs. Still others maintain that physical dependence may be removed, but mental dependence never."

The antisocial history of the addicts in the present study was second only to the history of their cases in prominence, obtained mainly through the aid of several institutional officials. Verified information on this aspect was secured also from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, court records, police blotters, probation officers, social service agencies, and relatives. Several interesting points are discussed under this section of the bulletin.

The widespread popular belief, for example, that drug addiction is conducive to the perpetration of violent crimes is again thoroughly discredited.

"Heroin owes its reputation as a crime producer," says the study, "to the accident of having been introduced to the underworld addicts in the largest city of the country shortly before the new narcotic laws forced these addicts on the public attention. In New York City, the center of heroin addiction, the homicide rate has decreased during the past 12 years in the face of an increase in the rate for the country as a whole and the rate for 28 representative cities is nearly double that of New York."

As far as violation of narcotic laws is concerned, drug addiction is not a major problem in criminology, states Dr. Pescor. Such violation, in 1935 for example, accounted for only 0.9 percent of the total number of arrests on any charge in cities of this country. The recent focus of attention upon marihuana smokers will probably increase the number of arrests for narcotic law offenses to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, however, in the present study, a trifle more than one-seventh of the patients gave no history of conflicts with the law. Their arrests, in order of frequency of occurrence, turn out to be violation of drug laws, grand larceny, petty larceny, gambling and intoxication, juvenile delinquency and, last, assault and hold-up. A full three-quarters of the patients had no delinquency record prior to addiction.

Under the sub-heading of other personal data, are to be found a number of statements of extreme interest to laymen as well as scientific investigators.

(1) The proportion of white patients to colored is almost ten to one in the group studied. Other races including Mexicans, Chinese, American Indians, Japanese, in this order of frequency, follow: More than three-quarters of the subjects were native born of native parentage, and only 3.6 percent were foreign born. Therefore, the doctor concludes, drug addiction is practically confined

to our native subjects as far as this investigation is concerned.

(2) The majority of the patients had religious training in childhood but gave up church attendance as adults. They apparently substituted a material opiate for the spiritual solace of religion.

(3) The childhood adjustment was ostensibly normal in more than half the cases; the remainder displayed such traits as incorrigibility, truancy, juvenile delinquency, marked shyness, feelings of inferiority, and similar characteristics.

(4) The educational attainments of the patients was more or less comparable to that of the population at large--the average grade completed was the eighth. There was a proportion, however, of graduates of professional schools, probably because physicians, pharmacists and dentists are in closer proximity to drugs and hence are tempted more often to use narcotics.

(5) The occupational distribution revealed the highest concentration of cases in the domestic and personal service classifications -- waiters, porters, and the like. The smallest number occurred in the semi-skilled group. The professional class was well represented, especially by physicians.

(6) The majority of the individuals came from deteriorated sections of the more densely populated localities of the country--that is, communities of 10,000 or more.

(7) The tendency toward marital failures among drug addicts, previously studied by Kolb, was corroborated again; however, some other factor besides addiction seemed to be responsible for the unsatisfactory marital history of these cases.

(8) Practically half of the married patients in the present study had no children. Thus, points out Dr. Pescor, if there is a hereditary predisposition to drug addiction, then that trait should gradually disappear by virtue of this failure to reproduce.

(9) Something over a third of the patients gave a history of chronic alcoholism previous to addiction, with its reoccurrence during periods of abstinence from drugs. About one-fifth of the number professed more than a sociable interest in gambling.

(10) The majority of the patients made an acceptable social adjustment prior to addiction, but not afterward. A little more than a third made an unsatisfactory adjustment both before and after.

"As a matter of fact," says Pescor, "most of the alcoholics are better off on drugs than they are on alcohol. However, society condones alcoholism and frowns upon drugs. Hence these patients incur social disapproval despite greater industrial efficiency.

"While the war was responsible for some cases of addiction", he adds, "particularly those veterans who were shell-shocked or injured, it was not a major factor in the addiction problem."

(11) An analysis of the data showed that 41.7 percent of the individuals had no family history indicating familial disease or insanity. Drug addiction occurred in other members of the family in 8.2 percent of the cases, alcoholism in 19.1 percent. Approximately 40 percent, however, had an indication of tainted heredity among their blood relatives.

(12) The majority of the patients came from an intact home, but a substantial minority gave a history of disruption of the home by the death of one or both parents, or their separation. About 40 percent admitted poor discipline in the home. Most of these homes, incidentally, were in fair economic circumstances.

(13) According to the present findings, drug addicts were no more likely to have a history of serious physical disabilities in childhood than a comparable normal group. However, the majority of them did give a history of chronic illnesses, infectious diseases with complications, or serious injuries during adult years.

(14) Although more than three-quarters of the patients denied any history of mental disorders, unquestionably these occur much more frequently than was indicated by the present findings. A history of venereal diseases was obtained in well over half the cases; therefore, it is safe to assume that venereal diseases play a part in the etiology of addiction.

(15) Dental difficulty of a type peculiar to addicts was found in practically every case; defective vision in almost half the cases; joint, bone, and cartilage diseases, and circulatory disturbances in more than one-quarter. Approximately two-thirds of the patients had minor defects which would not interfere, however, with normal function or ability to perform manual labor.

(16) The computed average mental age of the patients was 13 years, 8 months, which, on the basis of 15 as the average adult level of intelligence, indicates the present subjects to be subnormal.

(17) The majority of the patients in the present investigation were classified as having "psychopathic diatheses" --care-free individuals on the look-out for new excitements, sensations, and pleasures; about one-fifth as individuals who become addicted through the use of drugs as a means of sobering off after alcoholic sprints.

(18) In proportion to the total number studied, the voluntary patients were the least cooperative of all the subjects chiefly because of their insistent demands for release against medical advice. About one-quarter showed no resentment against the rules and regulations, but did not go out of their way to be of service. Only a few refused flatly to work, though able. The majority, on the other hand, liked to work with and were accepted by, their fellow patients. Custodial officers estimated that about one-half the individuals were normal, pleasant, and agreeable.

As a part of the rehabilitation program, all individuals with active habits are first withdrawn from narcotic drugs. Following that, they are absorbed into the regular regime of the institution, assigned to quarters, given tasks to complete, get three square meals a day, are provided with entertainment, and so on. All this, of course, is part of the routine treatment.

Some patients, however, need more than minimal rehabilitative measures. For instance, 87.2 percent of the present group received such attention, principally for physical defects. Practically all the patients were sorely in need of dental attention and had either received it or were waiting their turn at the time this study was inaugurated. Slightly under 20 percent received psychiatric attention above the routine requirements of the hospital. Approximately 10 percent were given occupational assignments primarily for the purpose of vocational training.

"The present investigation," concludes Dr. Pescor, "may be likened to an examination of a section of pathological tissue with the aid of a magnifying glass. It is better than simply looking at the specimen with the naked eye, but certainly inferior to a microscopic scrutiny. We may turn a low-powered microscopic lens on the data by using such statistical techniques as correlations, critical ratios, and the like. This may point out the sections of the field which deserve a more detailed examination under a high-powered lens. However, the latter procedure entails a more careful preparation of the specimen--in the present instance, clinical data. More detailed information is necessary.

"For example, it is not enough to know that the patient began using drugs at the age of 24 through association and curiosity. We must know when he first heard about drugs. Who told him about drugs? What made him think

he would like to try them? Did some one urge him to take the fatal step? Was he reluctant or eager? Was he alone or in company when he took his first dose? Was he depressed or elated before he took the drug? What were his reactions to the first "shot"? Did he get sick? When did he realize he was "hooked"? Was he frightened at the prospect or pleased? An endless stream of similar questions may be propounded.

"Obviously such an intensive study cannot be made routinely; nor can it be made in one session with the patient. Therefore, a small representative group should be selected for special attention, the object being to see the subjects at frequent intervals, daily if possible, using every trick of the trade to pump them dry of information. Somewhere in the lives of addicts there must be a fork in the road when they had the choice of going to the left or right. This fork in the road was probably reached before they even thought of using drugs. If this crucial point, and the factors which influenced the choice of direction, can be uncovered, then we may be in a better position to recommend preventive measures even though we may not be able to do anything for the individuals already addicted."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE October 27, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan
TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on disease prevalence.

Ernest R. Bryan
Ernest R. Bryan,
For Philip S. Broughton,
In Charge, Office of
Health Education *G.E.M.*

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MEMORANDUM

the year.

According to Dr. William F. Gafafer, Senior Statistician of the United States Public Health Service, the favorable frequency rate of sickness among male industrial employees for the first quarter of this year continued through the second. A comparison of the rates for the two quarters ^{of 1937-38} reveals only tuberculosis of the respiratory system and diseases of the stomach, except cancer, with higher rates in 1938. The remaining causes and cause groups showed rates of like or smaller magnitude.

All through the first six months of 1938, a favorable health record was indicated among industrial employees, according to reports from 26 industrial sick benefit organizations, covering an average of 168,233 male employees. A frequency of non-industrial injuries was approximately the same for the first six months of 1938 and the corresponding months of the two preceding periods under comparison in 1937.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, October 28, 1938.

Influenza, according to ~~the~~ expectations, made its seasonal rise during the ~~last~~ 4-week period ending October 8. The 2,653 cases reported ~~is~~ ^{are} about 35 percent above the number for the corresponding period last year, according to the prevalence reports issued today by the United States Public Health Service (Public Health Reports, October 28, 1938).

The South Atlantic and South Central areas ~~appeared~~ ^{appeared} to be ~~the~~ ^{primarily} responsible for the excess incidence, the number of cases in the former region being the highest reported there in recent years.

Smallpox, as compared with last year, indicates a decided drop, with the current incidence only about 70 percent of that of 1937.

Although more than 3,000 cases of measles are reported for the current period, this is still below last year's record for the same time.

The incidence of poliomyelitis was the lowest recorded for this period in the decade for which these data are available. As the summer rise of this disease usually reaches its peak in September, it is now apparently safe to say that 1938 will be free from an epidemic of this disease.

Meningococcus meningitis shows the lowest incidence reports for the last ten years, with 113 cases reported.

Typhoid fever, with 1,737 cases, was less than 80 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period last year, and the lowest for this period in recent years. Diphtheria showed a rise of about 20 percent above the same weeks for last year, and 50 percent above the 1936 figure. It is low, however, compared with the average incidence for the years 1933-37.

The number of cases of scarlet fever rose from approximately 3,300 during the four weeks ending September 10, to 6,621 for the four weeks indicated by this report. The increase, however, is considered about normal for this season of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, October 28, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-12

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The South Atlantic and South Central areas appeared to be primarily responsible for the excess incidence, the number of cases in the former region being the highest reported there in recent years.

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All through the first six months of 1938, a favorable health record was indicated among industrial employees, according to reports from 26 industrial sick benefit organizations, covering an average of 168,233 male employees. A frequency of non-industrial injuries was approximately the same for the first six months of 1938 and the corresponding months of the two preceding periods under comparison in 1937.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, October 28, 1938.

Press Service

15-13.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the current offering of 7/8 percent notes of Series P of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

All subscriptions were allotted in full. They were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted</u>
Boston	\$ 1,000,000
New York	183,359,000
Philadelphia	300,000
Cleveland	720,000
Richmond	3,100,000
Atlanta	100,000
Chicago	96,621,000
St. Louis	6,750,000
Minneapolis	775,000
Kansas City	1,697,000
Dallas	720,000
San Francisco	1,720,000
Treasury	300,000
TOTAL	<u>\$297,162,000</u>

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, October 28, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-13

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Atlanta	100,000
Chicago	96,621,000
St. Louis	6,750,000
Minneapolis	775,000
Kansas City	1,697,000
Dallas	720,000
San Francisco	1,720,000
Treasury	300,000
TOTAL	\$ 297,162,000

Immediate

15-14

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the appointment, effective November 1, of Eugene S. Duffield to be a **Special Assistant** to the Secretary, succeeding Cyril B. Upham, who resigned October 1 to accept appointment as First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Duffield, a native of Colorado, was educated in the public schools of Denver and at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1929. He obtained the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1931, after having served as an instructor in American history in the Experimental College of the University.

He was employed on the United States Daily in Washington from 1931 to 1933 and as a member of the Washington staff of the Chicago Tribune from 1933 to 1935. Since 1935 he has been a member of the Washington staff of the Wall Street Journal.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, October 31, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-14

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the appointment, effective November 1, of Eugene S. Duffield to be a Special Assistant to the Secretary, succeeding Cyril B. Upham, who resigned October 1 to accept appointment as First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

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He was employed on the United States Daily in Washington from 1931 to 1933 and as a member of the Washington staff of the Chicago Tribune from 1933 to 1935. Since 1935 he has been a member of the Washington staff of the Wall Street Journal.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, October 31, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-15

Secretary Morgenthau today announced with regret the retirement from the Government service of Miss Mary M. O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the Mint. Miss O'Reilly retires after thirty-three years of service in the Treasury Department.

At a Treasury staff meeting on Friday, October 28th, at which Miss O'Reilly was present as Acting Director of the Mint, in the absence of Director Ross, the Secretary presented to Miss O'Reilly a letter complimenting her on her years of faithful and highly efficient service to the Government and expressing his regret at her leaving.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 1, 1938.
10/31/38

Press Service

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 November 2, 1938, and to mature February 1, 1939, which were offered on October 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on October 31.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	\$399,386,000
Total accepted	-	100,241,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	100.				
Low	-	99.993	Equivalent rate	approximately	0.028	percent
Average price	-	99.993	"	"	"	0.027 "

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 1, 1938.
10/31/38.

Press Service
No. 15-16

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 November 2, 1938, and to mature February 1, 1939, which were offered on October 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on October 31.

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Fund or Agency	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities*
	(000 omitted)		
Totals brought forward	\$2,666,484	\$ 269,902	\$144,689
District of Columbia Water Fund	736	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	950,000	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	69,700	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	733,300	-	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,626	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	4,086	-	-
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	23,800	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	502	-	-
Totals	\$4,452,234	\$269,902	\$144,689

As of September 30, 1938:

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	\$ -	\$ -	\$764,305
Federal Land Banks	61,710	-	2,500
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	64,935	9,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	64,284	23,995	8,275
Production Credit Corporations	5,156	13,930	25,917
Production Credit Associations	1,899	11,028	75,283
Joint Stock Land Banks **	2,055	6,897	25
Federal Home Loan Banks	29,616	9,063	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	48,020	-	-
Inland Waterways Corporation **	3,487	-	-
U.S. Spruce Production Corporation	125	-	-
U.S. Housing Authority	250	-	-
Totals	\$ 282,637	\$ 73,913	\$876,305

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.

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan Bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Debentures.

** Latest figures available.

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11-17-47
Washington

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE,

Press Service
No. 15-17a

Secretary Morgenthau released today the following statement relative to the amount of Government and other securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental corporations and agencies:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS
OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES
ON DATES INDICATED

1 space →

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	<u>Government Securities</u>	<u>Government-guaranteed securities</u>	<u>Other Securities*</u>
	(000 omitted)		
<u>As of September 28, 1938:</u>			
Postal Savings System	\$ 943,488	\$ 166,834	\$ -
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ...	369,094	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,459	71	21
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and Housing Insurance Fund	19,686	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp..	10,015	102,887	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	465,900	-	-
U.S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)..	770,782	-	42,067
D.C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)	5,702	95	1,965
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,810	-	-
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
General Post Fund, Veterans' Administra- tion	1,067	-	1
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2)	1	-	291
D.C. Workmen's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	117	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund ..	83	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	1,243	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	198	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
	<u>\$2,666,484</u>	<u>\$269,902</u>	<u>\$44,689</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
 Wednesday, November 2, 1938.
 11-1-38

Press Service
 No. 15-17

Secretary Morgenthau released today the following statement relative to the amount of Government and other securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental corporations and agencies:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS
OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES
ON DATES INDICATED

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	<u>Government Securities</u>	<u>Government-guaranteed securities</u>	<u>Other Securities*</u>
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** Latest figures available.

PRESS RELEASE

3

November 3, 1938.

Gull Shoal Station, Salvo, Dare County, N. C.
Little Kinnakeet Station, Avon, Dare County, N. C.
Creeds Hill Station, Frisco, N. C.
Durants Station, Hatteras, North Carolina
Point Betsie Station, Frankfort, Michigan
Big Sable Point Station, Ludington, Michigan
Port Austin, Port Austin, Michigan
Middle Island Station, Alpena, Michigan
North Manitou Station, North Manitou, Michigan

In several instances, the ~~stations~~ decommissioned stations are already being used by public agencies and it is anticipated that in such cases the status will not be changed.

*approved for release
[signature]*

Coast Guard Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.,
November 3, 1938.

PRESS RELEASE

In accord with the program to increase the efficiency of Coast Guard Lifesaving Stations and at the same time decrease the cost of maintenance, the United States Coast Guard has ordered the following Coast Guard station buildings and sites to be disposed of in accordance with law. These stations have been in a decommissioned status for some time. In several cases, these stations are now used by public agencies and it is anticipated that in such cases the status will not be changed.

- Wallis Sands Station, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
- Rye Beach Station, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
- Salisbury Beach Station, Salisbury, Massachusetts
- Peaked Hill Bars Station, Provincetown, Mass.
- Monomoy Station, Chatham, Massachusetts
- Narragansett Station, Narragansett, R. I.
- Green Hill Station, Wakefield, R. I.
- Quonochontaug Station, Bradford, R. I.
- Long Branch Station, West End, N. J.
- Spring Lake Station, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
- Bayhead Station, Bayhead, New Jersey.
- Chadwick Station, Lavalette, New Jersey
- Cedar Creek Station, Seaside Park, New Jersey
- Loveladies Island Station, Harvey Cedars, N.J.
- Harvey Cedars Station, Harvey Cedars, N. J.
- Long Beach Station, Beach Haven Terrace, N. J.
- Little Beach Station, Brigantine, New Jersey
- Pecks Beach Station, Ocean City, New Jersey
- Sea Isle City Station, Sea Isle City, N. J.
- Wildwood Station, Wildwood, New Jersey
- Old Squan Beach Station, Manasquan, N. J.
- Old Ocean City Station, Ocean City, N. J.
- Rehoboth Beach Station, Rehoboth Beach, Del.
- Bethany Beach Station, Bethany Beach, Del.
- Isle of Wight Station, Ocean City, Maryland
- Green Run Inlet Station, Chincoteague Island, Va.
- Old Parramore Beach Station, Wachapreague, Va.
- False Cape Station, Virginia Beach, Va.
- Pennys Hill Station, Corolla, North Carolina
- Curratuck Beach Station, Corolla, N. C.
- Kitty Hawk Station, Kitty Hawk, N. C.
- Paul Gamiels Hill Station, Duck, N. C.



U.S. Coast Guard

no. 15-18

For Friday am's

In its program of increasing the efficiency of ~~the~~ land-station lifesaving work and of decreasing the cost of ~~the~~ maintenance, the United States Coast Guard today ordered the disposal of forty-one decommissioned units on the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes.

Buildings and sites at the following locations ~~will~~ ^{be leased} be sold, ~~or~~ or restored to the original grantor:

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[Faint, mostly illegible list of locations and units]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, November 4, 1938.
11/3/38.

Press Service
No. 15-18

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Peaked Hill Bars Station	Provincetown, Massachusetts
Monomoy Station	Chatham, Massachusetts
Narragansett Station	Narragansett, Rhode Island
Green Hill Station	Wakefield, Rhode Island
Quonochontaug Station	Bradford, Rhode Island
Long Branch Station	West End, New Jersey
Spring Lake Station	Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Bayhead Station	Bayhead, New Jersey
Chadwick Station	Lavalette, New Jersey
Cedar Creek Station	Seaside Park, New Jersey
Loveladies Island Station	Harvey Cedars, New Jersey
Harvey Cedars Station	Harvey Cedars, New Jersey
Long Beach Station	Beach Haven Terrace, N. J.
Little Beach Station	Brigantine, New Jersey
Pecks Beach Station	Ocean City, New Jersey
Sea Isle City Station	Sea Isle City, New Jersey
Wildwood Station	Wildwood, New Jersey
Old Squan Beach Station	Manasquan, New Jersey
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Bethany Beach Station	Bethany Beach, Delaware
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False Cape Station	Virginia Beach, Virginia
Pennys Hill Station	Corolla, North Carolina
Curratuck Beach Station	Corolla, North Carolina

Kitty Hawk Station	Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
Paul Gamiels Hill Station	Duck, North Carolina
Gull Shoal Station	Salvo, Dare County, N. C.
Little Kinnakoet Station	Avon, Dare County, N. C.
Creeds Hill Station	Frisco, North Carolina
Durants Station	Hatteras, North Carolina
Point Betsie Station	Frankfort, Michigan
Big Sable Point Station	Ludington, Michigan
Port Austin	Port Austin, Michigan
Middle Island Station	Alpena, Michigan
North Manitou Station	North Manitou, Michigan

In several instances, the decommissioned stations are already being used by public agencies and it is anticipated that in such cases the status will not be changed.

The distribution of the scores was found to be quite similar, with a slight preponderance of negative scores in each group. Apparently, however, there seemed to be a smaller number of zero scores among the alcoholics, with corresponding increase in percentage of both negative and positive scores. This would tend to indicate that alcoholics show increased negative or positive suggestibility.

"Although generalizations must be made cautiously," says Dr. Vogel, "because of the relatively small group tested, and because only one test was used, it appears that chronic alcoholics are not significantly more suggestible than non-alcoholics. If this is so, suggestion does not play a particularly important role in the cause and recurrence of alcoholism, nor are suggestive types of therapy especially valuable."

The present study furnishes no information about suggestibility in alcoholic individuals under the influence of alcohol at the time of the test.



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neuropathic individuals, psychoneurotics, constitutional psychopaths, and the like, in whom alcoholism is but a symptom of an underlying personality disorder.

A machine to record backward and forward postural sway was devised to make the test for examination of these patients. It consists of equipment, placed behind the individual being tested, on an upright standard, to which is attached a wire to record the amount of backward and forward sway. The patient stands before this standard, erect, with eyes closed. In each test, before suggestion was started, the normal spontaneous postural sway was determined during a one minute preliminary period.

The suggestion-test proper continued for two minutes. During this time there emanates from a recording machine, directly in line with the ears of the patient, a voice which repeats this formula:

"Now you'll begin to feel yourself falling slowly over forward. Slowly at first, forward, forward, forward, leaning forward, swaying forward a little, swaying, swaying, forward, forward; a little more forward, forward, forward; you'll feel your weight shifting from your heels to your toes as you start to sway and fall over forward, more, more * * * ."

Forward or backward sway was considered significant only if it exceeded the measured spontaneous sway during the first minute of the test without suggestion. The distance by which maximum forward or backward movements exceeded the spontaneous sway was scored directly in centimeters. Cases in which neither the backward nor the forward sway exceeded the normal, were scored as zero responses.

Final results showed negative responses in 54 percent of the patients, 37 percent showed positive, and 9 percent showed zero responses. Of the two positive responses, one lost his balance completely, falling forward. Comparing these scores with those of the control group, Dr. Vogel found 48 percent negative responses, 32 percent positive, and 20 percent zero.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON

FOR ~~INTERNAL~~ RELEASE

Sundayavis

Are chronic users of alcohol more ~~suggestible~~ suggestible than normal individuals? If they are more suggestible, is this a contributing cause of chronic alcoholism and its recurrence? And are they more amenable to suggestion because of their prolonged use of alcohol?

If the answers to these questions could be proved in the affirmative, thought Dr. Victor H. Vogel, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, then forms of mental treatment making use of various kinds of suggestion and hypnosis should be ~~employed~~ more frequently employed. A study (Supplement No. 144, Public Health Reports) was undertaken in an effort to furnish an experimentally determined opinion on the occurrence and nature of this factor of suggestibility in chronic users of alcohol.

For the investigation, 46 adult white males, admitted to the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital and considered chronic alcoholics, were ~~used~~ studied. Some were admitted while sober, some while acutely intoxicated or delirious; others were admitted voluntarily, by court order, or by insanity proceedings and commitment. None were tested, however, until at least several days had passed after detoxification.

As a control group, ~~there were used~~ 100 guards, attendants, and other adult white male employees at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, ~~These were tested by the same procedure~~ were examined under as the Colorado study the in connection with a previous study on suggestibility in delinquent inmates of State and Federal penal institutions, and narcotic addicts, none of whom were chronic users of alcohol.

Great heterogeneity was recognized, of course, in the ~~present study~~ Colorado group. Chronic alcoholism is not a disease entity; its victims represent, for the most part,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, November 6, 1938.
11-4-38

Press Service
No. 15-19

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GASTON:

I hand you herewith a statement with respect to the establishment of the Central and New England Divisions of the Technical Staff, which, as you will see, are to be set up respectively on January 1 and February 1, 1939. This is for your consideration in connection with any press release which you may think advisable.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harold N. Graves".

Harold N. Graves
Assistant to the Secretary.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Helvering at the instance of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau for a general decentralization of Federal tax administration in order to provide greater convenience to taxpayers and to expedite the closing of tax cases. It is anticipated that additional divisions will be created within the next few months covering the remaining sections of the country.



[Faint signature]
Special Agent
Assistant to the Secretary

local office of the Technical Staff. The local office of the Technical Staff will grant a hearing to the taxpayer, consider his contentions, and make final determination of his tax liability. It will have full authority to review and revise the findings of the internal revenue agent in charge, and there will be no appeal to the Bureau or the Treasury Department at Washington. If a taxpayer is not satisfied with the final determination of his case by the local office of the Technical Staff, the only recourse will be an appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts.

The arrangement has many advantages. It will eliminate the repetitious steps and protracted delays which it seems impossible to avoid under the old plan of centralizing the settlement of tax disputes in the Bureau of Internal Revenue 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 an able and impartial administrative body to which the taxpayer can have recourse in his own community should he wish to contest the findings of the agency which examined his tax return in the first instance. The plan is expected to result not only in greater convenience to taxpayers but also in quicker administrative decisions and in fewer appeals from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts. It will be of special benefit to taxpayers who are financially unable to employ counsel.

The establishment of these two additional divisions of the Technical Staff is in furtherance of plans developed by Commissioner

from the Bureau at Washington. The Central Division will be in charge of Freeman R. Paulson, who for many years has been a ranking technical advisor on the Staff of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. DeWitt M. Evans, who has served as attorney in the office of the Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue since 1926, will be in charge of the legal staff attached to the new division.

The New England Division will be opened on February 1, with headquarters at Boston, and a branch office at New Haven. As in the case of the Central Division, the technical and clerical personnel to be assigned to the New England Division will be transferred from the Bureau at Washington. The Head of the Division will be Charles A. Drake, an expert on the staff of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has a record of twenty-two years in various branches of the Federal internal revenue service. C. P. Reilly, now a senior attorney in the office of the Chief Counsel of the Bureau, will be in charge of the legal staff. Mr. Reilly has been employed in the Internal Revenue service since 1920.

Under the decentralized arrangement, the examination of tax returns 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 internal revenue agent in charge, in accordance with the old procedure. But if the agent's findings are finally protested by the taxpayer, the case will no longer be sent to Washington for review and conference, but will be referred to the proper

For Monday news

Pres. Sum
1.5-10

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that

Two additional field divisions of the Technical Staff of the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be established early in 1939--one embracing the New England States, the other the States of Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.

This will bring to five the number of regions within which, under the decentralization program inaugurated by ^{the} Secretary of the Treasury ~~Henry Morgenthau~~ and Commissioner ~~of Internal Revenue~~ Guy T. Helvering, facilities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be available locally for the final settlement of Federal income- and estate-tax cases. The first field division was set up July 1 on the Pacific Coast, with jurisdiction over cases originating in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. A division was established at New York City on August 1 to handle cases originating in the State of New York; and a third division was created at Chicago on September 1 which has jurisdiction of cases arising in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

The Central Division of the Technical Staff, embracing Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky, will commence operations on January 1, with local Heads of the division will divide their time between the cities in proposed offices at Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The per- to the busin- of ea-
sonnel to be assigned to the division will include attorneys, accountants, auditors, engineers, valuation experts, and specialists in various lines of Federal tax administration, who, together with the necessary complement of clerical employees, will be transferred

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, November 7, 1938.
11-4-38

Press Service
No. 15-20

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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The establishment of these two additional divisions of the Technical Staff is in furtherance of plans developed by Commissioner Helvering at the instance of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau for a general decentralization of Federal tax administration in order to provide greater convenience to taxpayers and to expedite the closing of tax cases. It is anticipated that additional divisions will be created within the next few months covering the remaining sections of the country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, November 5, 1938.
11/4/38

Press Service

15-21

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 November 9, 1938, and to mature February 8, 1939, which were offered on November 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 4.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	\$331,119,000
Total accepted	-	100,729,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	100.
Low	-	99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.024 percent
Average price	-	99.994 " " " 0.022 "

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



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Table II

Comparison of New and Old Averages of Yields
of Long-Term Treasury Bonds

(Percent)

	: New	:	Old	:	Difference
	: average 1/	:	: average 2/	:	
1926	: 3.68	:	: 3.68	:	--
1927	: 3.34	:	: 3.34	:	--
1928	: 3.33	:	: 3.33	:	--
1929	: 3.60	:	: 3.60	:	--
1930	: 3.29	:	: 3.28	:	+ .01
1931	: 3.34	:	: 3.31	:	+ .03
1932	: 3.68	:	: 3.65	:	+ .03
1933	: 3.31	:	: 3.31	:	--
1934	: 3.12	:	: 3.10	:	+ .02
1935	: 2.79	:	: 2.70	:	+ .09
1936	: 2.65	:	: 2.47	:	+ .18
1937	: 2.68	:	: 2.57	:	+ .11
1938	: 2.57 <u>3/</u>	:	: 2.38 <u>3/</u>	:	+ .19 <u>3/</u>

1/ Based upon daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more.

2/ Based upon daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for eight years or more.

3/ First ten months of 1938.

Table I

Average Yields of all Treasury Bonds not Due or Callable
for Twelve Years or More

(Percent)

Average of daily figures. Yield to earliest call date
if market price is above par; to final
maturity date if below par.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	3.77	3.51	3.18	3.52	3.43	3.20
February	3.71	3.48	3.19	3.62	3.41	3.30
March	3.71	3.37	3.17	3.74	3.29	3.27
April	3.70	3.35	3.20	3.64	3.37	3.26
May	3.67	3.31	3.24	3.64	3.31	3.16
June	3.67	3.34	3.29	3.69	3.25	3.13
July	3.68	3.36	3.42	3.64	3.25	3.15
August	3.70	3.32	3.48	3.71	3.26	3.18
September	3.70	3.30	3.46	3.70	3.24	3.25
October	3.68	3.29	3.47	3.61	3.21	3.63
November	3.62	3.23	3.38	3.35	3.19	3.63
December	3.56	3.17	3.45	3.36	3.22	3.93
Year	3.68	3.34	3.33	3.60	3.29	3.34

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	4.26	3.22	3.50	2.88	2.80	2.47	2.65
February	4.11	3.31	3.32	2.79	2.77	2.46	2.64
March	3.92	3.42	3.20	2.77	2.71	2.60	2.64
April	3.68	3.42	3.11	2.74	2.68	2.80	2.62
May	3.76	3.30	3.02	2.72	2.66	2.76	2.51
June	3.76	3.21	2.98	2.72	2.66	2.76	2.52
July	3.58	3.20	2.92	2.69	2.65	2.72	2.52
August	3.45	3.21	3.03	2.76	2.61	2.72	2.51
September	3.42	3.19	3.20	2.85	2.60	2.77	2.58
October	3.43	3.22	3.10	2.85	2.62	2.76	2.48
November	3.45	3.46	3.07	2.83	2.53	2.71	
December	3.35	3.53	3.01	2.83	2.51	2.67	
Year	3.68	3.31	3.12	2.79	2.65	2.68	

The Treasury Department released today revised monthly and annual averages of the yields of long-term Treasury bonds from 1926 to date. The revised averages, prepared by the Treasury Department's Division of Research and Statistics, are based upon the daily yields of all outstanding Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more. The new averages will replace those previously in use which were based upon Treasury bonds not due or callable for eight years or more.

Prior to 1935, there was very little difference between the yields of Treasury obligations of medium- and longer-term maturities. Since then, however, significant differences have appeared, thereby impairing the usefulness of the earlier averages as representative of the yields of long-term Treasury bonds. ~~By excluding the shorter-term bonds, it was found that more representative averages could be obtained.~~

The most striking aspect of the table of average yields presented on the following page is the substantial decline in long-term interest rates that is reflected, *(even with the exclusion of the medium-term bonds)*. The average yield in January 1926 was 3.77 percent. In October 1938, it was 2.48 percent.

The monthly and yearly averages of the daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more, from January 1926 through ~~to~~ October 1938, are presented in Table I attached hereto. The differences between the old and the new averages are shown in Table II. The two averages were based upon the identical bonds between January 1, 1926 and July 16, 1928.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, November 6, 1938.
11/5/38.

Press Service
No. 15-22

The Treasury Department released today revised monthly and annual averages of the yields of long-term Treasury bonds from 1926 to date. The revised averages, prepared by the Treasury Department's Division of Research and Statistics, are based upon the daily yields of all outstanding Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more. The new averages will replace those previously in use which were based upon Treasury bonds not due or callable for eight years or more.

Prior to 1935, there was very little difference between the yields of Treasury obligations of medium- and longer-term maturities. Since then, however, significant differences have appeared, thereby impairing the usefulness of the earlier averages as representative of the yields of long-term Treasury bonds.

The most striking aspect of the table of average yields presented on the following page is the substantial decline in long-term interest rates that is reflected even with the exclusion of the medium-term bonds. The average yield in January, 1926, was 3.77 percent. In October, 1938, it was 2.48 percent.

The monthly and yearly averages of the daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more, from January, 1926, through October, 1938, are presented in Table I attached hereto. The differences between the old and the new averages are shown in Table II. The two averages were based upon the identical bonds between January 1, 1926, and July 16, 1928.

Table I

Average Yields of all Treasury Bonds not Due or Callable
for Twelve Years or More

(Percent)

Average of daily figures. Yield to earliest call date
if market price is above par; to final
maturity date if below par.

	: 1926	: 1927	: 1928	: 1929	: 1930	: 1931
January	: 3.77	: 3.51	: 3.18	: 3.52	: 3.43	: 3.20
February	: 3.71	: 3.48	: 3.19	: 3.62	: 3.41	: 3.30
March	: 3.71	: 3.37	: 3.17	: 3.74	: 3.29	: 3.27
April	: 3.70	: 3.35	: 3.20	: 3.64	: 3.37	: 3.26
May	: 3.67	: 3.31	: 3.24	: 3.64	: 3.31	: 3.16
June	: 3.67	: 3.34	: 3.29	: 3.69	: 3.25	: 3.13
July	: 3.68	: 3.36	: 3.42	: 3.64	: 3.25	: 3.15
August	: 3.70	: 3.32	: 3.48	: 3.71	: 3.26	: 3.18
September	: 3.70	: 3.30	: 3.46	: 3.70	: 3.24	: 3.25
October	: 3.68	: 3.29	: 3.47	: 3.61	: 3.21	: 3.63
November	: 3.62	: 3.23	: 3.38	: 3.35	: 3.19	: 3.63
December	: 3.56	: 3.17	: 3.45	: 3.36	: 3.22	: 3.93
Year	: 3.68	: 3.34	: 3.33	: 3.60	: 3.29	: 3.34

	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936	: 1937	: 1938
January	: 4.26	: 3.22	: 3.50	: 2.88	: 2.80	: 2.47	: 2.65
February	: 4.11	: 3.31	: 3.32	: 2.79	: 2.77	: 2.46	: 2.64
March	: 3.92	: 3.42	: 3.20	: 2.77	: 2.71	: 2.60	: 2.64
April	: 3.68	: 3.42	: 3.11	: 2.74	: 2.68	: 2.80	: 2.62
May	: 3.76	: 3.30	: 3.02	: 2.72	: 2.66	: 2.76	: 2.51
June	: 3.76	: 3.21	: 2.98	: 2.72	: 2.66	: 2.76	: 2.52
July	: 3.58	: 3.20	: 2.92	: 2.69	: 2.65	: 2.72	: 2.52
August	: 3.45	: 3.21	: 3.03	: 2.76	: 2.61	: 2.72	: 2.51
September	: 3.42	: 3.19	: 3.20	: 2.85	: 2.60	: 2.77	: 2.58
October	: 3.43	: 3.22	: 3.10	: 2.85	: 2.62	: 2.76	: 2.48
November	: 3.45	: 3.46	: 3.07	: 2.83	: 2.53	: 2.71	:
December	: 3.35	: 3.53	: 3.01	: 2.83	: 2.51	: 2.67	:
Year	: 3.68	: 3.31	: 3.12	: 2.79	: 2.65	: 2.68	:

Table II

Comparison of New and Old Averages of Yields
of Long-Term Treasury Bonds

(Percent)

	New average 1/	Old average 2/	Difference
1926	3.68	3.68	--
1927	3.34	3.34	--
1928	3.33	3.33	--
1929	3.60	3.60	--
1930	3.29	3.28	+ .01
1931	3.34	3.31	+ .03
1932	3.68	3.65	+ .03
1933	3.31	3.31	--
1934	3.12	3.10	+ .02
1935	2.79	2.70	+ .09
1936	2.65	2.47	+ .18
1937	2.68	2.57	+ .11
1938	2.57 ^{3/}	2.38 ^{3/}	+ .19 ^{3/}

1/ Based upon daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for twelve years or more.

2/ Based upon daily yields of all Treasury bonds not due or callable for eight years or more.

3/ First ten months of 1938.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, November 7, 1938.
11/5/38.

Press Service
No. 15-23

Recognizing the toilet rooms operated in connection with gasoline filling stations as a public convenience whose sanitary condition may have important effects on the public health, the United States Public Health Service today commended the high standards which a number of the leading oil companies have adopted in the maintenance of these facilities.

At the same time, for the benefit of others, including the patrons of these rest rooms, the Service outlined what it regards from the health standpoint as the primary requirements for their maintenance. The requirements, which accord with the practice of the best oil company chains of stations, emphasize that there is no substitute for the fundamental sanitary practice of scrupulous cleanliness.

A seven-point program for a satisfactory "rest station" follows:

- (1) Use split-seat toilets, with surfaces of non-porous material.
- (2) For cleanliness, depend solely upon thorough manual cleansing by means of soap, water and plenty of "elbow grease".
- (3) Use of deodorants and disinfectants imparts a false sense of security, often substitutes one odor for another, and is considered unnecessary. In the event there is a spilling of urine around the base of the bowl or urinal, a dilute solution of formaldehyde, in addition to mechanical cleanliness, may be used at times.
- (4) The temperature of toilet rooms should be lower than that of living rooms, but not cold enough to chill persons using the facilities. Provision should be made for fool proof, constant ventilation.

(5) Hot running water, paper towels and liquid or powdered soap from dispensers should be supplied; a receptacle supplied for used towels. Periodic emptying of the used towels should be an important part of the service.

(6) Paper drinking cups or a bubbler should be provided outside of the room in which the toilet and washing facilities are provided. This enables closer supervision of these facilities and makes the drinking of water more inviting. Provisions should be made for collection and disposal of used paper cups so that an eye-sore may not be created by an untidy overflow. If a drinking fountain is provided, there should be frequent supervision and cleansing by a reliable attendant.

(7) No sanitary device or appliance is self-maintaining. Therefore, the human factor is intimately involved, and unless there is an earnest desire and intent to maintain the appliance at its required efficiency, an unpleasant, even detrimental condition will inevitably arise.

PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 38,593,535 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937 to November 5, 1938.

This total represents 85.8 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, November 7, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-24

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 38,593,535 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to November 5, 1938.

This total represents 85.8 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 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 October 29, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to October 29, 1938				Dec. 1, 1937 to
	UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	Oct. 29, 1938 WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	37,935	86,076	5,730	5,011	38,187,830
Percent of Quota	73.0%	55.2%	28.7%	0.3%	84.9%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	-	-	4	4	-
Buffalo	5,781	10,593	43	-	160,770
Chicago	-	404	-	-	-
Dakota	181	2,755	1	202	109,500
Duluth & Superior	1	33	-	-	40,380
Florida	-	-	-	-	8,369,779
Maine & N. H.	112	35	503	94	4,144,511
Massachusetts	-	111	42	-	4,000,714
Michigan	47	2,962	1	-	1,356,290
Minnesota	1,455	26,232	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	89	2,361	26	-	-
New York	18,557	622	-	-	18,774,846
Omaha	-	21	-	-	-
Oregon	-	159	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	415,316
St. Lawrence	5,586	557	1,182	20	800
Vermont	559	229	3,598	4,252	40,280
Virginia	-	-	-	-	761,944
Washington	3,432	3,591	330	-	12,700
Total from Canada	35,800	50,665	5,730	4,572	38,187,830
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	752	9,771	-	-	-
El Paso	803	20,049	-	-	-
San Antonio	570	3,633	-	-	-
San Diego	10	1,958	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	2,135	35,411	-	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES					
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	439	-

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

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PRESS RELEASE

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 October 29, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, November 8, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-25

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 October 29, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to October 29, 1938				Dec. 1, 1937 to Oct. 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	37,935	86,076	5,730	5,011	38,187,830
Percent of Quota	73.0%	55.2%	28.7%	0.3%	84.9%
FROM CANADA					
Alaska	-	-	4	4	-
Buffalo	5,781	10,593	43	-	160,770
Chicago	-	404	-	-	-
Dakota	181	2,755	1	202	109,500
Duluth & Superior	1	33	-	-	40,380
Florida	-	-	-	-	8,369,779
Maine & N.H.	112	35	503	94	4,144,511
Massachusetts	-	111	42	-	4,000,714
Michigan	47	2,962	1	-	1,356,290
Minnesota	1,455	26,232	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	89	2,361	26	-	-
New York	18,557	622	-	-	18,774,846
Omaha	-	21	-	-	-
Oregon	-	159	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	415,316
St. Lawrence	5,586	557	1,182	20	800
Vermont	559	229	3,598	4,252	40,280
Virginia	-	-	-	-	761,944
Washington	3,432	3,591	330	-	12,700
Total from Canada	35,800	50,665	5,730	4,572	38,187,830
FROM MEXICO					
Arizona	752	9,771	-	-	-
El Paso	803	20,049	-	-	-
San Antonio	570	3,633	-	-	-
San Diego	10	1,958	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	2,135	35,411	-	-	-
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES					
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	439	-

~~Notes and Silver Certificates, these being the chief types of paper money used to conduct the country's business. United States Notes of two- and five-dollar denominations also are printed.~~

~~Owing to an appreciable gain in the volume of business, money circulation has increased in recent months to a point larger than any in history with the exception of the abnormal situation that existed in the period preceding the Bank Holiday in March, 1933.~~

~~Because of the heavy demand for paper money as well as securities and stamps produced at the Bureau, the Treasury Department found it necessary to inaugurate the ^a full time night shift.~~

During the fiscal year 1937, the Bureau Produced in currency \$3,798,204,000, including \$2,407,980,000 in Federal Reserve Notes, \$1,166,700,000 in Silver Certificates and \$223,524,000 in United States Notes. Director Hall estimated the total production of paper money for the year ending June 30, 1939, at \$ 3,810,000,000, including Federal Reserve Notes \$ 1,765,000,000, Silver Certificates \$ 1,750,000,000 and United States Notes \$ 295,000,000.

The total production of securities for the 1937 fiscal year amounted to \$18,388,319,400, and for the current fiscal year will be approximately \$ 20,000,000,000. Stamp production for the 1937 fiscal year numbered 27,934,887,356, and for the current year will be approximately 30,000,000,000 stamps.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 9, 1938.

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period Secretary Morgenthau today announced the addition of ~~two~~ evening
hours -- **7:30** to 9 p.m. -- to the periods in which the Bureau of Engraving
and Printing will be open to the public. The new schedule for the five
days each week the plant operates will become effective Monday, November
21.

Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau, said the new period, supple-
menting the present 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 2:30 p.m. schedule, will afford
inspection opportunities to hundreds of school children and weekend tourists
who, because of the Bureau's full Saturday holiday, have been unable to
visit the buildings where currency, postage and tax stamps, securities and
official documents are produced for the Government.

The new hours, said Director Hall, will mark the first time in the
Bureau's history that visitors ~~will be~~ *have been* admitted at night. They are made
possible, he explained, by the initiation of a ~~full-time~~ night shift for
the remainder of the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1939.

Visitors at the Bureau will be greeted by trained guides qualified
to explain the various processes in the printing of money and other official
paper. Thousands of Washingtonians and tourists from every State in the nation
visit the ~~"paper money factory"~~ *Bureau* every year.

The great bulk of money in circulation - all except the coins - is
printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. With current circulation
about \$6,670,000,000, well over \$5,500,000,000 of it is in Federal Reserve

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-26

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the addition of an evening period -- 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. -- to the periods in which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be open to the public. The new schedule for the five days each week the plant operates will become effective Monday, November 21.

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The total production of securities for the 1937 fiscal year amounted to \$18,388,319,400, and for the current fiscal year will be approximately \$20,000,000,000. Stamp production for the 1937 fiscal year numbered 27,934,887,356 stamps, and for the current year will be approximately 30,000,000,000 stamps.

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

Preliminary Figures for the Period January 1 to October 29, 1938

Customs District	: Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	: DOUGLAS	: WESTERN	: MIXED FIR	: TOTAL FIR
	: FIR	: HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK
	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd. Ft.)	: (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	81,648,634	26,803,074	30,830,657	139,282,365
Percent of Quota				55.7%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>				
Alaska	537,391	-	-	537,391
Buffalo	1,483,547	846,638	59,352	2,389,537
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	15,388,903	2,241,340	-	17,630,243
Duluth & Superior	8,618,770	3,241,073	-	11,859,843
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	17,184,605	346,949	750,082	18,281,636
Maine & N. H.	106,178	-	-	106,178
Massachusetts	8,714,898	14,096,788	-	22,811,686
Michigan	94,817	298,263	-	393,080
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	13,244	-	29,952,525	29,965,769
Philadelphia	12,840,633	4,271,867	-	17,112,500
Rhode Island	530,883	668,879	-	1,199,762
St. Lawrence	37,697	-	150	37,847
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	292,427	95,700	-	388,127
Washington	10,329,008	506,920	49,325	10,885,253

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

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

Preliminary Figures for the Period January 1 to October 29, 1938

PRESS RELEASE

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, as of October 29,

1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total

allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

City	Imports	Quota	Percentage
Alaska	1,200,000	1,200,000	100.00
Buffalo	40,000	-	-
Chicago	3,200,000	3,200,000	100.00
Detroit	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.00
London & Province	2,500,000	2,500,000	100.00
Montreal	1,700,000	-	-
Quebec	10,000	-	-
San Francisco	17,000,000	17,000,000	100.00
Seattle & N. W.	100,000	-	-
St. Louis	2,700,000	2,700,000	100.00
Minneapolis	20,000	-	-
Portland & Vicinity	10,000	-	-
New York	15,000	-	-
Philadelphia	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.00
Rhode Island	500,000	500,000	100.00
St. Lawrence	50,000	-	-
St. Louis	21,113	-	-
San Francisco	500,000	500,000	100.00
Toronto	200,000	200,000	100.00
Washington	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.00

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, November 10, 1938.
11-9-38

Press Service
No. 15-27

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, as of October 29, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	: Sowed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	: DOUGLAS	: WESTERN	: MIXED FIR	: TOTAL FIR
	: FIR	: HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK
	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	81,648,634	26,803,074	30,830,657	139,282,365
Percent of Quota				55.7%

FROM CANADA

Alaska	537,391	-	-	537,391
Buffalo	1,483,547	846,638	59,352	2,389,537
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	15,388,903	2,241,340	-	17,630,243
Duluth & Superior	8,618,770	3,241,073	-	11,859,843
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	17,184,605	346,949	750,082	18,281,636
Maine & N.H.	106,178	-	-	106,178
Massachusetts	8,714,898	14,096,788	-	22,811,686
Michigan	94,817	298,263	-	393,080
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	13,244	-	29,952,525	29,965,769
Philadelphia	12,840,633	4,271,867	-	17,112,500
Rhode Island	530,883	668,879	-	1,199,762
St. Lawrence	37,697	-	150	37,847
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	292,427	95,700	-	388,127
Washington	10,329,008	506,920	49,325	10,885,253

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James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs, made public the following telegram of today's date, which he despatched to all collectors of customs:

"State Department having today announced to Treasury Department a change of jurisdiction from Czechoslovak to German in those Sudeten areas now under German occupation, products of those areas exported from any country on or after November 10, 1938, shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of the marking provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and for determining applicable rates of duty. Such areas are to be regarded as parts of Germany on and after November 10, 1938, for determining dates of exportation for customs purposes. Give importers all possible notice."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-28

James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs, made public the following telegram of today's date, which he despatched to all Collectors of Customs:

"State Department having today announced to Treasury Department a change of jurisdiction from Czechoslovak to German in those Sudeten areas now under German occupation, products of those areas exported from any country on or after November 10, 1938, shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of the marking provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and for determining applicable rates of duty. Such areas are to be regarded as parts of Germany on and after November 10, 1938, for determining dates of exportation for customs purposes. Give importers all possible notice."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, November 11, 1938.
11-10-38

Press Service
No. 15-29

From director and two attendants stationed in a single Marine Hospital room at Staten Island, to director plus 728 assistants (and 168 active, non-resident consultants) housed in six vast buildings in a 60-acre greenwood near Washington, D.C. -- such has been the physical growth of the National Institute of Health, major research division of the United States Public Health Service, in the half-century since its founding in 1887.

While the Institute is its most important research laboratory in size and number of employees, it must not be thought of as the only such laboratory conducted by the Service.

"A number of temporary laboratories have been set up in the field for various investigations," explained Dr. A. M. Stimson, Medical Director, United States Public Health Service, in A Brief History of Bacteriological Investigations of the United States Public Health Service, (Supplement 141 to the Public Health Reports), "and the Marine Hospitals are all provided with clinical laboratories in some of which research has been conducted.

"In addition, a plague laboratory has been maintained almost continuously in San Francisco since the first outbreak of plague there. A laboratory for the study of spotted fever and other diseases, at Hamilton, Montana, has been in almost continuous operation since the Service became interested in spotted fever in that state; and a laboratory for the exclusive investigation of stream pollution and sewage disposal has been in operation at Cincinnati for many years. Research work on leprosy has been conducted at Honolulu, the island of Molokai, and the leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana."

Laboratories for the investigation of malaria are located at Columbia, S.C., and Savannah, Ga. Recently a laboratory for investigation of yellow fever problems has been established in Miami, Fla.

Throughout his detailed description of public health problems investigated inside and outside of these laboratories, Dr. Stimson has woven into his review of fifty years of medical progress a background of history of men and institutions which makes the report a valuable and interesting handbook both to the layman and scientist. Thirty-eight separate divisions take up the bacteriological work done by Public Health Service researchers in fields varying from "Anaphylaxis," (the causes and prevention of reactions to inoculation) through "Anthrax," "Leprosy," "Milk," and "Psitticosis," to "Shellfish." In connection with each division, references are given both to the scientists mainly concerned in the studies and their major contributions.

Under the heading "Plague," is retold the story of "the sordid and distressing annals lasting over many months, extending to the city and State governments, into local politics, the press, the agencies of the law, and even threatening international complications."

"It is thus within the power of a few microscopic plants on a glass slide, granted certain antecedents," says Dr. Stimson, "to cause such upheavals in the affairs of man. The health agencies appear from the record to have come through the melee with at least honor unimpaired, but the political agencies and the press made but a poor showing in the cause of public service. Even the law, which we must not criticize, gave an example of how decisions arrived at, presumably in accordance with its rules and traditions, may protect undeserving persons and do the public an enormous disservice."

Longer sections are devoted to "Water," and "Control of Biologics."

The first reviews the important part the Service has played in bringing about measures responsible for the marked reduction in water-borne diseases since it began its studies in the early 1890's. The latter deals with those "bacteriological activities incidental to the legal control of the manufacture and sale of products used in the prevention and treatment of human diseases, such as serums, vaccines, viruses, and the like." Subsections here take up matters of anaphylaxis in further detail, and unconfirmed "cures."

"Yellow fever," Dr. Stimson declared, "was familiar to officers of the Marine Hospital Service previous to its reorganization (as the Public Health Service) as a visitation which they encountered in their tours of duty at Atlantic and Gulf coast stations and on the Mississippi River. They witnessed it, diagnosed it on clinical evidence, treated it, some of them contracted it, and a few died of it. It was, however, a medical rather than a public health problem with them until after the reorganization of the Service in 1870, and especially after the quarantine acts of 1890 and 1893, when it became a responsibility and a nightmare."

There follows a brief history of this once-terrifying scourge which first appeared on American soil in 1668.

The record ends with a passing tribute to the names of six obscure Service doctors who died of yellow fever, martyrs to science "at the very beginning of their medical careers."

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

Preliminary Figures, as of October 29, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to October 29, 1938			May 1 to Oct.
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	29, 1938 CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	285,166,287	104,145,586	1,689,123,157	935,440
Percent of Quota	63.7%	93.0%	94.3%	15.6%
Chicago	-	-	-	38,445
Galveston	-	-	-	2,209
Hawaii	24,838	-	15,773	92,560
Los Angeles	8,823,954	22,894,742	806,576	163,217
Maryland	2,595,580	-	170,425,036	-
Massachusetts	49,941,402	-	65,511,770	-
New Orleans	44,176,460	-	238,018,584	10,832
New York	149,544,037	-	706,792,843	184,922
Oregon	-	28,112,740	154,547	-
Philadelphia	7,316,920	-	469,659,095	12,704
Puerto Rico	89,594	-	-	59,483
Rhode Island	-	-	-	30,472
San Antonio	-	-	-	5,171
San Francisco	21,981,154	-	37,244,366	313,682
Virginia	-	-	-	10,448
Washington	672,348	53,138,104	494,567	11,295

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

PRESS RELEASE

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 October 29, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to October 29, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Commodity	Imports	Quota	Percentage
Aluminum	1,234,567	1,000,000	123.45%
Iron	2,345,678	2,000,000	117.28%
Copper	3,456,789	3,000,000	115.23%
Gold	4,567,890	4,000,000	114.19%
Silver	5,678,901	5,000,000	113.58%
Wool	6,789,012	6,000,000	113.15%
Wheat	7,890,123	7,000,000	112.72%
Cotton	8,901,234	8,000,000	111.27%
Woolen Cloth	9,012,345	8,000,000	112.65%
Woolen Yarn	10,123,456	9,000,000	112.48%
Woolen Goods	11,234,567	10,000,000	112.35%
Woolen Fabrics	12,345,678	11,000,000	112.23%
Woolen Textiles	13,456,789	12,000,000	112.12%
Woolen Apparel	14,567,890	13,000,000	112.02%
Woolen Accessories	15,678,901	14,000,000	112.00%
Woolen Trimmings	16,789,012	15,000,000	111.93%
Woolen Linings	17,890,123	16,000,000	111.87%
Woolen Interlinings	18,901,234	17,000,000	111.81%
Woolen Collars	19,012,345	18,000,000	111.78%
Woolen Cuffs	20,123,456	19,000,000	111.75%
Woolen Sleeves	21,234,567	20,000,000	111.72%
Woolen Pockets	22,345,678	21,000,000	111.69%
Woolen Buttons	23,456,789	22,000,000	111.66%
Woolen Trims	24,567,890	23,000,000	111.63%
Woolen Embroideries	25,678,901	24,000,000	111.60%
Woolen Appliques	26,789,012	25,000,000	111.57%
Woolen Lace	27,890,123	26,000,000	111.54%
Woolen Ribbons	28,901,234	27,000,000	111.51%
Woolen Traces	29,012,345	28,000,000	111.48%
Woolen Bows	30,123,456	29,000,000	111.45%
Woolen Ties	31,234,567	30,000,000	111.42%
Woolen Scarves	32,345,678	31,000,000	111.39%
Woolen Stoles	33,456,789	32,000,000	111.36%
Woolen Shawls	34,567,890	33,000,000	111.33%
Woolen Wraps	35,678,901	34,000,000	111.30%
Woolen Blankets	36,789,012	35,000,000	111.27%
Woolen Throws	37,890,123	36,000,000	111.24%
Woolen Bedspreads	38,901,234	37,000,000	111.21%
Woolen Quilts	39,012,345	38,000,000	111.18%
Woolen Pillows	40,123,456	39,000,000	111.15%
Woolen Cushions	41,234,567	40,000,000	111.12%
Woolen Rugs	42,345,678	41,000,000	111.09%
Woolen Carpets	43,456,789	42,000,000	111.06%
Woolen Mats	44,567,890	43,000,000	111.03%
Woolen Towels	45,678,901	44,000,000	111.00%
Woolen Handkerchiefs	46,789,012	45,000,000	110.97%
Woolen Socks	47,890,123	46,000,000	110.94%
Woolen Undershirts	48,901,234	47,000,000	110.91%
Woolen Undershirts	49,012,345	48,000,000	110.88%
Woolen Undershirts	50,123,456	49,000,000	110.85%
Woolen Undershirts	51,234,567	50,000,000	110.82%
Woolen Undershirts	52,345,678	51,000,000	110.79%
Woolen Undershirts	53,456,789	52,000,000	110.76%
Woolen Undershirts	54,567,890	53,000,000	110.73%
Woolen Undershirts	55,678,901	54,000,000	110.70%
Woolen Undershirts	56,789,012	55,000,000	110.67%
Woolen Undershirts	57,890,123	56,000,000	110.64%
Woolen Undershirts	58,901,234	57,000,000	110.61%
Woolen Undershirts	59,012,345	58,000,000	110.58%
Woolen Undershirts	60,123,456	59,000,000	110.55%
Woolen Undershirts	61,234,567	60,000,000	110.52%
Woolen Undershirts	62,345,678	61,000,000	110.49%
Woolen Undershirts	63,456,789	62,000,000	110.46%
Woolen Undershirts	64,567,890	63,000,000	110.43%
Woolen Undershirts	65,678,901	64,000,000	110.40%
Woolen Undershirts	66,789,012	65,000,000	110.37%
Woolen Undershirts	67,890,123	66,000,000	110.34%
Woolen Undershirts	68,901,234	67,000,000	110.31%
Woolen Undershirts	69,012,345	68,000,000	110.28%
Woolen Undershirts	70,123,456	69,000,000	110.25%
Woolen Undershirts	71,234,567	70,000,000	110.22%
Woolen Undershirts	72,345,678	71,000,000	110.19%
Woolen Undershirts	73,456,789	72,000,000	110.16%
Woolen Undershirts	74,567,890	73,000,000	110.13%
Woolen Undershirts	75,678,901	74,000,000	110.10%
Woolen Undershirts	76,789,012	75,000,000	110.07%
Woolen Undershirts	77,890,123	76,000,000	110.04%
Woolen Undershirts	78,901,234	77,000,000	110.01%
Woolen Undershirts	79,012,345	78,000,000	109.98%
Woolen Undershirts	80,123,456	79,000,000	109.95%
Woolen Undershirts	81,234,567	80,000,000	109.92%
Woolen Undershirts	82,345,678	81,000,000	109.89%
Woolen Undershirts	83,456,789	82,000,000	109.86%
Woolen Undershirts	84,567,890	83,000,000	109.83%
Woolen Undershirts	85,678,901	84,000,000	109.80%
Woolen Undershirts	86,789,012	85,000,000	109.77%
Woolen Undershirts	87,890,123	86,000,000	109.74%
Woolen Undershirts	88,901,234	87,000,000	109.71%
Woolen Undershirts	89,012,345	88,000,000	109.68%
Woolen Undershirts	90,123,456	89,000,000	109.65%
Woolen Undershirts	91,234,567	90,000,000	109.62%
Woolen Undershirts	92,345,678	91,000,000	109.59%
Woolen Undershirts	93,456,789	92,000,000	109.56%
Woolen Undershirts	94,567,890	93,000,000	109.53%
Woolen Undershirts	95,678,901	94,000,000	109.50%
Woolen Undershirts	96,789,012	95,000,000	109.47%
Woolen Undershirts	97,890,123	96,000,000	109.44%
Woolen Undershirts	98,901,234	97,000,000	109.41%
Woolen Undershirts	99,012,345	98,000,000	109.38%
Woolen Undershirts	100,123,456	99,000,000	109.35%

Issued by Bureau of Statistics and Commerce, Bureau of Census

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, November 10, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-30

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 October 29, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to October 29, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

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	: COCONUT OIL	: SUGAR	: SUGAR	: CORDAGE
	: (Pounds)	: (Pounds)	: (Pounds)	: (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	285,166,287	104,145,586	1,689,123,157	935,440
Percent of Quota	63.7%	93.0%	94.3%	15.6%
Chicago	-	-	-	38,445
Galveston	-	-	-	2,209
Hawaii	24,838	-	15,773	92,560
Los Angeles	8,823,954	22,894,742	806,576	163,217
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Philadelphia	7,316,920	-	469,659,095	12,704
Puerto Rico	89,594	-	-	59,483
Rhode Island	-	-	-	30,472
San Antonio	-	-	-	5,171
San Francisco	21,981,154	-	37,244,366	313,682
Virginia	-	-	-	10,448
Washington	672,348	53,138,104	494,567	11,295

The rays produced by this process, the lethal neutron rays, were found early to have a sharply different effect on animal tissue cells than the X-rays, and it was this difference that led to the present clinical investigations. The X-ray produces ionization in the biologic cells by liberating high-speed electrons from atoms, while neutrons, being tiny, dense particles of neutral matter, pass right through the electron clouds of atoms and ionize only by making collisions with the correspondingly dense nuclei of atoms.

This capacity to change cell structure is what gives both the x-ray and the neutron ray their therapeutic value. But in animal experimentation it was found that the change produced by the neutron rays under close control of the laboratory scientists was definitely different than that produced by the x-ray.

The question of the neutron rays supplanting the X-ray has been left for the future to decide, in the opinion of the medical men. They see, however, the strong possibility of the cyclotron becoming a definite radiation adjunct in the major hospitals as well as in the Universities of the land. According to Dr. E. O. Lawrence, such installation in a modern hospital would involve no more expenditure than the installation of the present elaborate X-ray equipment. However, before such a plan is feasible, he said, cyclotron experimentation must be further advanced.

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"The indications of advantageous properties of the neutron ray in animal experimentation do not justify any conclusion that it will be necessarily more successful in treating human beings than X-rays", Dr. Lawrence added. "The only conclusion that has developed thus far is that this animal experimentation has now reached the stage where it can apex naturally into human clinical investigations. It may be months, even years, before the results are known and, until then, we can offer no additional hope to cancer sufferers.

"Simply stated, we are trying to determine if the neutron ray is more effective than the X-ray in the treatment of human malignant tumors. There are indications that it is more effective in the treatment of some of the malignancies in the smaller animals, but that is all."

Dr. Lawrence is the brother of Dr. E. O. Lawrence, world-renowned physicist of the University of California, who developed the cyclotron and its neutron ray to their present stage.

The rays are produced by bombarding a target of a light metal, notably beryllium, with very energetic deuterons, which are the nuclei or ions of heavy hydrogen. In order to produce sufficient intensity of the neutron radiation from the beryllium target for the purposes of biological work, it is necessary to bombard the target with deuterons of several million volts energy, because the production of neutron rays increases rapidly with voltage.

In the University laboratory the deuterons are accelerated to these high speeds by causing them to spiral around between the poles of a large electromagnet under the combined action of the magnetic field and a high frequency oscillating electric field. Thus the ions are accelerated into a drum-like vacuum chamber, spiralling around inside semi-circular hollow electrodes and finally emerging at the periphery of the chamber, where they are forced to strike the beryllium target.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, ^{afternoon newspapers,} ~~MONDAY P.M.~~
November 14, 1938
11-10-38

Monday
Medical science in its campaign against cancer and related malignant disease is directing ~~some of its~~ attention to the 85-ton cyclotron or "atom smashing" engine, which has been set up at one of the laboratories of the University of California, in Berkeley.

A detailed announcement concerning the workings of this spectacular mechanism, which may prove useful in cancer treatment, was made today by Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Last year, the Council recommended to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, that a financial grant be made in the development of the cyclotron, and the sum of \$30,000 was allowed for this purpose.

A selected group of patients -- taken only from a special list in the University's teaching hospital in San Francisco -- have been placed directly under the cyclotron, so that its amazing penetrating neutron rays may pierce straight to the malignant mass. The rays are capable under certain conditions of killing the fiercely active cancer cells.

Observation of these patients will be continued over a long period of time and Dr. Hektoen emphasized that the clinical significance of the Berkeley investigations "remains hidden in the deep doubts of the future." Experiments will continue, but only with a few patients, who will be selected solely at the University's teaching hospital.

In order that false hopes might not be aroused in cancer sufferers, Dr. Hektoen ~~stated~~ ^{said} that Dr. Robert S. Stone and Dr. John Lawrence, physicians in charge of the work, had informed him that "it must be emphasized that these treatments are purely experimental."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, November 14, 1938.
11-12-38

Press Service
No. 15-31

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of the work, had informed him that "it must be emphasized that these treatments are purely experimental."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE Nov. 10, 1938

FROM: Philip S. Broughton
TO: Mr. Schwartz

We are returning herewith the re-write on the release on mortality rates which Dr. Olesen has just approved. Thank you for your help in this connection.

Philip S. Broughton
Philip S. Broughton
In Charge, Office of
Health Education

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
11-5-38

Death rates in the United States, an important index of the state of the public health, have been lowest during the depression years.

"This somewhat surprising condition⁷, according to a bulletin from the U. S. Public Health Service (Public Health Reports, November 4, 1938), "brings up interesting speculations, and suggests the consideration of various possibly contributory factors.

"Among these may be mentioned the absence of any major epidemics with high mortality, the expansion of public health activities, the improvement of State and local health departments, the initiation of various plans to provide more nearly adequate care for economic groups least able financially to secure needed medical care and treatment, the expansion of health education activities by official and nonofficial health agencies and by private physicians, and the increasing interest manifested by private medicine in the medical needs of the lower economic groups".

In 1928, the death rate in the registration area was 12.1 per 1,000 estimated population; 11.9 in 1929, and 11.3 in 1930. This latter rate has been exceeded only once since that year -- 11.5 in 1936 -- while 1933 experienced the lowest mortality ever recorded in this country, with a rate of 10.7 per 1,000 population. ~~It might have been expected (and was anticipated by many persons) that the health of the country would react unfavorably to widespread unemployment and unfavorable economic conditions which could be~~

(3)

assumed to bring about lowered standards of living. Instead of any untoward results being reflected in mortality, however, low death rates have continued each year since and including 1929 (11.9 per 1,000).

the bulletin declares,
It would appear that there is adequate justification for assuming that decreased mortality is accompanied by some decrease in the amount of sickness, although certain factors, such as changes which bring about decreased virulence and decreased fatality rates of disease, render unjustifiable the assumption that morbidity rates necessarily decrease in the same ratio as mortality rates.

Whether or not the final mortality rate (10.8 per 1,000 for the first six months) reaches a new low mark, the figures available to date show that, so far, health conditions in the United States, as interpreted on the basis of mortality, have been remarkable good and continue to reflect a period of great achievement in public health.

* * * * *

Reports to the Public Health Service of disabling sickness among male industrial employees during the first six months of this year show a rate 28 per cent lower than that for the same period in 1937, and 13 per cent below the average rate for the first halves of the years 1933 to 1937.

The general death rate of the country, which is an important index of the state of the public health, according to the bulletin, has been low in the past decade for each of the full fifty-two-week periods. In 1928 the ~~annual~~ annual rate in the death registration area was 12.1 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate fell to 11.9 in 1929 and 11.3 in 1930, and was exceeded only once since then--11.5 in 1936.

Among the factors contributing to the drop, the Public Health Service explained, "may be mentioned the absence of any major epidemics with high mortality, the expansion of public health activities, the improvement of State and local health departments, the initiation of various plans to provide more **hearily** adequate care for economic groups least able financially to secure needed medical care and treatment, the expansion of health education activities by official and nonofficial health agencies and by private physicians, and the increasing interest manifested by private medicine in the medical needs of the lower economic groups."

For ~~immediate~~ release

Tuesday a.m.'s

With the national death rate holding to a low figure since 1933, the United States Public Health Service said today that 1938 health conditions, as interpreted on the basis of mortality, "have been remarkably good and continue to reflect a period of great achievement in public health."

The death rate for the first forty-one weeks of this year, computed on an annual basis, was 11.0 per 1,000 estimated population, the Service points out in the current issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. The figures, obtained up to October 15 from eighty-eight large cities, show the accumulated 1938 mortality rate lower than any in the past decade, with the exception of 1933, which registered a 10.8 rate for the comparable period.

Figures supplied by industrial insurance companies, covering approximately 70,000,000 policyholders, corroborate the city reports. Although there is a time lag between deaths and claims registered, ~~with this insurance~~ ~~companies,~~ one large insurance company reported 10 per cent lower mortality for the first half of 1938 than for the corresponding period of 1937.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 15, 1938.
11-14-38

Press Service
No. 15-32

With the national death rate holding to a low figure since 1933, the United States Public Health Service said today that 1938 health conditions, as interpreted on the basis of mortality, "have been remarkably good and continue to reflect a period of great achievement in public health."

The death rate for the first forty-one weeks of this year, computed on an annual basis, was 11.0 per 1,000 estimated population, the Service points out in the current issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. The figures, obtained up to October 15 from eighty-eight large cities, show the accumulated 1938 mortality rate lower than any in the past decade, with the exception of 1933, which registered a 10.8 rate for the comparable period.

Figures supplied by industrial insurance companies, covering approximately 70,000,000 policyholders, corroborate the city reports. Although there is a time lag between deaths and claims registered, one large insurance company reported 10 per cent lower mortality for the first half of 1938 than for the corresponding period of 1937.

Reports to the Public Health Service of disabling sickness among male industrial employees during the first six months of this year show a rate 28 per cent lower than that for the same period in 1937, and 13 per cent below the average rate for the first halves of the years 1933 to 1937.

The general death rate of the country, which is an important index of the state of the public health, according to the bulletin, has been low in the past decade for each of the full fifty-two-week periods. In 1928 the annual rate in the death registration area was 12.1 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate fell to 11.9 in 1929 and 11.3 in 1930, and was exceeded only once since then --

11.5 in 1936.

Among the factors contributing to the drop, the Public Health Service explained, "may be mentioned the absence of any major epidemics with high mortality, the expansion of public health activities, the improvement of State and local health departments, the initiation of various plans to provide more nearly adequate care for economic groups least able financially to secure needed medical care and treatment, the expansion of health education activities by official and non-official health agencies and by private physicians, and the increasing interest manifested by private medicine in the medical needs of the lower economic groups."

It would appear, the bulletin declares, that there is adequate justification for assuming that decreased mortality is accompanied by some decrease in the amount of sickness, although certain factors, such as changes which bring about decreased virulence and decreased fatality rates of disease, render unjustifiable the assumption that morbidity rates necessarily decrease in the same ratio as mortality rates.

IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - SEPTEMBER 1938

	September 1938	August 1938	September 1937	9 Mos. (Jan.-Sept.) 1938	1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at beginning	3,456,732	3,466,515	3,870,882	3,709,510	3,427,822
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	698,187	630,482	1,315,031	7,055,738	11,013,442
Available for Consumption	4,154,919	4,096,997	5,185,913	10,765,248	14,441,264
Entered into Consumption (a)	916,053	640,181	1,244,194	7,480,399	10,415,093
Exported from Customs Custody	9,952	84	10,919	55,935	95,371
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at end	3,228,914	3,456,732	3,930,800	3,228,914	3,930,800
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at beginning	1,319,640	1,305,866	1,421,838	1,430,547	1,082,959
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	141,586	161,726	249,909	1,600,925	2,421,434
Available for Consumption	1,461,226	1,467,592	1,671,747	3,031,472	3,504,393
Entered into Consumption (a)	178,878	145,258	209,691	1,736,305	2,037,948
Exported from Customs Custody	1,229	2,694	1,020	14,048	5,409
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at end	1,281,119	1,319,640	1,461,036	1,281,119	1,461,036
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at beginning	289,902	293,426	227,871	271,133	141,325
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	24,064	12,844	49,028	209,033	367,700
Available for Consumption	313,966	306,270	276,899	480,166	509,025
Entered into Consumption (a)	35,142	16,368	38,771	199,911	270,463
Exported from Customs Custody	29	-	24	1,460	458
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware- houses at end	278,795	289,902	238,104	278,795	238,104
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	\$ 2,276,887	\$ 1,569,694	\$ 3,065,667	\$ 18,454,351	\$ 25,540,092
Still Wines	155,352	120,942	185,166	1,503,669	1,804,652
Sparkling Wines	105,090	48,915	115,890	591,897	805,899
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	\$ 2,537,329	\$ 1,739,551	\$ 3,366,723	\$ 20,549,917	\$ 28,150,643
Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities	26,052,262	26,933,226	32,805,896	205,232,258	356,427,087
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	\$28,589,591	\$28,672,777	\$36,172,619	\$225,782,175	\$384,577,730
Percent collected on liquor	8.2%	6.1%	9.2%	9.1%	7.5%

Sta.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

*Tuesday
Pm's*

NOV 12 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 September 1938, with comparative figures for the months of September 1937 and August 1938, and the first nine months of the calendar years 1937 and 1938, which may be suitable for press release.

J. H. Meyle

Inclosure.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 15, 1938.
11-14-38

Press Service
No. 15-33

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 September, 1938, with comparative figures for the months of September, 1937 and August, 1938, and the first nine months of the calendar years 1937 and 1938:

	September 1938	August 1938	September 1937	9 Mos. (Jan-Sept.) 1938 1937	
DISTILLED LIQUORS					
(Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	3,456,732	3,466,515	3,870,882	3,709,510	3,427,822
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(Liquid Gallons)					
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Sparkling Wines	105,090	48,915	115,890	591,897	805,899
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	\$2,537,329	\$1,739,551	\$3,366,723	\$20,549,917	\$28,150,643

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Tuesday, November 15 1938

PRESS SERVICE
No. 15-3,4

During the month of October 1938, the liquidation of 13 receiverships was completed and the affairs thereof finally closed. This makes a total of 1,222 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 1,222 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated \$499 264 428 00, or an average return of 80.63 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 67.47 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of October 1938, amounted to \$2 849 578 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933 to October 31, 1938, amounted to \$923 493 287 00. Data as to results of liquidation of receiverships finally closed during the month are as follows:

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER, 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.
First Natl Bank Idaho Springs, Colo.	12-23-31	\$ 146 900 00	76.3 %	64.2 %	\$ 50 000 00	\$ 000
First Natl Bank Anna, Ill.	1--12-33	623 959 00	79.13 %	65.2 %	50 000 00	000
Jefferson Park Natl Bank Chicago, Ill.	6--25-32	1 454 364 00	80.53 %	61.3 %	300 000 00	000
Farmers and Wabash Natl Bank Wabash, Ind.	2/ 1--11-34	1 789 524 00	103.76 %	105.64 %	160 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Yale, Mich.	1--12-33	210 803 00	62.29 %	55.65 %	40 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Madison, Nebr.	1--20-33	468 920 00	81.72 %	66. %	100 000 00	000
Natl Bank of Newport, N. Y.	2/ 10-13-33	300 153 00	68.36 %	10.2 %	50 000 00	000
Hewlett-Woodmere Natl Bk Woodmere, N. Y.	2/ 5--9--34	1 005 647 00	86.9 %	86.6 %	50 000 00	000
Citizens Natl Bank Hendersonville, N. C.	11-28-30	645 710 00	48.72 %	15.6 %	100 000 00	000
Bellefontaine Natl Bank Bellefontaine, Ohio	2/ 12-26-33	1 229 822 00	99.17 %	99.06 %	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Etowah, Tenn	6--21-32	327 235 00	60.37 %	30.05 %	50 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER, 1938

<u>Name and Location of Bank.</u>	<u>Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.</u>	<u>Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.</u>	<u>Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.</u>	<u>Capital Stock at Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders.</u>
First Natl Bank Fortsmouth, Va.	<u>1/</u> 10-24-32	\$ 5 000 00	100. %	--	\$ 300 000 00	\$ 118 639 00
First Willapa Harbor NB Raymond, Wash.	2--3--32	970 285 00	94.47 %	86.5 %	100 000 00	000

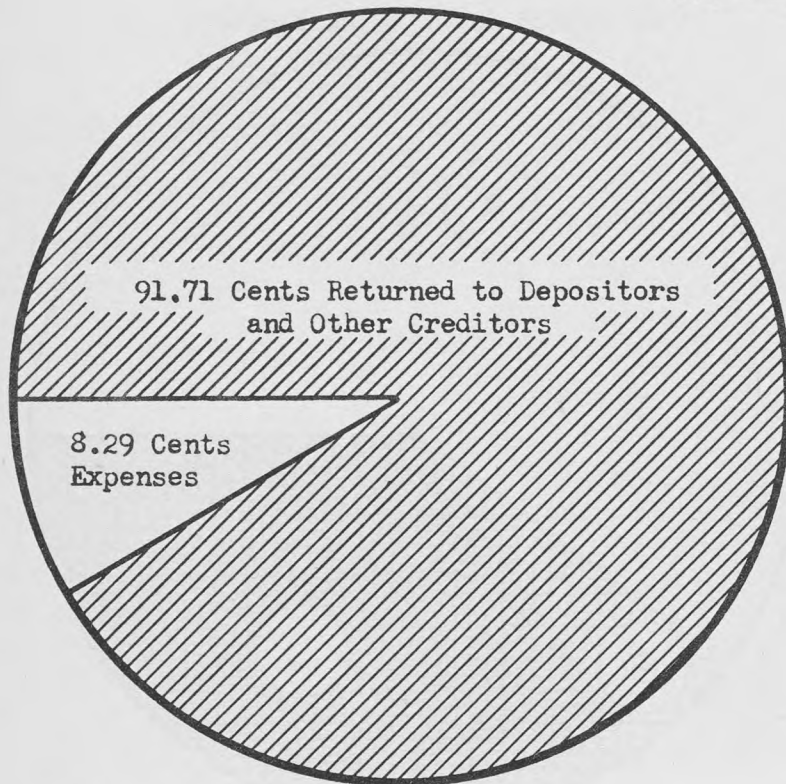
1/ -- Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.

2/ -- Formerly in conservatorship.

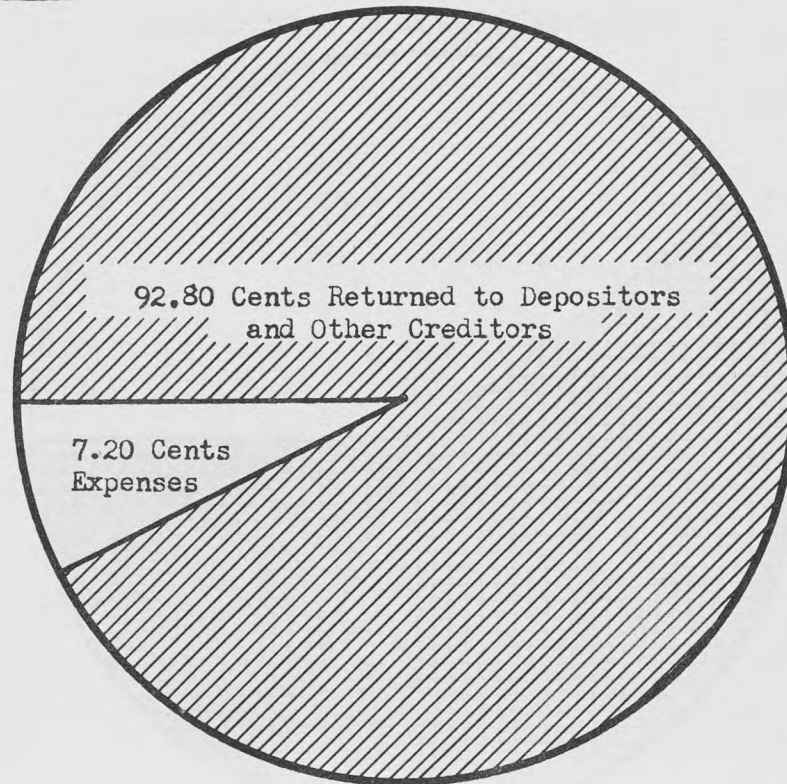
INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

DISPOSITION OF COLLECTION DOLLAR (INCLUDING OFFSETS ALLOWED) IN
CLOSED RECEIVERSHIP BANKS THE LIQUIDATION OF WHICH HAD BEEN COMPLETED

TO
OCTOBER 31, 1938



13 Receiverships Liquidated and Closed
Month of October 1938



2291 Receiverships Liquidated and
Closed April 14, 1865 to October 31, 1938

LIQUIDATION DATA

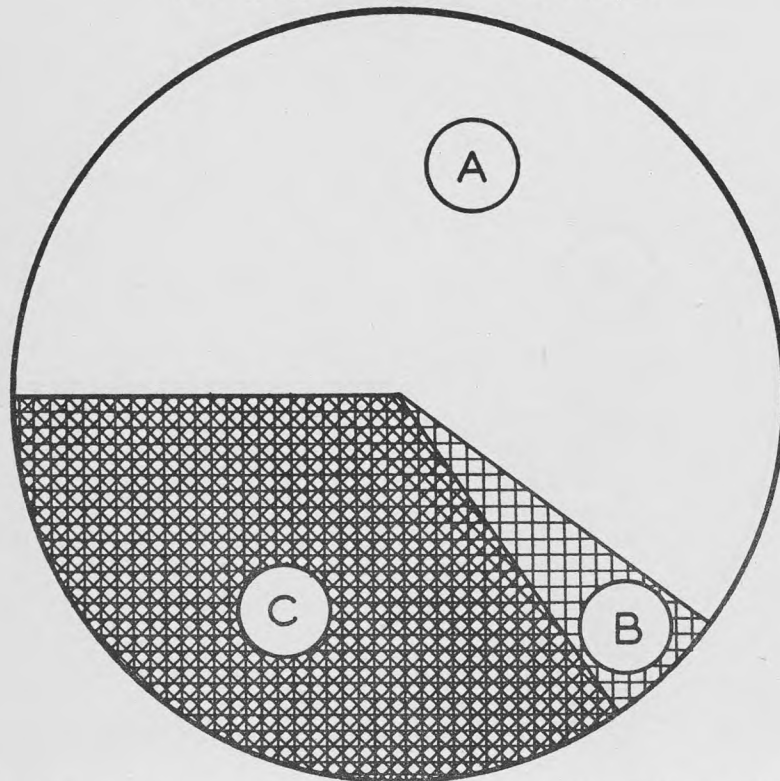
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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

COMPLETELY LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED

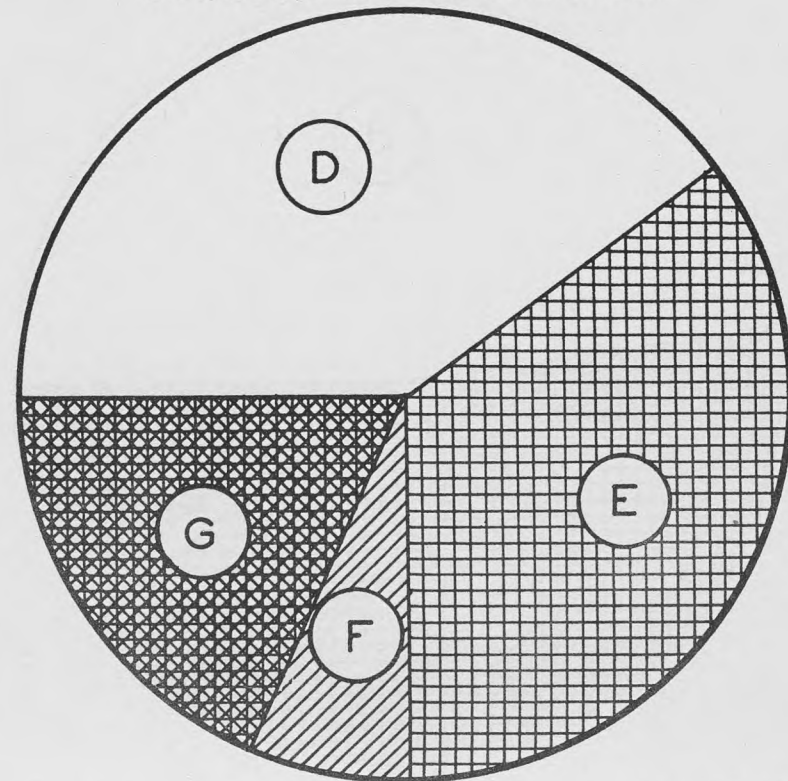
MONTH OF OCTOBER 1938

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



A - Asset & Assess. Collections	\$ 8,781,981	59.9%
B - Offsets Allowed	\$ 766,004	5.2%
C - Asset & Assessment Losses	\$ 5,124,451	34.9%
	<u>\$14,672,436</u>	

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL LIABILITIES



D - Dividend Payments	\$ 4,475,417	39.9%
E - Other Cash Payments	\$ 3,936,901	35.1%
F - Offsets Allowed	\$ 766,004	6.8%
G - Unpaid Liabilities	\$ 2,046,017	18.2%
	<u>\$11,224,339</u>	

LIQUIDATION DATA

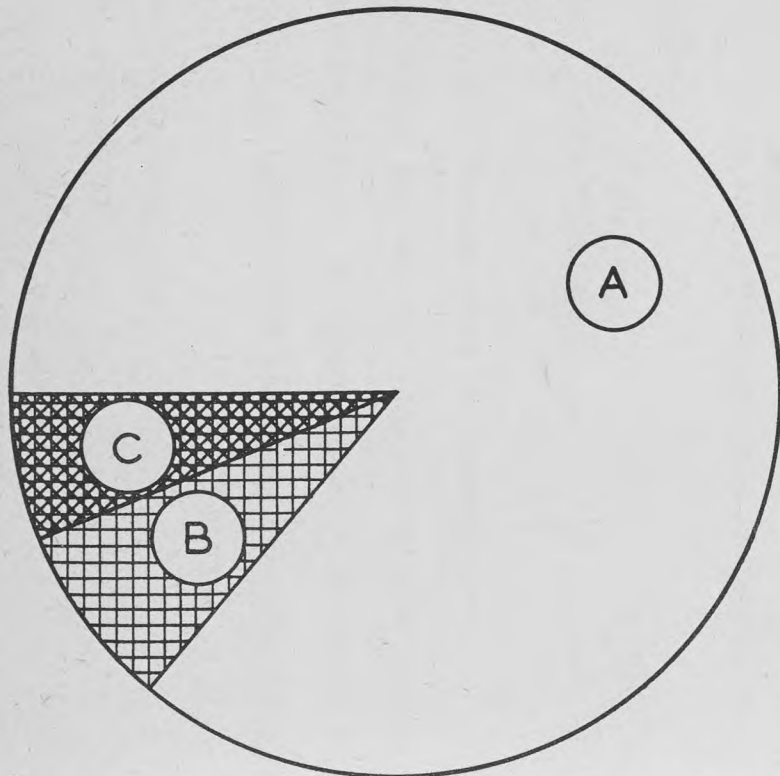
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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

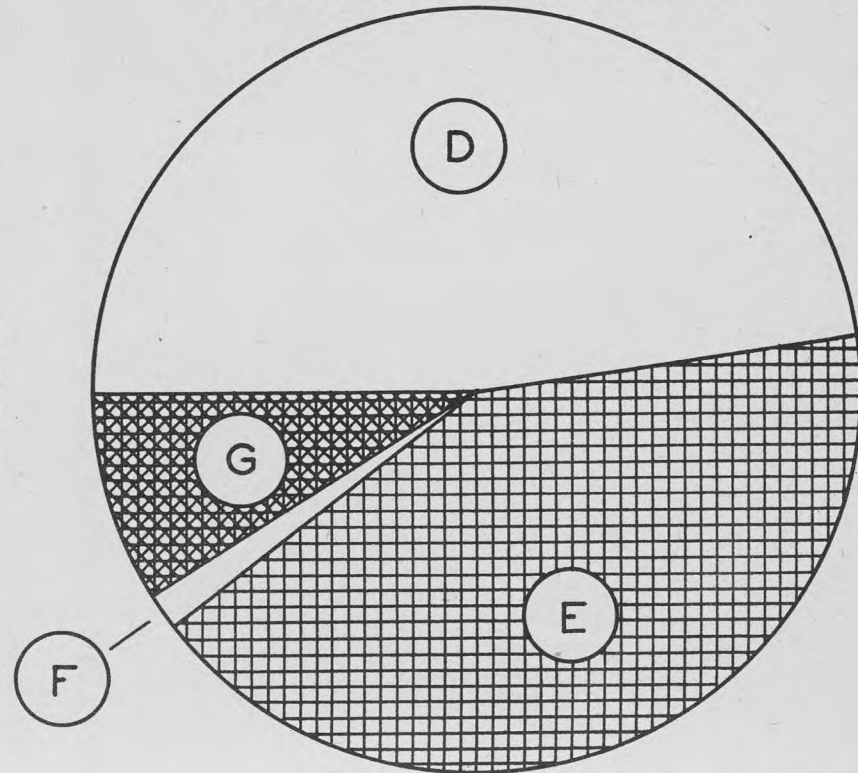
COMPLETELY LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1938

TOTAL COLLECTIONS MADE



DISPOSITION OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS



A - Asset Collections	\$ 8,059,940	86.0%
B - Stock Assess. Collections	\$ 722,041	7.7%
C - Earnings Collections	\$ 589,449	6.3%
	<u>\$ 9,371,430</u>	

D - Dividend Payments	\$ 4,475,417	47.7%
E - Other Cash Payments	\$ 3,936,901	42.0%
F - Returned to Shareholders	\$ 118,639	1.3%
G - Expense of Liquidation	\$ 840,473	9.0%
	<u>\$ 9,371,430</u>	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 15, 1938.
11/14/38

Press Service

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 November 16, 1938, and to mature February 15, 1939, which were offered on November 10, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- \$288,457,000
Total accepted	- 100,544,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	- 99.998	Equivalent rate approximately 0.008 percent
Low	- 99.992	" " " 0.032 "
Average price	- 99.993	" " " 0.027 "

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 15, 1938.
11/14/38.

Press Service
No. 15-35

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 November 16, 1938, and to mature February 15, 1939, which were offered on November 10, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 14.

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Total accepted	-	100,544,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	99.998	Equivalent rate approximately	0.608	percent
Low	-	99.992	"	"	0.032 "
Average price	-	99.993	"	"	0.027 "

(37 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

November 8, 1938

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of October, 1938, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total purchases \$ 1,044,000

Total sales ---

Net purchases \$ 1,044,000

Wof

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, November 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-36

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in October, 1938, resulted in net purchases of \$1,044,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

--oOo--

considered normal. The recognition that mental ill health is more prevalent than hospital admissions reveal, has led to the establishment of child guidance clinics, the employment of psychiatric social workers, the addition of psychiatrists to the staff of hospitals, prisons, and similar institutions, to devoting special attention to problem children in school, and to various adult education programs.

* * *

course, include all persons with a mental disorder but merely those who have been recognized as needing institutional care and for whom hospital facilities are available."

Even if mental aberration apparently is not increasing appreciably, its importance should not be minimized, the statistician warned.

"The loss in future productive power as well as the cost of caring for this number of patients," he concluded, "emphasizes the importance of developing a thorough mental hygiene program. This is all the more important since the total burden of caring for the mentally ill is almost certain to increase even though there is no increase in the incidence of mental disease at each age. Changes now taking place in the national population presage an increase in the number of mentally ill in the total population because a larger portion of the population will be in the age groups when mental disease is most frequent. Assuming that the commitment rates for mental disease for the total United States are no greater in 1960 than they were in New York State during the three year period, 1929-31, it is estimated that about 135,000 persons annually will be committed to a mental hospital for the first time. This is nearly twice the present number of first commitments."

Only a few hundred years ago, the violently insane were thought to be possessed by demons and frequently ^{were} killed or forced to leave the community. With some modification, mainly the substitution of incarceration as a method of treatment, this idea of "insanity" as it was called, prevailed even later--indeed still prevails--in some places. With increased knowledge of the functioning of the human body, however, the concept of mental ill health has gradually expanded until today it includes many conditions formerly

has undoubtedly increased the frequency with which cases of mild mental disorders are hospitalized," Dr. Dorn declared.

"The increasing proportion of the population living in cities also tends to increase the use of hospital facilities. Many persons who would be regarded as merely 'queer' in a rural community, undoubtedly experience difficulty in adjusting themselves to an urban environment. Moreover, due to inadequate housing, low income, and the uncertainty of continuous employment, home care of non-violent cases of mental disorders, especially those associated with senility, is more difficult in the city than on the farm.

"The two principal exogenous factors which are thought to effect the prevalence of mental disease, alcoholism and syphilis, are also more common in urban communities. For these reasons some increase in the proportion of the population thought to be mentally ill is to be expected even if there has been no real increase in the incidence of mental disorders."

However, it is impossible to determine whether or not this is true because there is no practical method of determining the incidence of mental disease either at the present time or in the past. Regardless of the amount of mental illness in the population, it must be measured by the number of mental cases recognized and committed to an institution.

"This method of measurement is not so unsatisfactory as might at first appear," said Dr. Dorn, "since cases of mental disease become a public burden only after they are recognized. Therefore, instead of speaking of the number of persons with some form of mental disease, a number which is unknown, it becomes necessary to restrict this discussion to the number of persons who are committed to a mental disease hospital. This does not, of

Dorn pointed out. In order to eliminate this factor insofar as it was possible, the data used in this study were the number of first admissions to mental hospitals in Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois where facilities have been fairly adequate for several years. In general, these data do not support the contention that the incidence of mental disorders had been rapidly increasing.

This does not mean, however, that the public burden of caring for persons with mental disease has not been increasing. The average number of patients in State hospitals increased 40% (from 248,852 to 347,620) between 1926 and 1935. But, rather, it means that most of the increase may be attributed to increase in the expectation of life, an increasing proportion of old people in the population, increasing urbanization, and other environmental factors. As the standards of care and treatment are raised, the total cost will increase although there is no increase in the incidence of the disease. (It is estimated that the current annual cost of hospitalized patients alone is between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, and that these patients occupy 47% of the total number of hospital beds.)

It is gradually becoming accepted, according to Dr. Dorn, that mental aberration is simply a form of illness which may ^{often} be cured or alleviated by suitable care and treatment. This attitude is clearly reflected by the fact that the "insane asylums" of fifty years ago have become "mental hospitals" today. Commitment to a hospital is no longer universally regarded with the same horror as formerly.

"This change in the public attitude toward hospitalization, which has been concomitant with a changing cultural conception of mental disease,

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, *afternoon newspapers*
Friday, November 18, 1938.
11/16/38.

15-37

Current incidence rates indicate that one of every twenty persons born in 1938 will be committed to a mental hospital some time during ~~his~~ life span.

Because of the increasing proportion of the population in the older age groups, an increase in the number of admissions to mental hospitals is to be expected in the future, since rates of mental disease are highest in the older age brackets.

Since there is no sharp line of demarcation between normality and abnormality, it is practically impossible to ~~decide~~ *determine* whether the relative number of persons with mental disease is increasing.

Fundamentally, even though there is a definite physical basis for many mental disorders, mental disease--or insanity, as it is popularly called--is a cultural concept, and varies from one group to another. In some situations the mentally deranged have become soothsayers, medicine men, prophets, or leaders; in other situations the same persons would be incarcerated.

These conclusions have been developed from a comprehensive study of recent data by Dr. Harold F. Dorn, Statistician, United States Public Health Service. They are discussed by him in a paper, "The Incidence and Future Expectancy of Mental Disease," in the ~~Nov~~ *current* issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

To a certain extent, the increase in the number of first admissions to mental hospitals merely reflects an increase in hospital facilities, Dr.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
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home care of non-violent cases of mental disorders, especially those associated with senility, is more difficult in the city than on the farm.

"The two principal exogenous factors which are thought to effect the prevalence of mental disease, alcoholism and syphilis, are also more common in urban communities. For these reasons some increase in the proportion of the population thought to be mentally ill is to be expected even if there has been no real increase in the incidence of mental disorders."

However, it is impossible to determine whether or not this is true because there is no practical method of determining the incidence of mental disease either at the present time or in the past. Regardless of the amount of mental illness in the population, it must be measured by the number of mental cases recognized and committed to an institution.

"This method of measurement is not so unsatisfactory as might at first appear," said Dr. Dorn, "since cases of mental disease become a public burden only after they are recognized. Therefore, instead of speaking of the number of persons with some form of mental disease, a number which is unknown, it becomes necessary to restrict this discussion to the number of persons who are committed to a mental disease hospital. This does not, of course, include all persons with a mental disorder but merely those who have been recognized as needing institutional care and for whom hospital facilities are available."

Even if mental aberration apparently is not increasing appreciably, its importance should not be minimized, the statistician warned.

"The loss in future productive power as well as the cost of caring for this number of patients," he concluded, "emphasizes the importance of developing a thorough mental hygiene program. This is all the more important since the total burden of caring for the mentally ill is almost certain to increase even though there is no increase in the incidence of mental disease at each

age. Changes now taking place in the national population presage an increase in the number of mentally ill in the total population because a larger portion of the population will be in the age groups when mental disease is most frequent. Assuming that the commitment rates for mental disease for the total United States are no greater in 1960 than they were in New York State during the three year period, 1929-31, it is estimated that about 135,000 persons annually will be committed to a mental hospital for the first time. This is nearly twice the present number of first commitments."

Only a few hundred years ago, the violently insane were thought to be possessed by demons and frequently were killed or forced to leave the community. With some modification, mainly the substitution of incarceration as a method of treatment, this idea of "insanity" as it was called, prevailed even later--indeed still prevails--in some places. With increased knowledge of the functioning of the human body, however, the concept of mental ill health has gradually expanded until today it includes many conditions formerly considered normal. The recognition that mental ill health is more prevalent than hospital admissions reveal, has led to the establishment of child guidance clinics, the employment of psychiatric social workers, the addition of psychiatrists to the staff of hospitals, prisons, and similar institutions, to devoting special attention to problem children in school, and to various adult education programs.

PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 43,529,755 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937 to November 16, 1938.

This total represents 96.7 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, November 17, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-38

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 43,529,755 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to November 16, 1938.

This total represents 96.7 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE November 17, 1938

FROM: Philip S. Broughton

TO: Mr. Charles Schwarz

There is attached herewith a release on narcotic drugs. We are suggesting immediate release but if you think a specified date is preferable, we shall be glad to have you set the time.

Philip S. Broughton
Philip S. Broughton
In Charge, Office Of
Health Education

MEMORANDUM

This portion of the booklet reviews a working method of quantitative evaluation of the phenomena of abstinence, and discusses tolerance, habituation, and dependence with their relations to drug addiction. With the aid of a most modern encephalograph, built at the Lexington hospital, the Public Health Service has for the first time an implement for studying the differentiating action of a series of addiction drugs of known chemical modification in the study of brain physiology. This instrument aids in overcoming impediments to the study of cerebral and other living responses of the nervous tissues, and provides a new objective technique for studying the living neuro-electric reaction.

* * *

The supplement, extending to 143 pages, contains a vast amount of hitherto uncompiled data. It describes not only the chemical properties, but the method of preparation and pharmacological activities of the compounds tested. In addition to the text, there are included in tabular and other forms, the chemical and structural formulae of these compounds on the basis of their chemical relationships; and complete summaries and bibliographies relating to each part of the report. At the conclusion of the book, there is a list of all the publications that have been made under the direction of the Commission since its beginning. Many of these have been published in the Public Health Reports.

Divided into three sections, the report takes up first the discussion and conclusions drawn from research with 125 morphine derivatives. From these studies, it is apparent that specific chemical modifications affect uniformly neither in direction nor degree, all of the pharmacological actions of alkaloids of this series.

The second section discusses chemico-pharmacological reactions for more than 200 synthetic substances built upon phenathrene, dibenzofuran, and carbazole. Applied to mice, rats, rabbits, and cats, some of these synthetics especially in the carbazole series, evidence a considerable degree of pain controlling action. All of them, however, exhibited "side actions" more or less undesirable.

The concluding section of the report reviews clinical studies made at the United States Penitentiary Annex, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky. This latter section aimed especially to determine the addiction liability of some 16 selected morphine derivatives.

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

~~FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE~~

~~11/16/38~~

Amis
Sunday, November 20, 1938.

The end of a recent nine-year scientific quest for an "ideal narcotic"—one which will control pain but not induce addiction—has brought this conclusion: no such drug is known.

More than 300 compounds—almost half of them morphine derivatives, the majority of which were made for the first time in connection with this work; the remainder synthetic substances—~~have been~~ *have been* systematically tested. Those related to the morphine molecule that were tested on man were found to possess more or less addiction liabilities.

Results of these studies, conducted by a number of cooperating agencies having responsibility for the solution of the problem of developing some means of reducing or correcting the evils of drug addiction, were ~~made known~~ *made known* today by the United States Public Health Service (Public Health Report, Supplement No. 138).

~~"It was recognized"~~ *ig* Dr. Wm. Charles White, Chairman of the Committee on Drug Addiction, Division of Medical Sciences, of the National Research Council, under whose auspices the studies were directed with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, ~~that~~ *"It was recognized,"* said Dr. White in the report, ~~the~~ *the* problem of drug addiction had reached a high point in international and national affairs which demanded attention, and a very considerable expenditure. It is to be remembered, however, that this problem is only a part of the far greater one of mental health which in all its branches is probably the most serious welfare problem with which this country has to deal."

For Sunday am's

After a nine-year quest, scientists eager to find an "ideal narcotic"--one which will control pain but not induce addiction--reported today that discovery of the drug lies in the future and that it is necessary to continue active research ~~in that field~~ toward that end.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, November 20, 1938.
11/19/38.

Press Service
No. 15-39

After a nine-year quest, scientists eager to find an "ideal narcotic" -- one which will control pain but not induce addiction--reported today that discovery of the drug lies in the future and that it is necessary to continue active research toward that end.

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This portion of the booklet reviews a working method of quantitative evaluation of the phenomena of abstinence, and discusses tolerance, habituation, and dependence with their relations to drug addiction. With the aid of a most modern encephalograph, built at the Lexington hospital, the Public Health Service has for the first time an implement for studying the differentiating action of a series of addiction drugs of known chemical modification in the study of brain physiology. This instrument aids in overcoming impediments to the study of cerebral and other living responses of the nervous tissues, and provides a new objective technique for studying the living neuro-electric reaction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Wednesday November 23, 1938

PRESS SERVICE
No. 15-40

The Comptroller of the Currency announced today that the total assets of the 5 245 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands of the United States on September 28, 1938, the date of the recent call for statements of condition, aggregated \$30 718 522 000, an increase of \$331 440 000, or 1.09 per cent, over the amount reported by the 5 248 active banks on June 30, 1938, the date of the previous call, and an increase of \$594 327 000, or 1.97 per cent, over the amount reported by the 5 266 active banks on December 31, 1937.

Loans and discounts, including overdrafts, totaled \$8 298 604 000, in comparison with \$8 334 624 000 on June 30, 1938, and \$8 813 547 000 on December 31, 1937.

Investments in United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, aggregating \$8 476 277 000, increased \$488 561 000 since June and \$403 395 000 since December last. The direct and indirect obligations held on September 28, were \$6 909 465 000 and \$1 566 812 000, respectively. Other bonds, stocks, and securities held of \$3 776 692 000, which included obligations of States, counties, and municipalities of \$1 492 166 000, increased \$120 132 000 since June and \$86 570 000 since December.

Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of \$8 636 550 000, including reserve with Federal Reserve banks of \$4 666 085 000, were \$285 700 000 less than in June, but \$508 547 000 more than in December. Cash in vault of \$571 644 000 increased \$43 339 000 and \$149 154 000 in the three and nine-month periods, respectively.

Total deposits on September 28, 1938, were \$27 103 881 000, an increase of \$287 987 000 since June 30, and an increase of \$563 187 000 since December, 1937. The deposits on the recent call date consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of \$12 651 771 000 and \$7 493 723 000, respectively, United States Government deposits of \$455 163 000, State, county, and municipal deposits of \$1 942 976 000, postal savings deposits of \$60 345 000, deposits of other banks of \$4 211 007 000, and certified and cashier's checks, cash

letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding, etc., of \$288 896 000. Deposits evidenced by savings pass books amounted to \$6 592 685 000, and represented 15 937 938 accounts.

The unimpaired capital stock was \$1 569 063 000, representing a par value of \$1 573 432 000. The latter figure consists of Class A preferred stock of \$24897 000, Class B preferred stock of \$17 171 000 and common stock of \$1 313 364 000.

Surplus of \$1 127 075 000, undivided profits of \$432 459 000, reserves for contingencies of \$164 139 000, and preferred stock retirement fund of \$12 789 000, a total of \$1 736 512 000, increased \$35 593 000 since June and \$70 145 000 since December last year.

Bills payable of \$7 515 000, and rediscounts of \$1 607 000, a total of \$9 122 000, showed an increase of \$102 000 since the previous call, but a decrease of \$714 000 since last December.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on September 28, 1936, was 30.62, in comparison with 31.08 on June 30, 1936, and 33.21 on December 31, 1937.

Statement showing comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks
as of Sept. 28, 1938, June 30, 1938, and Dec. 31, 1937
(In thousands of dollars)

	Sept. 28, 1938	June 30, 1938	Dec. 31, 1937	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1938		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1937	
				Amount : Per Cent	Amount : Per Cent		
Number of banks	5 245	5 248	5 266	-3	-.06	-21	-.40
ASSETS							
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	\$ 8 298 604	\$ 8 334 624	\$ 8 813 547	-\$ 36 020	-.43	-\$ 514 943	-5.84
U. S. Government securities:							
Direct obligations	6 909 465	6 510 357	6 763 895	399 108	6.13	145 570	2.15
Obligations fully guaranteed	1 566 812	1 477 359	1 308 987	89 453	6.05	257 825	19.70
State, county, and municipal obligations	1 492 166	1 415 997	1 390 656	76 169	5.38	101 510	7.30
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	2 284 526	2 240 563	2 299 466	43 963	1.96	-14 940	-.65
Total loans and investments	20 551 573	19 978 900	20 576 551	572 673	2.87	-24 978	-.12
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	4 666 085	4 618 177	4 172 915	47 908	1.04	493 170	11.82
Cash in vault	571 644	528 305	422 490	43 339	8.20	149 154	35.30
Balances with other banks	3 970 465	4 304 073	3 955 088	-333 608	-7.75	15 377	.39
Total reserve with Federal Reserve banks, cash, and balances with other banks	9 208 194	9 450 555	8 550 493	-242 361	-2.56	657 701	7.69
Other assets	958 755	957 627	997 151	1 128	.12	-38 396	-3.85
Total assets	30 718 522	30 387 082	30 124 195	331 440	1.09	594 327	1.97
LIABILITIES							
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:							
Demand	12 651 771	12 138 047	12 169 107	513 724	4.23	482 664	3.97
Time	7 493 723	7 548 899	7 501 101	-55 176	-.73	-7 378	-.10
Postal savings deposits	60 345	73 066	83 888	-12 721	-17.41	-23 543	-28.06
U. S. Government deposits	455 163	394 272	504 278	60 891	15.44	-49 115	-9.74
State, county, and municipal deposits	1 942 976	2 106 342	2 019 528	-163 366	-7.76	-76 552	-3.79
Deposits of other banks	4 211 007	4 211 101	3 832 898	-94	--	378 109	9.86
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc.	288 896	344 167	429 894	-55 271	-16.06	-140 998	-32.80
Total deposits	27 103 881	26 815 894	26 540 694	287 987	1.07	563 187	2.12
Bills payable	7 515	7 731	8 508	-216	-2.79	-993	-11.67
Rediscounts	1 607	1 289	1 328	318	24.67	279	21.01

(In thousands of dollars)

	Sept. 28, 1938	June 30, 1938	Dec. 31, 1937	Increase or decrease since June 30, 1938		Increase or decrease since Dec. 31, 1937	
				Amount :	Per Cent	Amount :	Per Cent
LIABILITIES - Continued							
Capital stock (book value).....	\$ 1 569 063	\$ 1 572 900	\$ 1 577 831	-\$3 837	-.24	-\$8 768	-.56
Surplus.....	1 127 075	1 118 413	1 100 308	8 662	.77	26 767	2.43
Profits and reserves.....	609 437	582 506	566 059	26 931	4.62	43 378	7.66
Total capital account.....	3 305 575	3 273 819	3 244 198	31 756	.97	61 377	1.89
Other liabilities.....	299 944	288 349	329 467	11 595	4.02	-29 523	-8.96
Total liabilities.....	30 718 522	30 387 082	30 124 195	331 440	1.09	594 327	1.97

MEMORANDA

Par value of capital stock:							
Class A preferred stock.....	242 897	248 885	267 361	-5 988	-2.41	-24 464	-9.15
Class B preferred stock.....	17 171	17 210	17 470	-39	-.23	-299	-1.71
Common stock.....	1 313 364	1 311 326	1 297 882	2 038	.16	15 482	1.19
Total.....	1 573 432	1 577 421	1 582 713	-3 989	-1.25	-9 281	-.59
Ratio of loans (including overdrafts) to total deposits.....	Per Cent	30.62	31.08	33.21			
Ratio of U. S. Gov't deposits to total deposits.....	Per Cent	1.68	1.47	1.90			
Ratio of postal savings to total deposits.....	Per Cent	.22	.27	.32			
Ratio of U. S. Gov't and postal savings deposits to total deposits.....	Per Cent	1.90	1.74	2.22			
Ratio of U. S. Gov't obligations held to amount outstanding.....	Per Cent	19.78	19.28	19.52			
Direct.....	Per Cent	18.25	17.80	18.43			
Fully guaranteed as to interest and principal.....	Per Cent	31.27	30.44	28.18			

Note: Minus sign denotes decrease.

PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 44,681,855 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to November 19, 1938.

This total represents 99.3 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, November 21, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-41

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show total imports of 44,681,855 pounds of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the period December 1, 1937, to November 19, 1938.

This total represents 99.3 per cent of the quantity allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending November 30, 1938.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 22, 1938.
11/21/38

Press Service

15-42.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 92-day Treasury bills, to be dated November 23, 1938, and to mature February 23, 1939, which were offered on November 18 were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 21.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$325,934,000
Total accepted - 100,323,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	100.				
Low	-	99.993	Equivalent rate approximately	0.027	percent	
Average price	-	99.993	"	"	"	0.026

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

Erma Wynn

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 22, 1938.
11/21/38

Press Service
No. 15-42

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The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$323,934,000
Total accepted - 100,323,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	- 100.				
Low	- 99.993	Equivalent rate approximately	0.027	percent	
Average price	- 99.993	" " " "	0.026	" "	

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

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For these four weeks, also, the number of typhoid and poliomyelitis cases reported ^{was} ~~is~~ the lowest on record in the decade for which similar data on these diseases is available.

Altogether the communicable disease situation is quite favorable,
the Health Service publication declared

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

Immediate
FOR RELEASE,
Friday, November 25, 1938

15-43

Although the reported number of cases of influenza (3,836) over the country, for the month ending November 5~~0~~ was about ~~50 percent~~ *50 percent* higher than the average incidence for this period through the five-year median, 1933 - 1937, no fears of unusual prevalence are yet expressed by the United States Public Health Service. *It was pointed out today* (Public Health Reports, November 25, 1938).

During this current four-week period, the incidence increased about 4.5% over the preceding four weeks, but such an increase is normally expected at this season of the year. It ~~is~~ *was* about 35% above the figure reported for the corresponding period in 1937. While the number of cases so far this year for the country as a whole has not been unduly large (53,784), the incidence has maintained a relatively high level since the latter part of the summer, *the weekly bulletin indicated*. For this same period, measles cases show a reduction of 25% under last year; and scarlet fever, 25% below the five-year median and 10% under last year, remaining "relatively low", according to the report. Spinal meningitis continued "very favorably" with a total of only 168 cases as compared with 246 in the same period last year.

After a period of comparatively high incidence, the number of cases of smallpox has dropped to a more normal level--almost 50% below last year's figures for the same period.

While diphtheria during these four weeks ~~is~~ *was* somewhat more prevalent than for the same time last year, it ~~is~~ *was* still less than 80% of the 1933 - 1937 average incidence.

MEMORANDUM
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

November 23, 1937

Wm. E. Brown

Director, Health Statistics

year for the country as a whole has not been unduly large (53,784), the incidence has maintained a relatively high level since the latter part of the summer, the weekly bulletin indicated.

For this same period, measles cases showed a reduction of 25 per cent under last year; and scarlet fever, 25 per cent below the five-year median and 10 per cent under last year, remained "relatively low," according to the report. Spinal meningitis continued "very favorably" with a total of only 168 cases as compared with 246 in the same period last year.

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While diphtheria during these four weeks was somewhat more prevalent than for the same time last year, it was still less than 80 per cent of the 1933-1937 average incidence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE


MEMORANDUM

DATE November 23, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Charles Schwarz

There is transmitted herewith release dated Friday, November 25, 1938, on communicable disease incidence for the month ending November 5th.


Ernest R. Bryan
Office of Health Education

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, November 25, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-43

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Although the reported number of cases of influenza (3,836) over the country for the month ending November 5 was about 50 per cent higher than the average incidence for this period through the five-year median, 1933-1937, no fears of unusual prevalence are yet expressed by the United States Public Health Service, it was pointed out today (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, November 25, 1938).

During this current four-week period the incidence increased about 45 per cent over the preceding four weeks, but such an increase is normally expected at this season of the year. It was about 35 per cent above the figure reported for the corresponding period in 1937. While the number of cases so far this year for the country as a whole has not been unduly large (53,784), the incidence has maintained a relatively high level since the latter part of the summer, the weekly bulletin indicated.

For this same period, measles cases showed a reduction of 25 per cent under last year; and scarlet fever, 25 per cent below the five-year median and 10 per cent under last year, remained "relatively low," according to the report. Spinal meningitis continued "very favorably" with a total of only 168 cases as compared with 246 in the same period last year.

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For these four weeks, also, the number of typhoid and poliomyelitis cases reported was the lowest on record in the decade for which similar data on these diseases is available.

Altogether the communicable disease situation is quite favorable, the Health Service publication declared.

For Release:

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the prediction that there would eventually be found a rodent reservoir and a rat-flea vector to transmit it to man, were continued by Public Health Service Doctors Rolla E. Dyer, Adolph S. Rumreich, and Lucius F. Badger, who in 1931 obtained the virus from wild rat fleas in Baltimore. It has remained for Dr. Brigham to prove the rodent reservoirs.

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11/23/38

For Release:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Washington

Six new species of animals native to this country have now been added to the list of those susceptible to endemic typhus fever, and therefore possible intermediate reservoirs of infection which may be tapped by insects and thus transferred to man.

Previously reported from the Typhus Research Laboratory, Mobile, Alabama, by Dr. George D. Brigham, Assistant Bacteriologist, U. S. Public Health Service, were the woodchuck; flying squirrel; opossum; meadow, white-footed, oldfield, cotton, and golden mouse; wood, cotton, and rice rat.

Further studies (Public Health Reports, November 25, 1938) by Dr. Brigham have now added the gray and fox squirrel; cottontail and swamp rabbit; chipmunk; and the skunk. The animals used in all these experiments were trapped in southern Alabama.

Their susceptibility in each instance was determined by recovering the virus at varying intervals of from 5 to 24 days following the primary inoculation--that is, they were inoculated with the virus of guinea pigs previously infected with a stock strain of endemic typhus which had been first studied in the pigs for clinical reactions. No strains of the disease virus recovered from the test animals differed from the original strain.

Background:

Endemic typhus is of native origin, a fever of milder clinical form and less frequent complications than the old-world epidemic scourge. Neither is it to be confused with typhoid fever. Limited thus far in its distribution to a few southeastern coastal States, endemic typhus is an acute infectious disease transmitted sporadically by the rat-flea only. The studies begun in 1926, terminating in its description as an indigenous disease and

15-44

For Monday pm's

Six new species of animals native to this country have been added to the list of those susceptible to endemic typhus fever, and therefore possible intermediate reservoirs of infection which may be tapped by insects and thus transferred to man, the Public Health Service reported today.

The gray and fox squirrel, the cottontail and swamp rabbit, the chipmunk and the skunk have been found to match the ^{typhus} classification of the woodchuck, flying squirrel, opossum, ~~meadow~~ and the meadow, whitefooted, oldfield, cotton and golden mouse and the wood, cotton and rice rat, according to the current issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

The experiments developing the enlarged list of susceptible animals were conducted by Dr. George D. Brigham, Assistant Bacteriologist, United States Public Health Service, at the Typhus Research Laboratory, Mobile, Ala. All the animals used in the experiments were trapped in southern Alabama.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, November 28, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-44

11-26-38

Six new species of animals native to this country have been added to the list of those susceptible to endemic typhus fever, and therefore possible intermediate reservoirs of infection which may be tapped by insects and thus transferred to man, the Public Health Service reported today.

The gray and fox squirrel, the cottontail and swamp rabbit, the chipmunk and the skunk have been found to match the typhus classification of the woodchuck, flying squirrel, opossum, and the meadow, whitefooted, oldfield, cotton and golden mouse and the wood, cotton and rice rat, according to the current issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

The experiments developing the enlarged list of susceptible animals were conducted by Dr. George D. Brigham, Assistant Bacteriologist, United States Public Health Service, at the Typhus Research Laboratory, Mobile, Alabama. All the animals used in the experiments were trapped in southern Alabama.

Their susceptibility in each instance was determined by recovering the virus at varying intervals of from 5 to 24 days following the primary inoculation -- that is, they were inoculated with the virus of guinea pigs previously infected with a stock strain of endemic typhus which had been first studied in the pigs for clinical reactions. No strains of the disease virus recovered from the test animals differed from the original strain.

Background:

Endemic typhus is of native origin, a fever of milder clinical form and less frequent complications than the old-world epidemic scourge. Neither is it

to be confused with typhoid fever. Limited thus far in its distribution to a few southeastern coastal States, endemic typhus is an acute infectious disease transmitted sporadically by the rat-flea only. The studies begun in 1926, terminating in its description as an indigenous disease and the prediction that there would eventually be found a rodent reservoir and a rat-flea vector to transmit it to man, were continued by Public Health Service Doctors Rolla E. Dyer, Adolph S. Runreich, and Lucius F. Badger, who in 1931 obtained the virus from wild rat fleas in Baltimore. It has remained for Dr. Brigham to prove the rodent reservoirs.

Frank J. Wilson, Chief, United States Secret Service
~~Joseph Wilson~~

Statement by ~~Secretary Worrentzen~~

15-95

"We have had several inquiries by newspapermen ~~in relation to~~ about statements made by Father Coughlin in a radio address yesterday. Father Coughlin is reported to have read paragraphs which he said were taken from ^{or article} a book written by Denis Fahey, whom he described as a Professor of Philosophy at Blackrock Seminary, Dublin, Ireland. The extract attributed to Professor Fahey in turn purports to quote from a document published in 1920 by Documenta Catholique of Paris, which ascribes to 'The American Secret Service' responsibility for ~~statements~~ said to have been furnished to the French High Commissioner dealing with the financing of the Russian revolution of 1917.

^{United States} "The only ~~American~~ governmental agency ^{having the name of} ~~known as~~ 'Secret Service' is ^{division}

the United States Secret Service, which is a Bureau of the Treasury Department.

^{investigated over records and questioned members of} I have ~~questioned~~ both the present Chief of the Secret Service, Mr. Frank I. ^{the service who were on duty from 1916 to 1920, including my predecessor} Wilson, and his predecessor, William H. Moran, with respect to the statements

made and quoted by Father Coughlin. They know of no such investigation or ^{discussed, it is} report as that which Father Coughlin ~~discussed~~, and they are quite certain that no such report was ever made by the United States Secret Service."

Frank J. Wilson

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, November 28, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-45

Statement by Frank J. Wilson, Chief, United States Secret Service:

"We have had several inquiries by newspapermen about statements made by Father Coughlin in a radio address yesterday. Father Coughlin is reported to have read paragraphs which he said were taken from a book or article written by Denis Fahey, whom he described as a Professor of Philosophy at Blackrock Seminary, Dublin, Ireland. The extract attributed to Professor Fahey in turn purports to quote from a document published in 1920 by Documentation Catholique of Paris, which ascribes to 'The American Secret Service' responsibility for statements said to have been furnished to the French High Commissioner dealing with the financing of the Russian revolution of 1917.

"The only United States governmental agency having the name of 'Secret Service' is the United States Secret Service, which is a division of the Treasury Department. I have investigated our records and questioned members of the service who were on duty from 1916 to 1920, including my predecessor, William H. Moran, with respect to the statements made and quoted by Father Coughlin. They know of no such investigation or report as that which Father Coughlin discussed, and it is quite certain that no such report was ever made by the United States Secret Service."

--oOo--

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 29, 1938.
11/28/38

Press Service

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 November 30, 1938, and to mature March 1, 1939, which were offered on November 25, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 28.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$325,620,000
Total accepted - 100,304,000

Range of accepted bids:

High - 100.
Low - 99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.024 percent
Average price - 99.995 " " " 0.021 "

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

From *WML* *MSH*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 29, 1938.
11/28/38.

Press Service
No. 15-46

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 November 30, 1938, and to mature March 1, 1939, which were offered on November 25, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on November 28.

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Average price - 99.995 " " " 0.021 "

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

--oOo--

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	Government Securities	Government- guaranteed Securities	Other Securities*
	(000 omitted)		
Totals brought forward	\$2,665,507	\$ 269,902	\$ 44,676
District of Columbia Water Fund	736	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	936,000	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	87,700	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	798,300	-	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,596	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	4,046	-	-
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	23,200	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	522	-	-
Totals	<u>\$4,519,607</u>	<u>\$ 269,902</u>	<u>\$ 44,676</u>

As of October 31, 1938:

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	\$ -	\$ -	\$766,105
Federal Land Banks	61,710	-	-
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	69,000	5,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	64,502	23,995	2,550
Production Credit Corporations	14,238	5,371	25,748
Production Credit Associations	5,618	7,212	75,452
Joint Stock Land Banks **	2,055	6,897	25
Federal Home Loan Banks	30,616	8,463	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	48,020	-	-
Inland Waterways Corporation **	3,487	-	-
U.S. Spruce Production Corporation	125	-	-
U.S. Housing Authority	250	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 300,721</u>	<u>\$ 56,938</u>	<u>\$869,880</u>

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.

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan Bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Debentures.

** Latest figures available.

W.S. Wnt

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, *Many news agencies*
will see 20th.

Press Service
No.

Secretary Morgenthau released today the following statement relative to the amount of Government and other securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental corporations and agencies:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS
OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES
ON DATES INDICATED

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	<u>Government Securities</u>	<u>Government-guaranteed securities</u>	<u>Other Securities</u>
	(000 omitted)		
<u>As of October 26, 1938:</u>			
Postal Savings System	\$ 943,664	\$ 166,834	\$ -
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	369,094	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,457	71	21
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and Housing Insurance Fund	19,686	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp... Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	10,365	102,887	-
U.S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1) ..	463,400	-	-
D.C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)	771,782	-	42,067
Alien Property Custodian Fund	5,702	95	1,965
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	30,810	-	-
General Post Fund, Veterans' Administra- tion	1,850	5	290
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2)	1,067	-	1
D.C. Workmen's Compensation Fund (1)	1	-	278
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1).....	10	-	11
German Special Deposit Account	116	10	43
National Institute of Health Gift Fund ...	3,957	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	83	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	1,243	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	198	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	12	-	-
	10	-	-
	<u>\$2,665,507</u>	<u>\$ 269,902</u>	<u>\$44,676</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Accounts and Deposits

To Mr. Gaston

This is the
regular month end
statement for release
on headings of govt. ^{and}
govt. guaranteed oblig
etc.

WJF

8c/62/11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Wednesday, November 30, 1938

Press Service
 No. 15-47

Secretary Morgenthau released today the following statement relative to the amount of Government and other securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental corporations and agencies:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS
OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES
ON DATES INDICATED

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	Government	Government-	Other
	Securities	guaranteed securities	Securities*
	(000 omitted)		
<u>As of October 26, 1938:</u>			
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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.

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan Bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Debentures.

** Latest figures available.

ascertained by adding--

Gross sales (where inventories are an income-determining factor);
Gross receipts (where inventories are not an income-determining factor);
Interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, etc.;
Interest on obligations of the United States;
Rents;
Royalties;
Capital gain;
Gain ~~or loss~~ from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets;
Dividends; and
Other income required by the Revenue Act to be included in gross income.

All other corporations must use Form 1120."

In general this change makes effective for corporations the same principle which has been applied for years to individuals in the matter of providing a smaller and simpler form for taxpayers with small incomes.

All income tax forms have been revised to give effect to the changes made necessary by the revenue act of 1938 and to make such other changes as were possible to aid the taxpayers in computing their tax liability as required by law. (The forms will be available for release and distribution by the collectors of internal revenue during the first week in January. The revision of the returns was ~~handled by~~ ^{the work of} the committee on internal revenue forms, ~~whose members are~~ ^{whose members are} T. C. Atkeson, J. E. Jenkins, and George Targett of the Income Tax Unit and H. C. Armstrong and W. D. Freyburger of the ^{Office of the} Chief Counsel ~~of the~~ ^{of the} Bureau of Internal Revenue.

✱

~~Secretary Morg^hanthau announced today that further efforts in his program of simplifying income tax returns had resulted in the adoption of a four-page corporation income tax form for 1938 which may be used by approximately eight^y five percent of the corporations of the country as compared with a six-page re^{tu}rn which they were required to file last year. This change will materially facilitate the preparation of the return as it is physically more manageable in preparation whether prepared manually or by typewriter. Moreover, ^{they save} it will save the time of the corporations' officials in studying items and instructions because all the items and instructions which are not applicable to about eighty-five percent of the corporations have been omitted from ~~the~~ ^{the} new form.~~

The items eliminated relate to the more complex tax computations and the basic surtax credit, which apply only to corporations with net incomes of more than \$25,000. Detailed instructions with respect to these items have also been omitted *from the smaller form*

~~This new four page return form for 1938 will be known as Form 1120 A~~

The instructions appearing on this form with respect to the corporations which should use it are as follows:

"All corporations required to make a return as described above must use Form 1120 A if the net income as defined by section 21 (item 30, page 1) is not more than \$25,000 (or no net income) and the total receipts from all sources are not more than \$250,000; except the following classes of corporations which, irrespective of amounts of net income (or deficit) or total receipts, must file on Form 1120:

- (a) Banks as defined in section 104, *Revenue Act of 1938*
- (b) Corporations organized under China Trade Act, 1922.
- (c) Corporations entitled to benefits of section 251, *Revenue Act of 1938*
- (d) Foreign corporations engaged in trade or business within the United States or having as office or place of business therein. (Nonresident foreign corporations must use Form 1040-NB.)
- (e) Insurance companies (life insurance companies must use Form 1120 L).
- (f) Mutual investment companies.

For the purpose of determining whether your total receipts from all sources are not more than \$250,000, total receipts should be

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

For immediate release *Wed. Nov 30.*
Wednesday, November 3, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-48

Secretary Morgenthau today approved a new four-page ~~1938~~ corporation income tax form that will provide simplified returns for approximately eighty-five per cent of the business organizations of the nation.

With certain minor exceptions, corporations with total receipts of not more than \$250,000 and net income of not more than \$25,000 will be provided with the new Form 1120A. ~~For~~ For 1937 business operations, ~~all~~ all corporations made their returns on the six-page Form 1120.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
~~Secretary John T. Evans,~~ Carried out under the direction of ~~the~~ *Buy T Helms* the development of the new return for smaller corporations was a continuation of the program of ~~simplic~~ simplification undertaken last year by Secretary Morgenthau and Roswell Magill, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, and inaugurated with improved returns for individual income.

The smaller corporation form for use beginning with the 1938 taxable year, experts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue said, will materially facilitate the preparation of the return as it is physically more manageable in ~~the~~ preparation, whether completed manually or by typewriter.

more

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, November 30, 1938

Press Service
No. 15-48

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Carried out under the direction of Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the development of the new return for smaller corporations was a continuation of the program of simplification undertaken last year by Secretary Morgenthau and Roswell Magill, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, and inaugurated with improved returns for individual income.

The smaller corporation form for use beginning with the 1938 taxable year, experts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue said, will materially facilitate the preparation of the return as it is physically more manageable in preparation, whether completed manually or by typewriter.

Moreover, they said, it will save the time of the corporations' officials in studying items and instructions because all the items and instructions which are not applicable to about eighty-five per cent of the corporations have been omitted from the new form.

The items eliminated relate to the more complex tax computations and the basic surtax credit, which apply only to corporations with net incomes of more than \$25,000. Detailed instructions with respect to these items also have been omitted from the smaller form.

The instructions appearing on this form with respect to the corporations which should use it are as follows:

"All corporations required to make a return as described above must use Form 1120A if the net income as defined by section 21 (item 30, page 1) is not more than \$25,000 (or no net income) and the total receipts from all sources are not more than \$250,000; except the following classes of corporations which, irrespective of amounts of net income (or deficit) or total receipts, must file on Form 1120:

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For the purpose of determining whether your total receipts from all sources are not more than \$250,000, total receipts should be ascertained by adding--

- Gross sales (where inventories are an income-determining factor);
- Gross receipts (where inventories are not an income-determining factor);
- Interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, etc.;
- Interest on obligations of the United States;
- Rents;
- Royalties;
- Capital gain;
- Gain from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets;
- Dividends; and
- Other income required by the Revenue Act to be included in gross income.

All other corporations must use Form 1120."

In general this change makes effective for corporations the same principle which has been applied for years to individuals in the matter of providing a smaller and simpler form for taxpayers with small incomes.

All income tax forms have been revised to give effect to the changes made necessary by the Revenue Act of 1938 and to make such other changes as were possible to aid the taxpayers in computing their tax liability as required by law.

The forms will be available for release and distribution by the Collectors of Internal Revenue during the first week in January. The revision of the returns was the work of the Committee on Internal Revenue Forms, whose members are: T. C. Atkeson, J. E. Jenkins, and George Targett of the Income Tax Unit and H. C. Armstrong and W. D. Freyburger of the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington

PRESS SERVICE
No. 15-49

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1938

The Comptroller of the Currency announced today that Mr. W. H. Baldrige, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Ninth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is being transferred to the position of Chief National Bank Examiner for the Tenth District, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri; that Mr. Irwin D. Wright, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Tenth District is being transferred from Kansas City, Missouri, to the position of Chief National Bank Examiner for the Twelfth District, with headquarters at San Francisco, California; and that William Prentiss, Jr., Chief National Bank Examiner for the Twelfth District, is being transferred from San Francisco to the position of Chief National Bank Examiner for the Ninth District with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE November 18, 1938

FROM: Philip S. Broughton

TO: Mr. Charles Schwarz

There attached herewith a release on trichinosis antigen. This release should be held until December 2 because it is based upon the Public Health Report which comes out on that date.

Philip S. Broughton
exo

Philip S. Broughton
In Charge, Office of
Health Education

MEMORANDUM

out

Authorities point^a that the geographic distribution of reported cases of trichinosis in the United States is correlated rather closely with the practice of feeding uncooked garbage to hogs. Hogs maintained on uncooked garbage have shown an incidence of trichinae of approximately 5 percent and at the present time pork from such swine appears to be the chief source of trichinosis in man. The States of New York, California, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania in the order named lead all others in the number of reported cases of the disease. In these States the feeding of uncooked garbage to swine is extensively carried on.

Evidence indicates also that many municipalities are contributing directly to the spread of trichinosis through sanction of the practice of feeding uncooked garbage to swine, maintained either on farms operated by the municipality or on farms operated by private contractors. Such hogs are usually slaughtered locally thus exposing inhabitants of the same city to the dangers of trichinosis.

Public health workers point out that it is^a a simple matter for the individual to guard against the contraction of the disease -- the mere matter of cooking pork until it is thoroughly done is a sufficient measure of protection. The occurrence of the disease, therefore, is not a reason for restricting the consumption of pork but rather a reason for cooking pork well prior to its use.

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exhibits a marked specificity and excellent keeping qualities. Samples exposed to sunlight and room temperatures for periods as long as six months have shown no loss of potency when tested by the precipitin method. The material may also be put up in hermetically sealed vials and stored until needed.

Trichina antigen prepared in the new manner and used for precipitin and intradermal tests in an outbreak of trichinosis in Vermont, proved very effective for diagnosing cases of the disease. Forty-four hospitalized patients eventually reacted to both tests. However, too much reliance should not be placed on a single intradermal or precipitin test in diagnosing suspected cases of the disease. Since all persons suffering from trichinosis do not react in the same manner or at the same period of time following infection, evidence indicates that clinical symptoms, the differential blood picture, and other factors should be taken into consideration in establishing a diagnosis.

While a total of only 5,000 ^{to} ~~6,000~~ cases of trichinosis have been recorded in the United States since the disease was first recognized as a clinical entity, the results of ^{more than} ~~3,000~~ 3,000 examinations conducted in the National Institute of Health indicate that approximately one of every six persons represented in the survey was infested with the trichina parasite. Heavy infestations, capable of producing clinical symptoms of trichinosis, were sufficiently numerous to warrant the belief that the disease occurs far more frequently than health reports indicate. Now that supplies of the improved antigen are available for use by physicians, it seems probable that more cases of trichinosis will be recognized.

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

Press Service
no. 15-50

FOR RELEASE, *Afternoon newspapers*
Friday, December 2, 1938.
11/16/38.

The preparation of a new and improved antigen for the diagnosis of trichinosis ~~is~~ ^{was} described ^{today} by Associate Zoologist John Bozicevich of the National Institute of Health, in the twelfth of a series of studies on this disease (Public Health Reports, December 2, 1938).

The new type of antigen may be used in connection with two previously devised diagnostic tests and evidence indicates that better results are obtained with the new antigen than with types of antigen employed previously. One method, similar in technique to the Schick test for diphtheria, consists of injecting a small amount of trichina antigen into the skin, and later examining the site of injection to determine whether any reaction has taken place. The other method, the so-called precipitin test, is carried out in a test tube by overlaying a small amount of the patient's blood serum with an equal amount of various dilutions of the antigen. The study in question was undertaken with a view of improving the trichina antigen in order that more reliable results might be obtained in the diagnosis of the disease by these two methods.

Antigen prepared by this new method--involving isolation of trichina larvae, drying, and extraction with a neutral salt solution without the use of chemical preservatives or added extra salts--

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS
Friday, December 2, 1938.
12/1/38

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While a total of only 5,000 to 6,000 cases of trichinosis have been recorded in the United States since the disease was first recognized as a clinical entity, the results of more than 3,000 examinations conducted in the National Institute of Health indicate that approximately one of every six persons represented in the survey was infested with the trichina parasite. Heavy infestations, capable of producing clinical symptoms of trichinosis, were sufficiently numerous to warrant the belief that the disease occurs far more frequently than health reports indicate. Now that supplies of the improved antigen are available for use by physicians, it seems probable that more cases of trichinosis will be recognized.

Authorities point out that the geographic distribution of reported cases of trichinosis in the United States is correlated rather closely with the practice of feeding uncooked garbage to hogs. Hogs maintained on uncooked garbage have shown an incidence of trichinae of approximately 5 per cent and at the present time pork from such swine appears to be the chief source of trichinosis in man. The States of New York, California, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania in the order named lead all others in the number of reported cases of the disease. In these States the feeding of uncooked garbage to swine is extensively carried on.

Evidence indicates also that many municipalities are contributing directly to the spread of trichinosis through sanction of the practice of feeding uncooked garbage to swine, maintained either on farms operated by the municipality or on farms operated by private contractors. Such hogs are usually slaughtered locally thus exposing inhabitants of the same city to the dangers of trichinosis.

Public health workers point out that it is a simple matter for the individual to guard against the contraction of the disease -- the mere matter of cooking pork until it is thoroughly done is a sufficient measure of protection. The occurrence of the disease, therefore, is not a reason for restricting the consumption of pork but rather a reason for cooking pork well prior to its use.

Dr. Roger I. Lee, practicing physician, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Esmond
R. Long, Director, The Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(Dr. Karl Fredrich Meyer, Director, Hooper Foundation for Medical Research,
University of California; Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal
Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Milton J.
Rosenau, Professor of Public Health, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Director, International
Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, New York; Dr. Alfred
Stengel, Professor, Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania; ^{and} Dr. Charles S. Stephenson, Commander (MC) U. S. Navy,
Washington, D. C. ~~and Dr. Lewis E. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon General,
Director, National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C.~~



sented, and discussion will center around the importance of such studies and the extent to which research should be carried on in the future.

Dr. Clifford E. Waller, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Domestic Quarantine Division of the Public Health Service, will present for the consideration of the council the proposed national health program, which includes an extension of public health facilities and improvements in medical care and hospitalization opportunities for people in all parts of the country, especially in those rural areas where the need is greatest.

The council's attention will be directed to the Hagerstown studies of health among children of school age, which are being directed by Dr. Thomas B. McKneely; and to the tuberculosis studies which are now in progress in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, will preside at the meeting, [redacted], which will be attended by the following members of the Advisory [redacted] Council: Dr. Roger Adams, Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; Dr. Eugene L. Bishop, Associate professor preventive medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Dean, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, (Md.); Dr. Ernest R. Gentry, Lieut. Col. (MC) U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Waller S. Leathers, Dean, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

Immediate
FOR RELEASE:

Friday, Dec. 2, 1938

no. 15-51

Discussion of the venereal disease control program of the U. S. Public Health Service and possible action ~~concerning~~^{on} new projects, including studies of opium and quinine derivatives and the production and use of yellow fever vaccine, will feature the semi-annual meeting ~~of~~^{to be held} of the National Advisory Health Council at the National Institute of Health, ~~on Saturday~~.

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division of Venereal Diseases of the U. S. Public Health Service, will present the Government's program for the control of venereal disease and comment on the progress which is being made in the various States with Federal grants-in-aid.

The proposals regarding chemotherapy (studies centering around the opium and quinine derivatives) and the extension of virus diseases research to include laboratory studies of the production and use of yellow fever vaccine will be presented by Dr. L. R. Thompson, Director of the National Institute of Health.

Members of the council will consider also a number of suggested cooperative studies to be carried on jointly by the National Institute of Health and ~~workers~~^{scientists} from various universities and research organizations.

Reports on the leprosy investigations in various parts of continental United States and in Honolulu, Hawaii, will be pre-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Friday, December 2, 1938

Press Service
No. 15-51

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Dr. Voegtlin stated that scientists of the National Cancer Institute are already investigating some of the basic problems mentioned in the report and that after the completion of the Institute's laboratory, work will be carried forward on a broader basis and with increased vigor.

machine, which produces radioactive material which may possibly become of value in the treatment of cancer and other malignant diseases.

The report stresses that cancer research of the future should continue to be concerned with the relationship of heredity to this disease, and lays emphasis upon the study of different types of cancer since they are almost like different diseases. With respect to studies of heredity, the report states that "from the practical side, this general field has assumed an importance for it is probable that preventive measures will come from knowledge gained from this type of investigation."

In considering the ways and means of carrying on future studies, it was evidenced by the report that the field of experimentation with animals, principally mice, would be essential. The report states, "in this connection it has become evident that pure strains of animals of known hereditary tendencies are as important for cancer research as pure chemicals are for the chemists."

The report furthermore approves collaboration between the research institute and the newly established cancer clinic of the Public Health Service in Baltimore, Maryland. This cooperation is recommended with a view to detecting and utilizing clinical problems for research in the laboratory, and testing in the clinic promising methods suggested by laboratory experimentation.

The report is designed primarily to assist the Government in its program to control cancer. At the same time it points out to research workers generally and other scientists and physicians the accomplishments to date and the needs ahead. It is believed also that the report will have considerable value to organizations and individuals who may be considering the financing of projects in cancer research and treatment.

The report thus attempts to check and critically evaluate the results to date, as well as to suggest the lines for future activity.

The report pointed out that certain chemicals, radioactive materials, X-rays, and biological products including viruses are already known to cause cancer. What is now most needed, the committee pointed out, is work which will explain why and how these different agents produce cancer. This line of research is concerned with cell physiology. Efforts should be made to explain how these various substances and agents produce the transformation of normal cells into cancer cells. This is the crux of the cancer problem, according to the group of scientists which makes up this committee.

Another point of needed investigation, according to the report, is a study of the question of why the cancer cell behaves as it does. Research scientists are eager to know why cancer cells show such unlimited and uncontrolled growth in the body. It is yet to be determined whether this behavior of cancer cells is due to differences in chemical makeup, or to some other factors. Solution of this problem would provide in all probability the key to the real causes of cancer. The report pointed out, however, that such problems require much patience and much time for their completion.

Continued search for new methods of treatment of cancer is also urged by this report on fundamental cancer research. The matter of the routine trying out of new things which might be of use was encouraged, because sometimes this type of investigation leads to highly important results. An example along this line is the cyclotron, a new atom-smashing

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE

Sunday, December 4, 1938

A report on fundamental cancer research issued by the United States Public Health Service today (Public Health Reports Vol. 53 No. 48, December 2, 1938) clearly shows that a considerable amount of knowledge concerning cancer has been acquired through experimental research in the last thirty years. In view of the accomplishments to date, Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Chief of the National Cancer Institute, stated that "more intensive work will gradually solve many of the problems still facing scientists engaged in cancer research."

The report was formulated by a committee of outstanding scientists appointed by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. The committee ~~consists of~~ ^{members were} Dr. James B. Murphy and Dr. John Northrop of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, professor of bacteriology and Dean of the school of medicine, Yale University; Dr. Ross G. Harrison, chairman of the National Research Council and Sterling professor of biology, Yale University; Dr. Clarence C. Little, director, Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory.

This marks the first time that efforts have been made to formulate in one plan the fundamental aspects of cancer research. In releasing the information Dr. Voegtlin stated that the committee undertook a difficult task in formulating a plan on fundamental cancer research because of the complex nature of the subject, but he felt that the comment will greatly help to clarify the facts which have already been established in this field.

For Sunday am's

"More intensive work will gradually solve many of the problems still facing scientists engaged in cancer research," Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Chief of the National Cancer Institute, said today after a study of thirty years of activity in that field.

~~A report on the last three decades of fundamental cancer research study.~~

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Wor

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 1, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on fundamental cancer research.

ERB

Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

ERB:AEM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Sunday, December 4, 1938

Press Service
No. 15-52

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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 December 15, 1938, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated March 15, 1939, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, (\$3.770718 per \$1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for 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.

tions, 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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1947

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938

Due December 15, 1947

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 599

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 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 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1947, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1947, 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, associa-

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.

of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with coupon dated March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, on the maturing notes (\$3.770718 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe

regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.

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

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

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

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

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1-1/8 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES B-1943

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938

Due December 15, 1943

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 600

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 1938.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 1-1/8 percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury Notes of Series B-1943. The amount of the offering is \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

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

3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and

March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, on the maturing notes (\$3.770718 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for 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.

Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with coupon dated

the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

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

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

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

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

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-3/4 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1960-65

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938

Due December 15, 1965

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER
DECEMBER 15, 1960

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 598

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 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 and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2-3/4 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1960-65. The amount of the offering is \$400,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series G-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-3/4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1965, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1960, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of

applied for. Exchange subscriptions for either series of bonds or for the notes should be accompanied by a like face amount of 1-1/2 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1938⁹ tendered in payment, to which final coupon dated March 15, 1939 should be attached.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice, for either series of the Treasury bonds or for the Treasury notes and with respect to the cash offering or with respect to the exchange offering thereof. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars, all cash subscriptions will be received subject to allotment and exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Payment for any bonds or notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. Treasury notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with final coupon due March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds or notes subscribed for and allotted, and accrued interest on the surrendered notes from September 15 to December 15, 1938, (about \$3.77 per \$1,000) will be paid following their acceptance.

Treasury notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are now outstanding in the amount of \$941,613,750. The present offering will be the only opportunity afforded the holders of these maturing notes to exchange them for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States. About \$173,000,000 interest on the public debt will be payable on December 15, 1938.

The texts of the three official circulars follow:

Both series of bonds will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds, with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered both as to principal and interest; both forms will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

The Treasury notes of Series B-1943 also offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity. They will be issued in bearer form only, with interest coupons attached, in the denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

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

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case and for each cash offering to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others for either cash offering must be accompanied by 10 percent of the amount of bonds or notes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 5, 1938.
12/3/38

Press Service
No. 15-53

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced the December 15 financing, offering for cash subscription, through the Federal Reserve Banks, at par and accrued interest, \$400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 22-27 year 2-3/4 percent Treasury bonds of 1960-65, and \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 5-year 1-1/8 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1943, and at the same time, offering the holders of 1-1/2 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1939 maturing March 15, 1939, the privilege of exchanging such maturing notes for additional amounts of either the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes offered for cash subscription, or for a new series of 9-year 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1947, the exchange in any case to be made par for par, with an adjustment of accrued interest as of December 15, 1938.

The 2-3/4 percent Treasury bonds of 1960-65, now offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-3/4 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1965, but they may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1960.

The 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1947, now offered only in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1947, and will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity.

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The 2-3/4 percent Treasury bonds of 1960-65, now offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-3/4 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1965, but they may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1960.

The 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1947, now offered only in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1947, and will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity.

Both series of bonds will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds, with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered both as to principal and interest;

both forms will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

The Treasury notes of Series B-1943 also offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1939, will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually. They will mature December 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity. They will be issued in bearer form only, with interest coupons attached, in the denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

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

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case and for each cash offering to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others for either cash offering must be accompanied by 10 percent of the amount of bonds or notes applied for. Exchange subscriptions for either series of bonds or for the notes should be accompanied by a like face amount of 1-1/2 percent Treasury notes of Series C-1939 tendered in payment, to which final coupon dated March 15, 1939 should be attached.

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice, for either series of the

Treasury bonds or for the Treasury notes and with respect to the cash offering or with respect to the exchange offering thereof. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars, all cash subscriptions will be received subject to allotment and exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Payment for any bonds or notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. Treasury notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with final coupon due March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds or notes subscribed for and allotted, and accrued interest on the surrendered notes from September 15 to December 15, 1938, (about \$3.77 per \$1,000) will be paid following their acceptance.

Treasury notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are now outstanding in the amount of \$941,613,750. The present offering will be the only opportunity afforded the holders of these maturing notes to exchange them for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States. About \$173,000,000 interest on the public debt will be payable on December 15, 1938.

The texts of the three official circulars follow:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2-3/4 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1960-65

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938

Due December 15, 1965

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND
AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1960

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 598

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 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 and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2-3/4 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1960-65. The amount of the offering is \$400,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2-3/4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1965, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after December 15, 1960, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the

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

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

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

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

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

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and

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

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal

Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with coupon dated March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, on the maturing notes (\$3.770718 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1-1/8 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES B-1943

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938 Due December 15, 1943

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 600

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 1938.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 1-1/8 percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury Notes of Series B-1943. The amount of the offering is \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1-1/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

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

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

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

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

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

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

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

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly

upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before December 15, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, with coupon dated March 15, 1939, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, on the maturing notes (\$3.770718 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1947

Dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1938

Due December 15, 1947

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

1938
Department Circular No. 599

Public Debt Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 5, 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 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1947, in payment of which only Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury Notes of Series C-1939 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated December 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1947, 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 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 December 15, 1938, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated March 15, 1939, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from September 15, 1938, to December 15, 1938, (\$3.770718 per \$1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for 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.

~~Mr.~~ Henry Fuller

Consulting Chemist and author of *"Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicines"*
Chief of Drug Control,
State of New York

~~Mr.~~ Frank Smith

Dr. Roger Adams

Head, Department of Chemistry,
University of Illinois

Dr. James Hibben

Geophysical Laboratory,
Carnegie Institute of Washington

~~Mr.~~ Fred T. Merrill

Foreign Policy Association

~~Mr.~~ Peter Valaer

Chemist, ~~A. T. H. Laboratory~~ Treasury Dept.

3 Dr. S. T. Schicktanz

Chemist, ~~A. T. H. Laboratory~~
Treasury Dept.

A

~~H. I. Anslinger~~

~~H. I. Wollner~~

2. Dr. John R. Matchett ^{....} *and Staff Laboratory,* ~~Office Chemist,~~ Bureau of Narcotics

~~Mr. Joseph Levine~~ ~~Chemist, Bureau of Narcotics~~

~~Mr. Louis Benjamin~~ ~~Chemist, Treasury Department~~

Dr. B. B. Robinson Bureau of Plant Industry,
Dept. of Agriculture

~~Lyster H. Dewey~~ Department of Agriculture (botanist, retired)

~~Arthur F. Sievers~~ Division of Drug & Related Plants,
Dept. of Agriculture

Dr. Herbert O. Calvery Chief, Division of Pharmacology,
Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Robert P. Herwick Food and Drug Administration

Dr. Lawrence Kolb Assistant Surgeon General,
Division of Mental Hygiene, *United States*
Public Health Service

Dr. James Couch Pathological Division
Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. of Agriculture

Dr. A. H. Blatt Professor of Chemistry
Howard University

Dr. S. Loewe Pharmacologist, Cornell U. Medical College

Dr. A. H. Wright Professor of Agronomy,
University of Wisconsin

Dr. Carl P. Link Professor of Biochemistry,
University of Wisconsin

Dr. Walter Bromberg Senior Psychiatrist, Dept. of Hospitals,
City of New York

Dr. James C. Munch Professor of Pharmacology, Temple University

~~H. M. Lancaster~~ Chief Dominion Analyst,
Ottawa, Canada.

Scientists expert in narcotics, plants and human behavior will join this evening and tomorrow in a study of the first year of marihuana control in which local, State and Federal authorities have collaborated and ^{to} consider ~~the~~ future attacks upon the problem.

Some of the specialists were holding preliminary group meetings ~~today~~ and tomorrow they will meet in Room 3003 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue ^{Building} to discuss correlating research on questions dealing with the agricultural, chemical, pharmacological, sociological, economic and industrial phases of the problem.

Hosts at the meeting will be Commissioner of Narcotics H. J. Anslinger, ^{and} Dr. H. J. Wollner, Consulting Chemist of the Treasury Department, ~~and~~ ~~Louise Kell, Chief of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service.~~ Treasury agents of the Bureau of Narcotics were charged with enforcement of the Marihuana Tax Act when it became effective October 1, 1937.

The conference will be attended by the following:

~~Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, Professor of Bio-Organic Chemistry, California Institute of Technology.~~

~~Dr. S. E. Loewe, Pharmacologist, Cornell University Medical College.~~

~~Dr. A. H. Blatt, Professor of Chemistry, Howard University.~~

~~Dr. Carl P. Link, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin.~~

~~Dr. A. H. ^{wright} Link, Professor of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin.~~

~~Dr. Alexander Gettler, City Toxicologist, City of New York.~~

~~Dr. Walter Bromberg, Psychiatrist-in-Charge, Department of Hospitals, City of New York.~~

~~Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner, Department of Health, City of New York.~~

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, December 5, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-54

Scientists expert in narcotics, plants and human behavior will join this evening and tomorrow in a study of the first year of marihuana control in which local, State and Federal authorities have collaborated and to consider future attacks upon the problem.

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Dr. Carl P. Link, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Walter Bromberg, Senior Psychiatrist, Department of Hospitals, City of New York.

Dr. James C. Munch, Professor of Pharmacology, Temple University.

H. M. Lancaster, Chief Dominion Analyst, Ottawa, Canada.

Henry Fuller, consulting chemist and author of "Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicine."

Frank Smith, Chief of Drug Control, State of New York.

Dr. Roger Adams, Head, Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois.

Dr. James Hibben, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Washington.

Fred T. Merrill, Foreign Policy Association.

Dr. John R. Matchett and Staff, Laboratory, Bureau of Narcotics.

Dr. B. B. Robinson, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Lyster H. Dewey, Department of Agriculture (botanist, retired).

Arthur F. Sievers, Division of Drug and Related Plants, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Herbert O. Calvery, Chief, Division of Pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Robert P. Herwick, Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Mental Hygiene, United States Public Health Service.

Dr. James Couch, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Peter Valaer, Chemist, Treasury Department.

Dr. S. T. Schicktanz, Chemist, Treasury Department.

2

PRESS RELEASE

December 3, 1938.

breakers and picked up the drowning man. Olsen remained in the engine room during all these maneuvers ^{AND} stayed at the controls under these perilous conditions, and rendered commendable service.

McCormick was born on May 12, 1901 at Hemlock, Oregon; Olsen was born March 16, 1904 at Renton, Washington, and Lawrence was born on January 29, 1910, at Beaverton, Oregon. All of these men are now stationed at the Point Adams Coast Guard Station, Hammond, Oregon.

A

Coast Guard Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.,
December 7, 1938.

~~PRESS RELEASE~~

Morgenstern today
Secretary of the Treasury has announced the award of a gold life-saving medal to ^{*First Class*} Boatswain's Mate, ~~first class (lifeguard)~~ John F. McCormick, a silver lifesaving medal to Chief Motor Machinist's Mate ~~(lifeguard)~~ Albert L. Olsen, and a silver lifesaving medal to Surfman Harold W. Lawrence, all members of the United States Coast Guard, for rescuing their shipmate, Surfman Richard O. Bracken, from drowning on March 26, 1938, while the United States Coast Guard motor lifeboat TRIUMPH was attempting to aid the tug TYEE near the mouth of the Columbia River, Hammond, Oregon.

The
~~It was on March 26, 1938 that the Coast Guard motor lifeboat TRIUMPH~~
was sent from the
~~departed from the~~ Point Adams Coast Guard Station, to the mouth of the Columbia River, near Hammond, ~~Oregon, and proceeded out to the bar and stood by~~ while several crab boats crossed in. The tug TYEE, with a barge load of logs in tow, was attempting to cross out. The TYEE passed too close to a life buoy and the barge drifted into the outer break on Clatsop Spit. The TRIUMPH, while attempting to assist the TYEE, lost Surfman ~~Richard O. Bracken, U. S. Coast Guard,~~ *to stand by* ~~Coast Guard Officer said,~~ board in the breakers of Clatsop Spit. Bracken would have been drowned had it not been for the skill of Boatswain's Mate McCormick, Chief Motor Machinist's Mate Olsen and Surfman Lawrence.

In effecting the rescue of Surfman Bracken, the TRIUMPH was carried broadside on the face ^{*e*} of a wave for a distance of about fifty yards, the masts being completely submerged, *The lifeboat* then righted itself ^{*but*}. Bracken had been washed overboard by the force of the sea. McCormick, acting with exception ^{*al*} skill, and assisted by Surfman Lawrence, maneuvered the TRIUMPH against the strong current into the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, December 5, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-55

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the award of a gold lifesaving medal to First Class Boatswain's Mate John F. McCormick, a silver lifesaving medal to Chief Motor Machinist's Mate Albert L. Olsen and a silver lifesaving medal to Surfman Harold W. Lawrence, all members of the United States Coast Guard, for rescuing their shipmate, Surfman Richard O. Bracken, from drowning on March 26, 1938, while the Coast Guard motor lifeboat TRIUMPH was attempting to aid the tug TYEE near the mouth of the Columbia River, Hammond, Oregon.

The TRIUMPH was sent from the Point Adams Coast Guard Station to the mouth of the Columbia River near Hammond to stand by while several crab boats crossed in. The tug TYEE, with a barge load of logs in tow, was attempting to cross out. The TYEE passed too close to a life buoy and the barge drifted into the outer break on Clatsop Spit. The TRIUMPH, while attempting to assist the TYEE, lost Surfman Bracken overboard in the breakers of Clatsop Spit. Bracken would have been drowned, Coast Guard officers said, had it not been for the skill of Boatswain's Mate McCormick, Chief Motor Machinist's Mate Olsen and Surfman Lawrence.

In effecting the rescue of Surfman Bracken, the TRIUMPH was carried broadside on the face of a wave for a distance of about fifty yards, the masts being completely submerged. The lifeboat then righted itself but Bracken had been washed overboard by the force of the sea. McCormick, acting with exceptional skill, and assisted by Surfman Lawrence, maneuvered the TRIUMPH against the strong current into the breakers and picked up the drowning man.

Olsen remained in the engine room during all these maneuvers and stayed at the controls under these perilous conditions, and rendered commendable service.

McCormick was born on May 12, 1901, at Hemlock, Oregon; Olsen was born March 16, 1904, at Renton, Washington, and Lawrence was born on January 29, 1910, at Beaverton, Oregon. All of these men are now stationed at the Point Adams Coast Guard Station, Hammond, Oregon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.
12/5/38

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65 and of 1-1/8 percent Treasury Notes of Series B-1943 closed at the close of business Monday, December 5, for the receipt of cash subscriptions.

Cash subscriptions for either issue addressed to a Federal Reserve bank or branch, or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Monday, December 5, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

The subscription books for both issues, and also for the issue of 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947, will close at the close of business Wednesday, December 7, for the receipt of subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered.

Exchange subscriptions for any of the three issues addressed to a Federal Reserve bank or branch, or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, December 7, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

Announcement of the amount of cash subscriptions and the bases of allotment will probably be made on Friday, December 9.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.
12/5/38.

Press Service
No. 15-56

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night that the subscription books for the current offering of 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65 and of 1-1/8 percent Treasury Notes of series B-1943 closed at the close of business Monday, December 5, for the receipt of cash subscriptions.

Cash subscriptions for either issue addressed to a Federal Reserve bank or branch, or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Monday, December 5, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

The subscription books for both issues, and also for the issue of 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947, will close at the close of business Wednesday, December 7, for the receipt of subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15, 1939, are tendered.

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Announcement of the amount of cash subscriptions and the bases of allotment will probably be made on Friday, December 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.
12/5/38

Press Service

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 December 7, 1938, and to mature March 8, 1939, which were offered on December 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 5.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$354,169,000
Total accepted - 100,983,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	-	100.					
Low	-	99.995	Equivalent rate	approximately	0.020	percent	
Average price	-	99.996	"	"	"	0.017	"

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.
12/5/38.

Press Service
No. 15-57

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 December 7, 1938, and to mature March 6, 1939, which were offered on December 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 5.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$354,169,000
Total accepted - 100,983,000

Range of accepted bids:

High - 100.
Low - 99.995 Equivalent rate approximately 0.020 percent
Average price - 99.996 " " " 0.017 "

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

For Release - December 6 '38

Press Service

The Section of Fine Arts, Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, announces that the competition for the mural decoration in the lobby of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office has been won by Mr. Robert Gates of Washington, D. C. The competition was open to painters resident of or attached to the states of:

Maryland
Virginia

West Virginia
District of Columbia

Mr. Adrian Dornbush, well known painter, and Mr. Richard Lahey, instructor in painting at the Corcoran Art Gallery, acted as jury with the members of the Section of Fine Arts.

The mural is to be 13' wide by 5' high, situated over the Postmaster's door in the public lobby. The sum of \$1,000 will be paid for this work, this amount to include the complete cost of execution and installation.

In its original announcement of the Bethesda, Maryland, competition the Section of Fine Arts explained that artists who submitted designs of vitality and distinction in this competition would be invited to submit preliminary studies for mural decorations in other Federal buildings.

Fifty-one artists entered the competition realizing that if they did not win, but nevertheless submitted a design of fine quality, their efforts would not be wasted and an opportunity would be given them to do a mural for another building. With this plan in mind the jury examined the entries and the following painters will receive invitations to prepare preliminary sketches for murals in the following buildings:

Auriel Bessemer of Washington, D. C.	Arlington, Va., P. O.
William Calfee of Washington, D. C.	Tazewell, Va., P. O.
Nicolai Cikovsky of Washington, D. C.	Towson, Maryland, P. O.
Alexander Clayton of Chevy Chase, Md.	St. Mary's, W. Va., P. O.
Sheffield Kagy of Washington, D. C.	Luray, Va.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON ROBERT GATES

Robert Gates who won the competition for the decoration of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1906. He studied painting at the Detroit School of Arts and Crafts, and at the Art Students' League in New York City.

He has been residing in Washington for the past nine years and has twice won the Bronze medal awarded by the Society of Washington artists, once for landscape painting and one for still life. In 1935 he won the Andrew Mellon prize for his water color exhibited at the Independent Show here in Washington. For the past four years he has been an instructor in painting classes at the Studio House and this year is teaching at the Phillips Gallery Art School.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Immediate
For Release - December 6 '38

Washington

Press Service
12-58

The Section of Fine Arts, ^{of the} Procurement Division ^{announced today} ~~of the Treasury Department~~ ~~announces~~ that the competition for the mural decoration in the lobby of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office has been won by ~~the~~ Robert Gates of Washington, D. C. The competition was open to painters resident of or attached to the states of:

Maryland
Virginia

West Virginia
District of Columbia

~~Mr.~~ Adrian Dornbush, well known painter, and ~~Mr.~~ Richard Lahey, instructor in painting at the Corcoran Art Gallery, acted as jury with the members of the Section of Fine Arts.

The mural is to be 13' wide by 5' high, situated over the Postmaster's door in the public lobby. The sum of \$1,000 will be paid for this work, this amount to include the complete cost of execution and installation.

In its original announcement of the Bethesda, Maryland, competition the Section of Fine Arts explained that artists who submitted designs of vitality and distinction in this competition would be invited to submit preliminary studies for mural decorations in other Federal buildings.

Fifty-one artists entered the competition, ^{awards} ~~realizing~~ that if they did not win, but nevertheless submitted a design of fine quality, their efforts would not be wasted and an opportunity would be given them to do a mural for another building. With this plan in mind the jury examined the entries and the following painters will receive invitations to prepare preliminary sketches for murals in the following buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Auriel Bessemer of Washington, D. C. | Arlington, Va., P. O. |
| William Calfee of Washington, D. C. | Tazewell, Va., P. O. |
| Nicolai Cikovsky of Washington, D. C. | Towson, Maryland, P. O. |
| Alexander Clayton of Chevy Chase, Md. | St. Mary's, W. Va., P. O. |
| Sheffield Kagy of Washington, D. C. | Luray, Va., P. O. |

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON ROBERT GATES

Robert Gates, who won the competition for the decoration of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1906. He studied painting at the Detroit School of Arts and Crafts, and at the Art Students' League in New York City.

He has been residing in Washington for the past nine years and has twice won the Bronze medal awarded by the Society of Washington artists, once for landscape painting and ~~one~~ for still life. In 1935 he won the Andrew Mellon prize for his water color exhibited at the Independent Show here in Washington. For the past four years he has been an instructor in painting classes at the Studio House and this year is teaching at the Phillips Gallery Art School.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-58

The Section of Fine Arts of the Procurement Division announced today that the competition for the mural decoration in the lobby of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office has been won by Robert Gates of Washington, D.C. The competition was open to painters resident of or attached to the states of:

Maryland
Virginia

West Virginia
District of Columbia

Adrian Dornbush, well known painter, and Richard Lahey, instructor in painting at the Corcoran Art Gallery, acted as jury with the members of the Section of Fine Arts.

The mural is to be 13 feet wide by 5 feet high, situated over the Postmaster's door in the public lobby. The sum of \$1,000 will be paid for this work, this amount to include the complete cost of execution and installation.

In its original announcement of the Bethesda, Maryland, competition the Section of Fine Arts explained that artists who submitted designs of vitality and distinction in this competition would be invited to submit preliminary studies for mural decorations in other Federal buildings.

Fifty-one artists entered the competition, aware that if they did not win but nevertheless submitted a design of fine quality, their efforts would not be wasted and an opportunity would be given them to do a mural for another building. With this plan in mind the jury examined the entries and the following painters will receive invitations to prepare preliminary sketches for murals in the following buildings:

Auriel Bessemer of Washington, D.C. - - - Arlington, Va., Post Office
William Calfee of Washington, D.C. - - - Tazewell, Va., Post Office
Nicolai Cikovsky of Washington, D.C. - - - Towson, Maryland, Post Office
Alexander Clayton of Chevy Chase, Md. - - - St. Mary's, W.Va., Post Office
Sheffield Kagy of Washington, D.C. - - - Luray, Va., Post Office

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON ROBERT GATES

Robert Gates, who won the competition for the decoration of the Bethesda, Maryland, Post Office, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1906. He studied painting at the Detroit School of Arts and Crafts, and at the Art Students' League in New York City.

He has been residing in Washington for the past nine years and has twice won the Bronze medal awarded by the Society of Washington Artists, once for landscape painting and once for still life. In 1935 he won the Andrew Mellon prize for his water color exhibited at the Independent Show here in Washington. For the past four years he has been an instructor in painting classes at the Studio House and this year is teaching at the Phillips Gallery Art School.

For Immediate Release

Marihuana, as ~~produced~~ produced in the United States, presents a problem to chemists, ~~and~~ ^{and pharmacologists,} agronomists, as well as sociologists, it was reported today by Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics ~~of the Treasury Department~~, following the first general conference on ~~the~~ ^{the problem} ~~topic, held~~ in the Bureau of Internal Revenue Building.

While ~~the~~ ^{the} federal and state agencies have ~~discussed~~ discussed the marihuana problem, ~~yesterday's conference was the first in which~~ ^{this was the first occasion on} chemists and educators met with ~~federal~~ ^{federal} representatives.

Two immediate problems in the study of the ~~drug~~ drug obtained from Indian hemp, Mr. Anslinger declared, following the conference, ~~are~~ ^{are} the necessity of determining the active constituents of the narcotic obtained from ~~the~~ ^{the} hemp ~~plant~~, and to perfect a hemp variety that ~~will~~ ^{will} produce ~~fibres~~ ^{fibres} without will fill ~~the~~ industrial requirements, ~~and~~ ^{while} produce ~~a~~ ^a negative quantity of marihuana.

Chemists generally are agreed that cannabinal, the oily ~~narcotic~~ narcotic resin derived from hemp, contains more than one drug, although experiments so far have failed to isolate or identify them.

To facilitate this study, ~~Dr.~~ ^{has} Herbert J. Wollner, consulting chemist of the Treasury Department, ~~will~~ ^{ed} perfect plans with other educational and private federal/research agencies.

~~Steps toward producing a hemp plant in the United States, already are under way in the Department of Agriculture, where it has been determined that hemp seed produced in China and Manchuria, produce ~~plants~~ ^{plants} that contain only about 13 percent active narcotic ingredients, as compared with 97 percent from leaves obtained from seed produced in Italy and Roumania.~~

OK By Mr. Wollner

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-59

Marihuana, as produced in the United States, presents a problem to chemists, agronomists and pharmacologists, as well as sociologists, it was reported today by Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, following the first general conference on the problem, held in the Bureau of Internal Revenue Building.

While Federal and State agencies have discussed the marihuana problem, this was the first occasion on which chemists and educators met with Federal representatives.

Two immediate problems in the study of the drug obtained from Indian hemp, Mr. Anslinger declared following the conference, are the necessity of determining the active constituents of the narcotic obtained from the hemp plant, and to perfect a hemp variety that will fill industrial requirements while producing a negative quantity of marihuana.

Chemists generally are agreed that cannabinal, the oily narcotic resin derived from hemp, contains more than one drug, although experiments so far have failed to isolate or identify them.

To facilitate this study, Herbert J. Wollner, consulting chemist of the Treasury Department, has perfected plans with other Federal educational and private research agencies.

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IMPORTATIONS OF SUGAR FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
UNDER THE QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from collectors of customs show total importations of 109,788,089 pounds of refined and 1,776,301,984 pounds of unrefined sugar from the Philippine Islands, during the period January 1 to December 3, 1938. These total importations represent 98.03 per cent and 99.12 per cent, respectively, of the duty free quotas on importations of these commodities for the calendar year 1938 established under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act.

For the purpose of administering control of these quotas, the collectors of customs are required to secure telegraphic authorization from the Bureau of Customs as to the free or dutiable status of each shipment of sugar from the Philippine Islands arriving in the United States during the remainder of the current calendar year.

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

Sta.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

DEC 6 1938

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

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS:

There is attached for immediate release a statement relative to importations of sugar from the Philippine Islands, under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, during the current calendar year.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 90 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 403, Wilkins Building.



Approved by the Director of Statistics and Research,
Bureau of Customs

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 6, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-60

The Commissioner of Customs today announced that preliminary reports from collectors of customs show total importations of 109,788,089 pounds of refined and 1,776,301,984 pounds of unrefined sugar from the Philippine Islands, during the period January 1 to December 3, 1938. These total importations represent 98.03 per cent and 99.12 per cent, respectively, of the duty free quotas on importations of these commodities for the calendar year 1938 established under the quota provisions of the Philippine Independence Act.

For the purpose of administering control of these quotas, the collectors of customs are required to secure telegraphic authorization from the Bureau of Customs as to the free or dutiable status of each shipment of sugar from the Philippine Islands arriving in the United States during the remainder of the current calendar year.

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OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECEMBER 19 AND 20, 1938.

From Washington.

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Ireby, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.
Charles Schwarz, Office of the Secretary.

From Field Offices.

Freeman Paulson, Head, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Samuel M. Quigley, Jr., Technical Advisor, Central Division, Technical Staff.
C. C. Guy, Technical Advisor, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Curtis Risley, Technical Advisor, Central Division, Technical Staff.
H. B. Reed, Technical Advisor, Central Division, Technical Staff.
DeWitt Evans, Counsel, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Thos. F. Callahan, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Philip Clark, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Stanley Pierson, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
R. C. Cake, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cleveland Division.
J. E. Williams, Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cleveland Division.
E. A. Beck, Chief Conferee, Cleveland Division.
F. J. Doudican, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Cleveland Division.
E. C. Ely, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cincinnati Division.
E. H. Yunker, Chief Conferee, Cincinnati Division.
David W. Rogers, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Cincinnati Division.
Hubert D. Evans, Conferee, Cincinnati Division.
George E. Neal, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Detroit Division.
George Hynds, Chief Conferee, Detroit Division.
James Doyle, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Detroit Division.
Caruthers Wilson, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.
Aubrey M. Cates, Chief Conferee, Louisville Division.
William B. Harrison, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Louisville Division.
Edward Cox, Reviewer and Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.
Albert C. Grunewald, Special Agent in Charge, Detroit Division.
William M. Gray, Special Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.
William L. Henessey, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Columbus Division.
Charles R. Gibson, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Louisville Division.

OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 15 AND 16, 1938.

From Washington.

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Irey, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.
Charles Schwarz, Office of the Secretary.

From Field Offices.

Timothy C. Mooney, Head, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Virgil Bean, Assistant Head, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Henry Young, Technical Advisor, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Eldon O. Hanson, Counsel, New York Division, Technical Staff.
E. C. Algire, Assistant Counsel, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Frank Gibbs, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
John R. Wheeler, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Frank M. Thompson, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Daniel A. Bolich, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Brooklyn Division.
August P. Schuster, Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Brooklyn Division.
R. Meisels, Chief Conferee, Brooklyn Division.
J. J. Sullivan, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Brooklyn Division.
R. T. Miles, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Buffalo Division.
William Knorr, Chief Conferee, Buffalo Division.
James F. Lilly, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Buffalo Division.
C. R. Krigbaum, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Second New York Division.
R. D. Donoghue, Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Second New York Division.
N. C. Bailey, Chief Conferee, Second New York Division.
T. C. Stewart, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Second New York Division.
C. B. Allen, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Upper New York Division.
W. A. Silk, Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Upper New York Division.
J. B. Gellman, Chief Conferee, Upper New York Division.
S. J. Kahl, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Upper New York Division.
Hugh McQuillan, Special Agent in Charge, New York Division.
Everett L. Swift, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, New York Division.

OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1938.

From Washington.

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Ireby, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.
Charles Schwarz, Office of the Secretary.

From Field Offices.

Jesse F. Gregory, Head, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Robert Grauer, Assistant Head, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Victor W. Lomax, Technical Advisor, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Emil J. Nelson, Technical Advisor, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Joseph Bruce, Technical Advisor, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Frederick R. Shearer, Counsel, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Daniel A. Taylor, Assistant Counsel, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Albert E. Arent, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
H. A. Melville, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Jonas Smith, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Norman Cann, Head, Pacific Division, Technical Staff.
Alva Baird, Counsel, Pacific Division, Technical Staff.
E. C. Wright, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
O. W. Olson, Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
F. J. Holz, 2d Ass't Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
J. C. Ratner, Chief Conferee, Chicago Division.
W. L. Winship, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Chicago Division.
John C. Walsh, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Indianapolis Division.
Clifford A. Esinhart, Chief Conferee, Indianapolis Division.
Dillon O. Tribble, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Indianapolis Division.
D. W. Reynolds, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Milwaukee Division.
J. J. Stier, Chief Conferee, Milwaukee Division.
C. W. Stark, Jr., Chief Estate Tax Officer, Milwaukee Division.
C. W. Rink, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, St. Paul Division.
Theodore H. Feig, Chief Conferee, St. Paul Division.
George Herman, Chief Estate Tax Officer, St. Paul Division.
L. G. Engstrom, Conferee, St. Paul Division.
Ward B. Miller, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Springfield Division.
Guss Jackson, Chief Conferee, Springfield Division.
T. E. Raleigh, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Springfield Division.
Arthur P. Madden, Special Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
John Glutch, Special Agent in Charge, St. Paul Division.
James C. Mitchell, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Chicago Division.
Scott C. McCarl, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, St. Paul Division.

field divisions and their chief assistants, the Special Agents in Charge of field divisions of the Intelligence Unit, and the Field Supervisors of Accounts and Collections. (See list attached.)

Similar conferences will be held after the first of the year at Boston, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, Texas, and other cities, immediately prior to the extension of the decentralized plan to the areas in which they are located.

Commissioner Helvering's purpose in arranging this series of conferences is to see that the responsible officers in the several field branches of the Internal Revenue Service are thoroughly instructed regarding the changes in their functions and operations which have resulted from the establishment of the regional plan for the consideration of tax disputes. Consistently with the new plan, the conferences have been arranged for at the several field offices instead of at Washington as has been the practice in the past when important changes have taken place. Under the decentralization, agencies are being established in all the principal cities of the country which, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have final authority to make administrative decisions in instances of contested tax liability, subject to review only by the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts. The new system is expected to be of great convenience to taxpayers, and will shorten materially the time involved in the settlement of tax controversies. It will be in full operation in all parts of the country by June 30, 1939.

FIELD CONFERENCES, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Plans have been perfected by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering for a series of conferences of officials of the Internal Revenue Service, to be held in the various sections of the country for the purpose of discussing with field officers the details of the procedure to be followed under the decentralized plan for handling contested tax cases.

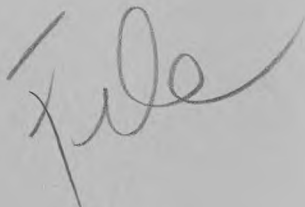
The first of these conferences will occur at Chicago on December 12 and 13. Similar conferences will be held at New York City on December 15 and 16, and at Cleveland on December 19 and 20.

The Chicago, New York, and Cleveland conferences will be conducted by Harold N. Graves, Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who for the past several months has been aiding the officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the development of the decentralized procedure. Mr. Graves will be accompanied by Aubrey R. Marrs, Head of the Technical Staff of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who has supervision of the new field offices being established throughout the country under the decentralized system; John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner in Charge of the Income Tax Unit; D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner in Charge of the Miscellaneous Tax Unit; Elmer L. Ireby, Chief of the Intelligence Unit; John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel, and a number of other officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The conferences will be attended by the principal officers of the newly established field divisions of the Technical Staff, the Internal Revenue Agents in Charge of the several

TO:

MR. GASTON

In accordance with our conversation a few days ago, I am handing you here a memorandum about the conferences we are planning to hold in Chicago, New York, and Cleveland, beginning next Monday, together with a list of the officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who are expected to be in attendance at each place.



From: MR. GRAVES 12/6/

Under the regional organization there are being established in all of the principal cities of the country agencies which, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have final authority to make administrative decisions in instances of contested tax liability, subject to review only by the Board of Tax Appeals in the courts.

The new system is expected by Revenue officials to be of great convenience to taxpayers and will shorten materially the time involved in the settlement of tax controversies. Other offices will be established across the country and will be in full operation by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1939.

The list of those assigned to attend this month's meetings is as follows:

Mr. Graves will be accompanied by Aubrey R. Marrs, head of the Technical Staff, who has supervision of the new field offices being established throughout the country under the decentralized system; John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Income Tax Unit; D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Miscellaneous Tax Unit; Elmer L. Ireby, Chief of the Intelligence Unit; John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel, and a number of other officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The conferences will be attended by the principal officers of the newly established field divisions of the Technical Staff, the Internal Revenue Agents in Charge of the several field divisions, and their first assistants, the Special Agents in Charge of field divisions of the Intelligence Unit, and the Field Supervisors of Accounts and Collections.

Similar conferences will be held after the first of the year in Boston, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Dallas, and other cities immediately prior to the extension of the decentralized areas in which they are located. The purpose of Secretary Morgenthau and Commissioner Helvering in arranging the meetings is to provide final instruction for responsible officers in the field branches of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the changes in their functions and operations resulting from the establishment of the regional plan for consideration of tax disputes.

Consistently with the new plan, the conferences will be held at the several field offices rather than at Washington, as has been the practice in the past when important Bureau changes have taken place.

For Wednesday P.M.'s

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today arranged a series of field conferences, first of which will be held in Chicago and New York next week, to launch the permanent phase of the decentralized program for handling contested tax cases inaugurated at the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. A two-day meeting will be held in Cleveland the following week.

Aside from the Pacific Division of the Commissioner's Technical Staff, which began operations earlier in the year, the principal emphasis of the Bureau under the decentralization plan to date has been on the disposition of back cases on the Board of Tax Appeals' docket.

With the beginning of the new calendar year, the Technical Staff officials and their attorneys will be in a position to review and settle for the Commissioner contested income and estate tax cases arising in their divisions. The schedule for the three conferences this month is as follows:

Chicago -- Monday and Tuesday, December 12th and 13th --
Board of Trade Building.

New York -- Thursday and Friday, December 15th and 16th--
Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street.

Cleveland -- Monday and Tuesday, December 19th and 20th --
Standard Building.

The Chicago, New York and Cleveland conferences will be conducted by Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary, who for the past several months has been aiding Bureau of Internal Revenue officials in the development of the decentralized procedure.

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO:

Mr. Graves
Mr. DeWering

For approval, pls.

(cc)

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Immediate Release
to cell. 12/17

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 7, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-61

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering today arranged a series of field conferences, first of which will be held in Chicago and New York next week, to launch the permanent phase of the decentralized program for handling contested tax cases inaugurated at the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. A two-day meeting will be held in Cleveland the following week.

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The new system is expected by Revenue officials to be of great convenience to taxpayers and will shorten materially the time involved in the settlement of tax controversies. Other offices will be established across the country and will be in full operation by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1939.

The list of those assigned to attend this month's meetings is as follows:

OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1938.

From Washington:

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Ireys, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.

From Field Offices:

Jesse F. Gregory, Head, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Robert Grauer, Assistant Head, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Victor W. Lomax, Technical Adviser, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Emil J. Nelson, Technical Adviser, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Joseph Bruce, Technical Adviser, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Frederick R. Shearer, Counsel, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Daniel A. Taylor, Assistant Counsel, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Albert E. Arent, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
H. A. Melville, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Jonas Smith, Attorney, Chicago Division, Technical Staff.
Norman Cann, Head, Pacific Division, Technical Staff.
Alva Baird, Counsel, Pacific Division, Technical Staff.
E. C. Wright, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
O. W. Olson, Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
F. J. Holz, Second Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
J. C. Ratner, Chief Conferee, Chicago Division.
W. L. Winship, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Chicago Division.
John C. Walsh, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Indianapolis Division.
Clifford A. Esinhart, Chief Conferee, Indianapolis Division.
Dillon O. Tribble, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Indianapolis Division.
D. W. Reynolds, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Milwaukee Division.
J. J. Stier, Chief Conferee, Milwaukee Division.
C. W. Stark, Jr., Chief Estate Tax Officer, Milwaukee Division.
C. W. Rink, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, St. Paul Division.
Theodore H. Feig, Chief Conferee, St. Paul Division.
George Herman, Chief Estate Tax Officer, St. Paul Division.
L. G. Engstrom, Conferee, St. Paul Division.
Ward B. Miller, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Springfield Division.
Guss Jackson, Chief Conferee, Springfield Division.
T. E. Raleigh, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Springfield Division.
Arthur P. Madden, Special Agent in Charge, Chicago Division.
John Glutch, Special Agent in Charge, St. Paul Division.
James C. Mitchell, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Chicago Division.
Scott C. McCarl, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, St. Paul Division.

OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 15 AND 16, 1938.

From Washington:

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Irey, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.

From Field Offices:

Timothy C. Mooney, Head, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Virgil Bean, Assistant Head, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Henry Young, Technical Adviser, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Eldon O. Hanson, Counsel, New York Division, Technical Staff.
E. C. Algire, Assistant Counsel, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Frank Gibbs, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
John R. Wheeler, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Frank M. Thompson, Attorney, New York Division, Technical Staff.
Daniel A. Bolich, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Brooklyn Division.
August P. Schuster, Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Brooklyn Division.
R. Meisels, Chief Conferee, Brooklyn Division.
J. J. Sullivan, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Brooklyn Division.
R. T. Miles, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Buffalo Division.
William Knorr, Chief Conferee, Buffalo Division.
James F. Lilly, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Buffalo Division.
C. R. Krigbaum, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Second New York Division.
R. D. Donoghue, Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Second New York Division.
N. C. Bailey, Chief Conferee, Second New York Division.
T. C. Stewart, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Second New York Division.
C. B. Allen, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Upper New York Division.
W. A. Silk, Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Upper New York Division.
J. B. Gollman, Chief Conferee, Upper New York Division.
S. J. Kahl, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Upper New York Division.
Hugh McQuillan, Special Agent in Charge, New York Division.
Everett L. Swift, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, New York Division.

OFFICERS ATTENDING FIELD CONFERENCE,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECEMBER 19 AND 20, 1938.

From Washington:

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.
Aubrey R. Marrs, Head, Technical Staff.
John R. Kirk, Deputy Commissioner.
D. S. Bliss, Deputy Commissioner.
Elmer L. Ireby, Chief, Intelligence Unit.
John W. Burrus, Assistant Chief Counsel.
P. H. Steltz, Field Procedure Division, Income Tax Unit.
E. A. Ruth, Estate Tax Division, Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Owen W. Swecker, Appeals Division, Office of Chief Counsel.

From Field Offices:

Freeman Paulson, Head, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Samuel M. Quigley, Jr., Technical Adviser, Central Division, Technical Staff.
C. C. Guy, Technical Adviser, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Curtis Risley, Technical Adviser, Central Division, Technical Staff.
H. B. Reed, Technical Adviser, Central Division, Technical Staff.
DeWitt Evans, Counsel, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Thomas F. Callahan, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Philip Clark, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
Stanley Pierson, Attorney, Central Division, Technical Staff.
R. C. Cake, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cleveland Division.
J. E. Williams, Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cleveland Division.
E. A. Beck, Chief Conferee, Cleveland Division.
F. J. Doudican, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Cleveland Division.
E. C. Ely, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Cincinnati Division.
E. H. Yunker, Chief Conferee, Cincinnati Division.
David W. Rogers, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Cincinnati Division.
Hubert D. Evans, Conferee, Cincinnati Division.
George E. Neal, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Detroit Division.
George Hynds, Chief Conferee, Detroit Division.
James Doyle, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Detroit Division.
Caruthers Wilson, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.
Aubrey M. Cates, Chief Conferee, Louisville Division.
William B. Harrison, Chief Estate Tax Officer, Louisville Division.
Edward Cox, Reviewer and Assistant Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.
Albert C. Grunewald, Special Agent in Charge, Detroit Division.
William L. Hennessey, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Columbus Division.
Charles R. Gibson, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Louisville Division.
William M. Gray, Special Agent in Charge, Louisville Division.

December 7, 1938

The Comptroller of the Currency, Preston Delano, today announced the appointment of L. H. Sedlacek as Chief National Bank Examiner for the Ninth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Sedlacek was appointed an assistant national bank examiner in May, 1924; was promoted to the position of national bank examiner in September, 1927, and was assigned to the Ninth District. He was detailed to the Insolvent Division of the Comptroller's Office in February, 1932 and assigned to the work of the reorganization of national banks and in 1933 was assigned to the Reorganization Division. He was transferred to the Twelfth District, with headquarters in San Francisco, in June, 1934, when he resumed his duties as national bank examiner.

~~December 7, 1938~~

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 7, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-62

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* * * *

physicians; of the hospital cases, 400 were ward, 66 semi-private, and 94 private.

Top costs ran up as high as \$1,554, while as little as \$5.50 was spent at the other extreme. Those cases treated in the hospital were generally much higher than those in the home, although the cost of ward care was almost as low as home care. The average cost for semi-private cases came to about \$225; for private cases, \$267, as compared with the low cost for the ward cases, \$145.

Physicians' services were estimated at minimum rates, even though not actually paid for by patients in the ward. They constituted only 24% of the total cost, with a somewhat higher percentage in semi-private and private cases.

The use of serum, which has reduced the mortality from pneumonia, has added substantially to costs. In the average case in which it was used, it amounted to \$70.

These figures are especially significant in the light of recent findings of the National Health Survey which showed that more than half of the families in New York City have incomes below \$125 a month. Thus, Mr. Hirsh points out, few persons can shoulder the costs of an unexpected illness which amounts to more than 10% of their annual income.

Striking persons of every age, sex, color, and social group, pneumonia is the leading cause of death at the extremes of life. Forty percent of the total number of deaths due to this disease are among men and women in the most economically productive period of life, those between 15 and 64.

"Their deaths", declared Mr. Hirsh, "rob families of bread-winners, industry of producers, and communities of consumers". Further,

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, *afternoon newspapers*
Friday, December 9, 1938.

The average case of pneumonia in New York City costs \$167.60, according to "A Study of the Economics of Pneumonia" conducted by Joseph Hirsh, Research Associate, ~~under the auspices~~ of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics (Public Health Reports, December 9, 1938). This figure, according to Mr. Hirsh, may be taken as a fair average for the costs of pneumonia care in large cities, especially in the northeastern states.

If it is representative of the costs for diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia, the annual bill for this disease in the United States amounts to more than \$75,000,000.

"Pneumonia accounts for well in excess of 450,000 cases of illness a year in this country", ~~says~~ ^{says} Mr. Hirsh, "approximately 25% of which are fatal. This toll exceeds that of any other communicable disease. It also contributes to many thousands of deaths annually which are officially attributed to other causes, and the extent of this contribution has never been accurately evaluated."

Both difficult and expensive to treat, pneumonia presents a serious medical problem. Because of its extensive duration (for many of the non-fatal cases) and complexity of treatment, it creates also a very definite economic problem. This study was made in an effort to determine the amount and nature of costs of caring for pneumonia. It was compiled from the records of 625 pneumonia cases, in five hospitals, one home nursing service, and home cases, in New York City. In each latter case, there were private

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON PAPERS,
Friday, December 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-63

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"Their deaths," declared Mr. Hirsh, "rob families of breadwinners, industry of producers, and communities of consumers." Further, "there is a much lower death rate among professional and business men than among unskilled workers. Thus, the responsibility for the care of many of these cases falls upon the community since many individuals find treatment of the disease too expensive for them to bear."

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The stakes of victory against cancer are so high and the hope of every American family in that victory is so pathetically earnest, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, that every effort must be made to close in on this enemy of mankind. "The work of the National Cancer Institute is a test of the capacity of Government to lead through service. I believe that the results to date are showing additional evidence of the capacity of men of science to work together and profitably for the solution of their great common problems. In the Institute we have a new vantage point and a new hope of success for our attack on cancer" , Surgeon General Parran concluded.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service

FOR RELEASE

Sunday and

Dr. James B. Murphy, Chief of the Cancer Research Division of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and Dr. Mont Rogers Reid, Director of Surgical Service ^{of the} Cincinnati General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery ~~at~~ the University of Cincinnati, were named today as new members of the National Advisory Cancer Council for three-year terms. The appointments were announced by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service, who is ex-officio chairman of the Cancer Council. The new members of the Council succeed Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University, and Dr. James Ewing, Director of the Memorial Hospital, New York, both of whom were named as original members of the Council on October 16, 1937.

Continuing members of the Cancer Council are President James B. Conant of Harvard University, who is an authority on chemistry; Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, a Nobel prize-winner in physics; ~~and~~ Dr. C. C. Little, Managing Director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer; and Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, of Chicago, former director of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, who is serving as executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

The Cancer Council shares with the Surgeon General responsibility for the policies and activities of the National Cancer Institute Act with particular regard to grants-in-aid. "The National Cancer Institute

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, December 11, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-64

12-9-38

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 9, 1938.

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today announced the subscription figures and the bases of allotment for the cash offering of 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65 and of 1-1/8 percent Treasury Notes of Series B-1943.

Reports received from the Federal Reserve banks show that cash subscriptions for the offering of Treasury bonds aggregate \$5,732,000,000 and for the offering of Treasury notes aggregate \$3,646,000,000. Subscriptions for the bonds were allotted 7 percent, and subscriptions for the notes were allotted 9 percent. No preferred allotment was given, and subscriptions for both issues were allotted on a straight percentage basis, with adjustments, where necessary, to the \$100 denomination.

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

J. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 9, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-65

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United States Savings Bonds.

The coownership feature, under which a man and wife, or any two persons, may own a Savings Bond and either may redeem it without the signature of the other, just as checks may be drawn on a joint savings account, is the most popular method of registering Savings Bonds. There are almost as many bonds registered in the names of women as in the names of men, and individual ownership constitutes the great majority of registrations. Banks and trust companies own less than 10 per cent ^{in number} of the Savings Bonds outstanding, and corporations only about 5 per cent.

The \$100 bond unit is the most popular denomination and has accounted for more than 30 per cent of the number of bonds sold; the \$25 unit is next with about ²⁴~~29~~ per cent sold; the \$50 unit is next with a sale of approximately 19 per cent; the \$1,000 unit with ¹⁸~~15~~ per cent, while the \$500 unit accounts for approximately 9 per cent.

Yearly sales through November 30, 1938, by states and ^{larger} ~~metropolitan~~ cities are given in the attached tabulations.

R-W.A.
G.D.

A Savings Bond matures in exactly 10 years. Hence, if a bond is bought each month these bonds will begin 10 years later to mature and pay each month the full maturity value for as many months as the original investments may have been made.

Although Savings Bonds are redeemed for
~~A Savings Bond to the majority of owners is a savings bond—a security to be put aside and forgotten until it brings at maturity funds for a definite need.~~
cash on application of the owner at any time after 60 days have elapsed from the issue date.
Less than 10 per cent of the total sales made ~~to date, after more than~~
in three years ~~have~~ have been redeemed.

The sale of Savings Bonds for the 10-month period of 1935 amounted to \$259,000,800, maturity value; for the calendar year 1936, \$473,515,000, maturity value; for the calendar year 1937, \$635,419,100, maturity value; through November 30th of the present year, \$645,179,100, maturity value, ^{on ~~the~~ stated} ~~or a~~ total sale of \$2,013,114,000.

Recently, a questionnaire was forwarded to each owner of Savings Bonds. The several hundred thousand answers to this questionnaire have been audited and show that the smaller income groups own the ^{largest number} ~~great majority~~ of Savings Bonds. Skilled workers lead in this ownership, with clerks in second place; then follows housewives, salesmen and teachers in the order named. ~~In each of these classifications millions of Savings Bonds are owned.~~

The reasons given by individual owners for systematic saving through Savings Bonds put "funds for retirement" in the lead. ^{Funds for marriage} The redemption feature of Savings Bonds, which permits an owner to redeem his bond for cash at any time after 60 days from its issue date, makes a strong appeal, ^{and} is next in reasons assigned by owners for the purchase of these bonds. "Cash estate", "education of children", "creating a nucleus for home building", "money for dependents", and "travel and recreation" have caused, according to the answers to the questionnaires, the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 12, 1938.
12/8/38

Press Service
No.

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that the maturity value of United States Savings Bonds sold to date has passed the second billion mark. At the close of business November 30th, the total amount of bonds sold since first offered on March 1, 1935, amounted to \$2,013,114,000, maturity value. This represents a sale of 7,200,000 bonds which were purchased by approximately 1,400,000 investors.

Primarily, Savings Bonds are not designed to meet the Government's current need for funds. They are offered to furnish a type of Government security which is attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They are particularly intended as a repository for savings in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use, the amount which any individual might buy is restricted to \$10,000, maturity value. ~~It is hoped thus to encourage more widespread holding of Government securities in all walks of life and by this means stimulate interest in public affairs.~~

~~The results have been gratifying.~~ More than 130,000 investors buy these bonds each month. ~~Most of them are buying out of current savings and these bonds are the nucleus of funds for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for rainy-day reserves, and for old-age security.~~

Many thousands ~~of investors~~ are investing under the Regular Purchase Plan offered by the ~~United States~~ Treasury. These investors buy Savings Bonds each week, each month, or at other intervals of their choice.

FROM: MR. GASTON'S OFFICE

TO:

Mr. Bryan

Note a query
on last page.

7/19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE December 8, 1938.

TO Mr. Gaston

FROM Mr. Bryan

Respectfully submitted.

JMB

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
MARCH 1, 1935 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1938

SALES AT FIFTY LARGEST OFFICES - MATURITY VALUE

LOS ANGELES CAL	\$ 26,377,650
OAKLAND CAL	3,702,125
SAN FRANCISCO CAL	12,494,675
DENVER COLO	15,656,900
HARTFORD CONN	1,928,200
NEW HAVEN CONN	2,390,950
ATLANTA GA	5,398,925
CHICAGO ILL	112,606,425
INDIANAPOLIS IND	11,646,275
DES MOINES IA	8,946,800
LOUISVILLE KY	9,332,450
NEW ORLEANS LA	7,404,250
BALTIMORE MD	15,271,275
BOSTON MASS	23,292,550
DETROIT MICH	35,632,950
MINNEAPOLIS MINN	31,005,300
ST PAUL MINN	16,428,175
KANSAS CITY MO	20,824,450
ST LOUIS MO	30,542,525
OMAHA NEB	12,340,425
JERSEY CITY N J	3,316,475
NEWARK N J	7,095,750
ALBANY N Y	1,851,050
BROOKLYN N Y	3,239,350
BUFFALO N Y	5,553,175
NEW YORK N Y	97,257,925
ROCHESTER N Y	3,547,875
SYRACUSE N Y	2,545,200
AKRON OHIO	3,470,750
CINCINNATI OHIO	13,574,450
CLEVELAND OHIO	25,837,750
COLUMBUS OHIO	7,558,500
DAYTON OHIO	6,247,350
SPRINGFIELD OHIO	848,400
TOLEDO OHIO	6,555,850
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA	4,704,775
PORTLAND ORE	12,031,900
HARRISBURG PA	2,005,325
PHILADELPHIA PA	31,082,425
PITTSBURGH PA	17,739,350
PROVIDENCE R I	3,162,225
MEMPHIS TENN	5,707,450
NASHVILLE TENN	1,928,200
DALLAS TEX	8,561,150
FORT WORTH TEX	3,625,000
HOUSTON TEX	7,558,500
RICHMOND VA	4,319,150
SEATTLE WASH	13,265,950
MILWAUKEE WIS	28,228,700
WASHINGTON D C	35,632,950
 TOTAL	 771,276,175

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
MARCH 1, 1935 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1938

STATES	MATURITY VALUE
ALABAMA	\$ 14,479,775
ARIZONA	5,234,100
ARKANSAS	14,293,100
CALIFORNIA	95,220,300
COLORADO	28,586,225
CONNECTICUT	12,682,625
DELAWARE	1,811,800
FLORIDA	20,533,750
GEORGIA	18,923,275
IDAHO	5,838,025
ILLINOIS	217,416,300
INDIANA	67,036,700
IOWA	84,550,775
KANSAS	60,997,350
KENTUCKY	27,780,975
LOUISIANA	17,514,100
MAINE	8,656,400
MARYLAND	23,352,125
MASSACHUSETTS	43,281,950
MICHIGAN	86,765,225
MINNESOTA	97,032,100
MISSISSIPPI	14,509,075
MISSOURI	87,570,450
MONTANA	18,721,950
NEBRASKA	44,489,825
NEVADA	2,415,750
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,026,225
NEW JERSEY	46,301,625
NEW MEXICO	4,831,475
NEW YORK	162,256,975
NORTH CAROLINA	23,150,800
NORTH DAKOTA	15,098,350
OHIO	114,344,875
OKLAHOMA	33,216,375
OREGON	22,345,575
PENNSYLVANIA	122,397,325
RHODE ISLAND	5,032,650
SOUTH CAROLINA	9,662,950
SOUTH DAKOTA	13,689,175
TENNESSEE	19,929,825
TEXAS	77,908,500
UTAH	5,031,900
VERMONT	4,227,550
VIRGINIA	21,942,950
WASHINGTON	34,222,950
WEST VIRGINIA	18,520,650
WISCONSIN	70,257,675
WYOMING	5,435,400
DIST OF COL	53,548,850
SUB TOTAL	2,007,074,650
POSSESSIONS	3,422,300
FOREIGN	2,617,050
GRAND TOTAL	2,013,114,000

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS - SALES
 MARCH 1, 1932 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1938

STATE	MATURITY VALUE
ALABAMA	14,475,175
ARIZONA	5,334,192
ARKANSAS	12,293,700
CALIFORNIA	57,225,400
CONNECTICUT	15,442,725
DELAWARE	2,052,000
FLORIDA	27,032,100
GEORGIA	14,509,075
ILLINOIS	25,153,850
INDIANA	15,092,350
IOWA	14,242,000
KANSAS	22,340,575
KENTUCKY	12,397,325
LOUISIANA	5,032,450
MARYLAND	9,862,950
MASSACHUSETTS	13,663,175
MICHIGAN	19,929,725
MINNESOTA	77,408,500
MISSISSIPPI	2,051,000
MISSOURI	4,227,500
MONTANA	21,942,150
NEBRASKA	24,122,000
NORTH CAROLINA	14,524,425
NORTH DAKOTA	72,257,475
OHIO	5,432,400
OKLAHOMA	30,524,850
OREGON	20,707,400
PENNSYLVANIA	2,422,300
RHODE ISLAND	2,017,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,012,100
TENNESSEE	12,397,325
TEXAS	57,225,400
UTAH	2,051,000
VERMONT	4,227,500
VIRGINIA	21,942,150
WASHINGTON	24,122,000
WEST VIRGINIA	14,524,425
WISCONSIN	72,257,475
WYOMING	5,432,400
GRAND TOTAL	2,012,100

hundreds of millions of dollars in United States Savings Bonds.

The coownership feature, under which a man and wife, or any two persons, may own a Savings Bond and either may redeem it without the signature of the other, just as checks may be drawn on a joint savings account, is the most popular method of registering Savings Bonds. There are almost as many bonds registered in the names of women as in the names of men, and individual ownership constitutes the great majority of registrations. Banks and trust companies own less than 10 per cent ^{in dollar amount} of the Savings Bonds outstanding, and corporations only about 5 per cent.

The \$100 bond unit is the most popular denomination and has accounted for more than 30 per cent of the number of bonds sold; the \$25 unit is next with about 24 per cent sold; the \$50 unit is next with a sale of approximately 19 per cent; the \$1,000 unit with 18 per cent, while the \$500 unit accounts for approximately 9 per cent.

Yearly sales through November 30, 1938, by states and larger cities are given in the attached tabulations.

Although Savings Bonds are redeemed for cash on application of the owner at any time after 60 days have elapsed from the issue date, less than 10 per cent of the total sales made in three years have been redeemed.

The sale of Savings Bonds for the 10-month period of 1935 amounted to \$259,000,800, maturity value; for the calendar year 1936, \$473,515,000, maturity value; for the calendar year 1937, \$635,419,100, maturity value; through November 30th of the present year, \$645,179,100, maturity value, or the stated total sale of \$2,013,114,000.

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The reasons given by individual owners for systematic saving through Savings Bonds put "funds for retirement" in the lead. "Funds for emergencies" based on the redemption feature of Savings Bonds, which permits an owner to redeem his bond for cash at any time after 60 days from its issue date, makes a strong appeal and is next in reasons assigned by owners for the purchase of these bonds. "Cash estate", "education of children", "creating a nucleus for home building", "money for dependents", and "travel and recreation" have caused, according to the answers to the questionnaires, the investment of

OK JMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, December 12, 1938.
12/8/38

Press Service
No. 15-66

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Primarily, Savings Bonds are not designed to meet the Government's current need for funds. They are offered to furnish a type of Government security which is attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They are particularly intended as a repository for savings in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use, the amount which any individual might buy is restricted to \$10,000, maturity value, *in any one year*

More than 130,000 investors buy these bonds each month. Many thousands are investing under the Regular Purchase Plan offered by the Treasury. These investors buy Savings Bonds each week, each month, or at other intervals of their choice.

A Savings Bond matures in exactly 10 years. Hence, if a bond is bought each month these bonds will begin 10 years later to mature and pay each month the full maturity value for as many months as the original investments may have been made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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12-10-38

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Yearly sales through November 30, 1938, by states and larger cities are given in the attached tabulations.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS SALES
MARCH 1, 1935, THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1938.

States	Maturity Value	Sales at Fifty Largest Offices	Maturity Value
Alabama	\$ 14,479,775	Los Angeles, California	\$ 26,377,650
Arizona	5,234,100	Oakland, California	3,702,125
Arkansas	14,293,100	San Francisco, California	12,494,675
California	95,220,300	Denver, Colorado	15,656,900
Colorado	28,586,225	Hartford, Connecticut	1,928,200
Connecticut	12,682,625	New Haven, Connecticut	2,390,950
Delaware	1,811,800	Atlanta, Georgia	5,398,925
Florida	20,533,750	Chicago, Illinois	112,606,425
Georgia	18,923,275	Indianapolis, Indiana	11,646,275
Idaho	5,838,025	Des Moines, Iowa	8,946,800
Illinois	217,416,300	Louisville, Kentucky	9,332,450
Indiana	67,036,700	New Orleans, Louisiana	7,404,250
Iowa	84,550,775	Baltimore, Maryland	15,271,275
Kansas	60,997,350	Boston, Massachusetts	23,292,550
Kentucky	27,780,975	Detroit, Michigan	35,632,950
Louisiana	17,514,100	Minneapolis, Minnesota	31,005,300
Maine	8,656,400	St. Paul, Minnesota	16,428,175
Maryland	23,352,125	Kansas City, Missouri	20,824,450
Massachusetts	43,281,950	St. Louis, Missouri	30,542,525
Michigan	86,765,225	Omaha, Nebraska	12,340,425
Minnesota	97,032,100	Jersey City, New Jersey	3,316,475
Mississippi	14,509,075	Newark, New Jersey	7,095,750
Missouri	87,570,450	Albany, New York	1,851,050
Montana	18,721,950	Brooklyn, New York	3,239,350
Nebraska	44,489,825	Buffalo, New York	5,553,175
Nevada	2,415,750	New York, New York	97,257,925
New Hampshire	4,026,225	Rochester, New York	3,547,875
New Jersey	46,301,625	Syracuse, New York	2,545,200
New Mexico	4,831,475	Akron, Ohio	3,470,750
New York	162,256,975	Cincinnati, Ohio	13,574,450
North Carolina	23,150,800	Cleveland, Ohio	25,837,750
North Dakota	15,098,350	Columbus, Ohio	7,558,500
Ohio	114,344,875	Dayton, Ohio	6,247,350
Oklahoma	33,216,375	Springfield, Ohio	848,400
Oregon	22,345,575	Toledo, Ohio	6,555,850
Pennsylvania	122,397,325	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	4,704,775
Rhode Island	5,032,650	Portland, Oregon	12,031,900
South Carolina	9,662,950	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	2,005,325
South Dakota	13,689,175	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	31,082,425
Tennessee	19,929,825	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	17,739,350
Texas	77,908,500	Providence, Rhode Island	3,162,225
Utah	5,031,900	Memphis, Tennessee	5,707,450
Vermont	4,227,550	Nashville, Tennessee	1,928,200
Virginia	21,942,950	Dallas, Texas	8,561,150
Washington	34,222,950	Fort Worth, Texas	3,625,000
Wyoming	5,435,400	Houston, Texas	7,558,500
West Virginia	18,520,650	Richmond, Virginia	4,319,150
Wisconsin	70,257,675	Seattle, Washington	13,265,950
District of Columbia	53,548,850	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	28,228,700
Sub Total	2,007,074,650	Washington, D.C.	35,632,950
Possessions	3,422,300	TOTAL	\$ 771,276,175
Foreign	2,617,050		
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,013,114,000		

The total surveyed population was so distributed as to give a sample which was, in general, representative of cities in the United States according to size and region. In large cities (100,000 and over) the population to be canvassed was determined by a random selection of many small districts based on those used in the U. S. Decennial Census of 1930. In the smaller cities selected for the study, the population was enumerated completely.



The survey shows that disability rates from respiratory diseases, including such diseases as pneumonia, influenza, and colds, for adults of the working ages (25-64) are $(2\frac{1}{2})$ times higher in the relief group than they are in families receiving \$1500 a year and over.

Accidental injuries and orthopedic impairments resulting from accidents and disease also affect especially the working ages from 25 to 64, and wide differences are noted in the amount of disability from these causes in the low and high income groups. Accidents account for (3) times as much disability per capita among relief families, and about twice as much in the low-paid non-relief families as they do in the families which have incomes of \$5000 a year and over. The contrast in disability rates for orthopedic impairments is even more pronounced. Persons in relief families have disability rates for orthopedic impairments (5) times as high as the rates for families receiving \$3000 and over a year; rates for non-relief families living on incomes of \$1000 and less a year are almost (4) times as great as the \$3000 and up economic class.

The National Health Survey was a project conducted by the United States Public Health Service with the aid of financial grants from the Works Progress Administration. These reports are based on a house-to-house canvass of some 800,000 families, including 2,800,000 persons in 83 cities and 23 rural areas in 19 States. The survey was made during the winter (largely from November to March) of 1935-36.

including housewives and men and women workers outside the home. The results of the survey show that the excess in the amount of disability among persons of these ages in low income families is especially high from the chronic diseases. This constitutes an added economic burden because many of the chronic diseases are "high-cost" illnesses, requiring extensive diagnostic facilities and specialized medical treatment.

Included in this chronic group are the so-called degenerative diseases. These diseases disable people of the working ages (25 to 64 years) in relief families almost 4 days per capita annually while the rate is 2 days per capita for the non-relief group receiving less than \$1000, and only about 1 day per capita for the economic groups receiving \$1500 a year and up, according to Health Survey findings.

Disability from rheumatism in the 25 to 64 age group causes about 2 days of incapacity per person in a 12-month period in relief families, 1 day per capita for the \$1000 and less non-relief group, and about 1/2 day per capita for those receiving \$1500 and up. In this same age group, nervous and mental diseases, excluding cases in institutions for a year or more, cause 2 days' loss per capita in a year in the relief families; about 1 and 1/2 days for non-relief families receiving less than \$1000; and about six-tenths of a day, for the families above the \$1500 income level.

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

For Release

afternoon newspaper
Monday, December 12, 1938

The time loss from disabling illness and accidents is about (3) times greater in the population of working ages on relief than in self-sustaining families above the \$1,500 income level, according to findings of the National Health Survey of the (U.) (S.) Public Health Service, ~~which was~~ announced today by George St. John Perrott, director of the survey.

"Adults between 25 and 64 years of age in relief families were disabled for 21 days per capita in the survey year, while the rate at these ages in families receiving \$1,500 and over was (6) to (7) days per capita," Mr. Perrott stated.

The aged (65 years and over) in relief families experienced disabling illness aggregating about (8) weeks per capita, compared with (3) to (3½) weeks per capita for old persons in upper income families. It was pointed out by directors of the survey that these figures represent minimum rates because they take into account only the days of disability accruing from illnesses disabling for a week or longer.

Disability caused by sickness and accidents has serious implications for adults between 25 and 64 years of age because this group represents largely the working population of our country,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 9, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on loss of time from disabling illness and accidents. It is suggested that this be released for Sunday December 11, or Monday, December 12th.

ERB:AEM

ERB
Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS
Monday, December 12, 1938

Press Service
No. 15-67

The time loss from disabling illness and accidents is about three times greater in the population of working ages on relief than in self-sustaining families above the \$1,500 income level, according to findings of the National Health Survey of the United States Public Health Service, announced today by George St. John Perrott, director of the survey.

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The aged (65 years and over) in relief families experienced disabling illness aggregating about eight weeks per capita, compared with three to three and one-half weeks per capita for old persons in upper income families. It was pointed out by directors of the survey that these figures represent minimum rates because they take into account only the days of disability accruing from illnesses disabling for a week or longer.

Disability caused by sickness and accidents has serious implications for adults between 25 and 64 years of age because this group represents largely the working population of our country, including housewives and men and women workers outside the home. The results of the survey show that the excess in the amount of disability among persons of these ages in low income families is especially high from the chronic diseases. This constitutes an added economic burden because many of the chronic diseases are "high-cost" illnesses, requiring extensive diagnostic facilities and specialized medical treatment.

Included in this chronic group are the so-called degenerative diseases. These diseases disable people of the working ages (25 to 64 years) in relief families almost four days per capita annually while the rate is two days per capita for the non-relief groups receiving less than \$1,000, and only about one day per capita for the economic groups receiving \$1,500 a year and up, according to Health Survey findings.

Disability from rheumatism in the 25 to 64 age group causes about two days of incapacity per person in a 12-month period in relief families, one day per capita for the \$1,000 and less non-relief group, and about one-half day per capita for those receiving \$1,500 and up. In this same age group, nervous and mental diseases, excluding cases in institutions for a year or more, cause two days' loss per capita in a year in the relief families; about one and one-half days for non-relief families receiving less than \$1,000; and about six-tenths of a day, for the families above the \$1,500 income level.

The survey shows that disability rates from respiratory diseases, including such diseases as pneumonia, influenza, and colds, for adults of the working ages (25-64) are two and one-half times higher in the relief group than they are in families receiving \$1,500 a year and over.

Accidental injuries and orthopedic impairments resulting from accidents and disease also affect especially the working ages from 25 to 64, and wide differences are noted in the amount of disability from these causes in the low and high income groups. Accidents account for three times as much disability per capita among relief families, and about twice as much in the low-paid non-relief families as they do in the families which have incomes of \$5,000 a year and over.

The contrast in disability rates for orthopedic impairments is even more pronounced. Persons in relief families have disability rates for orthopedic impairments five times as high as the rates for families receiving \$3,000 and over a year; rates for non-relief families living on incomes of \$1,000 and less a year are almost four times as great as the \$3,000 and up economic class.

The National Health Survey was a project conducted by the United States Public Health Service with the aid of financial grants from the Works Progress Administration. These reports are based on a house-to-house canvass of some 800,000 families, including 2,800,000 persons in 83 cities and 23 rural areas in 19 States. The survey was made during the winter (largely from November to March) of 1935-36.

The total surveyed population was so distributed as to give a sample which was, in general, representative of cities in the United States according to size and region. In large cities (100,000 and over) the population to be canvassed was determined by a random selection of many small districts based on those used in the United States Decennial Census of 1930. In the smaller cities selected for the study, the population was enumerated completely.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 13, 1938.
12/12/38

Press Service

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 December 14, 1938, and to mature March 15, 1939, which were offered on December 9, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 12.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$384,501,000
Total accepted - 100,716,000

Range of accepted bids:

High - 100.
Low - 99.996 Equivalent rate approximately 0.016 percent
Average price - 99.997 " " " 0.013 "

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 13, 1938.
12/12/38.

Press Service
No. 15-68

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 December 14, 1938, and to mature March 15, 1939, which were offered on December 9, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 12.

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the most recent surveys show that only one out of six persons having the disease is under medical supervision. The cost of pensions paid to those blind because of syphilis is about ten million dollars a year; the care of those insane because of syphilis costs about $33\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. Yet those insane and blind because of syphilis form a very small percentage of the total damage done by the disease.

giving the health needs of the State, the city, the village, and the farm an equal place with the problems of industry, of labor, of agriculture, and of economics. All are important, he said, but he thought himself no zealot when he said that all were not equally important. The nation could not live half slave and half free, but almost a century ago was forced to settle the issue at the cost of the bankruptcy and blood of the Civil War. Certainly it is not reasonable that, in addition to all the other burdens we carry in these trying times, a nation half sick and half well should be expected to achieve a position of armed invulnerability against all possible attack, or to gain economic prosperity, cultural progress and social peace.

Pointing out that if the death rates of 1900 had continued to prevail, there would have been 817,745 additional deaths in the nation as a whole last year, the Surgeon General stated it as his personal conviction that the nation had only scratched the surface when it came to saving lives. By using only well-tried and thoroughly proven methods, as well known to the doctor of public health as the principle of the self-starter is known to the automobile manufacturer, he estimated another quarter of a million lives could be saved annually. Greatest stress, however, he laid upon the reduction of sickness and disability. The cost of the National Health Program, he estimated at its peak, to be attained in some ten years of careful and gradual building up of services, would almost balance what now is wasted in institutional and other care of preventable diseases. It would be self-liquidating, in his opinion, if it did no more than stamp out syphilis, which now affects about one in every ten adults, yet

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

Immediate
FOR RELEASE

Tuesday
~~Late afternoon papers~~
December 13, 1938

*Press Service
Mr. 15-6*

"The effect of the National Health Program in rural America will be apparent in three directions" said Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service speaking before the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in New Orleans on Tuesday, December 13.

"In the first place, a national effort to improve the health of our farm population will extend preventive services so that our present load of needless illness and premature death may be cut down; in the second place, it will be necessary to improve and extend hospitals and health centers now located in rural areas, and to build them where there are no such facilities for the practice of modern medicine. And, finally, the farm population, and especially the members of the American Farm Federation, are best adapted of any class of the population to work out, in conjunction with their trusted family doctors on the one hand and their elected representatives on the other, the co-operative approach to the costs of medical care."

Doctor Parran said that even professional health workers were surprised by the groundswell of public interest which followed the National Health Conference held in Washington during this past July. He felt, however, that the impetus for national action would be predicated partly upon the successful working out in the States of practical programs in which the individual citizen can see concrete benefits and have a share in adapting the machinery of health to his community needs. Also, he added, much would depend upon the kind of leadership shown by public officials in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 13, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release (or statement) on Doctor Parran's address this afternoon before the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in New Orleans.

Ernest R. Bryan

Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, December 13, 1938

Press Service
No. 15-69

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Wednesday
P.M.

15-70

IMPORTS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS AND WINES AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON - OCTOBER 1938

	October 1938	September 1938	October 1937	10 Mos. (Jan.-Oct.) 1938	10 Mos. (Jan.-Oct.) 1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at beginning	3,228,914	3,456,732	3,930,800	3,709,510	3,427,822
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,120,115	698,187	1,666,714	8,175,853	12,680,156
Available for Consumption	4,349,029	4,154,919	5,597,514	11,885,363	16,107,978
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,196,996	916,053	1,721,972	8,677,395	12,137,065
Exported from Customs Custody	177	9,952	3,560	56,112	98,931
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at end	3,151,856	3,228,914	3,871,982	3,151,856	3,871,982
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at beginning	1,281,119	1,319,640	1,461,036	1,430,547	1,082,959
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	278,619	141,586	244,828	1,879,544	2,666,262
Available for Consumption	1,559,738	1,461,226	1,705,864	3,310,091	3,749,221
Entered into Consumption (a)	321,269	178,878	323,469	2,057,574	2,361,417
Exported from Customs Custody	142	1,229	617	14,190	6,026
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at end	1,238,327	1,281,119	1,381,778	1,238,327	1,381,778
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons):					
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at beginning	278,795	289,902	238,104	271,133	141,325
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	65,703	24,064	80,415	274,736	448,115
Available for Consumption	344,498	313,966	318,519	545,869	589,440
Entered into Consumption (a)	60,278	35,142	61,337	260,189	331,800
Exported from Customs Custody	12	29	24	1,472	482
Stock in Customs Bonded Ware-					
houses at end	284,208	278,795	257,158	284,208	257,158
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	\$ 2,960,221	\$ 2,276,887	\$ 4,230,524	\$ 21,414,572	\$ 29,770,616
Still Wines	283,672	155,352	288,335	1,787,341	2,092,987
Sparkling Wines	180,552	105,090	184,587	772,449	990,486
Total Duties Collected on Liquor	\$ 3,424,445	\$ 2,537,329	\$ 4,703,446	\$ 23,974,362	\$ 32,854,089
Total Duties Collected on Other Commodities	27,372,708	26,052,262	31,811,339	232,604,966	388,238,426
TOTAL DUTIES COLLECTED	\$30,797,153	\$28,589,591	\$36,514,785	\$256,579,328	\$421,092,515
Percent collected on Liquors	11.1%	8.9%	12.9%	9.3%	7.8%

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 14, 1938.
12-13-38

Press Service
No. 15-70

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 October, 1938, with comparative figures for the months of October, 1937, and September, 1938, and the first ten months of the calendar years 1937 and 1938:

	October 1938	September 1938	October 1937	10 Mos. (Jan.-Oct.) 1938	10 Mos. (Jan.-Oct.) 1937
DISTILLED LIQUORS (Proof Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	3,228,914	3,456,732	3,930,800	3,709,510	3,427,822
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	1,120,115	698,187	1,666,714	8,175,853	12,680,156
Available for Consumption	4,349,029	4,154,919	5,597,514	11,885,363	16,107,978
Entered into Consumption (a)	1,196,996	916,053	1,721,972	8,677,395	12,137,065
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	3,151,856	3,228,914	3,871,982	3,151,856	3,871,982
STILL WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	1,281,119	1,319,640	1,461,036	1,430,547	1,082,959
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	278,619	141,586	244,828	1,879,544	2,666,262
Available for Consumption	1,559,738	1,461,226	1,705,864	3,310,091	3,749,221
Entered into Consumption (a)	321,269	178,878	323,469	2,057,574	2,361,417
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	1,238,327	1,281,119	1,381,778	1,238,327	1,381,778
SPARKLING WINES (Liquid Gallons)					
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at beginning	278,795	289,902	238,104	271,133	141,325
Total Imports (Free and Dutiable)	65,703	24,064	80,415	274,736	448,115
Available for Consumption	344,498	313,966	318,519	545,869	589,440
Entered into Consumption (a)	60,278	35,142	61,337	260,189	331,800
Stock in Customs Bonded Warehouses at end	284,208	278,795	257,158	284,208	257,158
DUTIES COLLECTED ON:					
Distilled Liquors	\$2,960,221	\$2,276,887	\$4,230,524	\$21,414,572	\$29,770,616
Still Wines	283,672	155,352	288,335	1,787,341	2,092,987
Sparkling Wines	180,552	105,090	184,587	772,449	990,486
Total Duties Collected on Liquors	\$3,424,445	\$2,537,329	\$4,703,446	\$23,974,362	\$32,854,089

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

Commodities- 27,572,708 26,052,262 31,811,339 232,604,966 388,238,426
 Total Duties Collected on Other 30,797,153 28,589,591 36,514,785 256,579,328 421,092,515
 Percent collected on Liquors 11.1% 8.9% 12.9% 9.3% 7.8%

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Thursday December 15 1938

PRESS SERVICE
No. 15-71

During the month of November 1938, the liquidation of 14 receiverships was completed and the affairs thereof finally closed. This makes a total of 1,236 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 1,236 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated \$508 847 077 00, or an average return of 80.53 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 67.41 per cent of their claims.

Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of November 1938, amounted to \$1 710 326 00. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933 to November 30, 1938, amounted to \$925 203 613 00. Data as to results of liquidation of receiverships finally closed during the month, are as follows:

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1938

<u>Name and Location of Bank.</u>	<u>Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.</u>	<u>Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.</u>	<u>Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.</u>	<u>Capital Stock at Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders.</u>
Natl Bank of Wilkes Washington, Ga.	1--22-31	\$ 214 093 00	55.22 %	43.8 %	\$ 50 000 00	\$ 000
First Natl Bank Herrin, Ill.	12-31-32	753 802 00	64.30 %	60.2 %	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Sycamore, Ill.	10-31-31	1 271 087 00	83.97 %	81. %	175 000 00	000
Farmers Natl Bank Taylorville, Ill	1--19-33	1 416 723 00	99.62 %	100.18 %	100 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Wheaton, Ill.	1--19-33	492 108 00	84.86 %	72.45 %	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Dawson Springs, Ky.	3--14-34	321 757 00	97.06 %	95.3 %	40 000 00	000
Macon Ridge Natl Bank Delhi, La.	2--21-34	167 130 00	74.62 %	52.7 %	25 000 00	000
West Point Natl Bank Westpoint, Nebr.	12-14-31	576 588 00	62.74 %	41.3 %	50 000 00	000
Public Natl Bank Rochester, N. H.	1--2--34	2 027 875 00	93.69 %	93.23 %	150 000 00	000
First Natl Bank Seabright, N. J.	<u>1/</u> 1--28-35	15 293 00	30.94 %	10.115%	50 000 00	000
First Natl Bank New Bern, N. C.	10-26-29	594 216 00	32.52 %	3.8 %	150 000 00	000

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1938

<u>Name and Location of Bank.</u>	<u>Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed.</u>	<u>Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities.</u>	<u>Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants.</u>	<u>Capital Stock at Date of Failure.</u>	<u>Cash, Assets, Uncollected Stock Assessments, etc. Returned to Shareholders.</u>
First Natl Bank Bryan, Ohio	2--17-34	\$ 902 983 00	98.10 %	96.92 %	\$ 150 000 00	\$ 000
First Natl Bank Gary, S. D.	12-11-33	281 069 00	55.82 %	11.35 %	35 000 00	000
Gary Natl Bank Gary, W. Va.	10-15-31	547 925 00	81.87 %	78. %	100 000 00	000

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

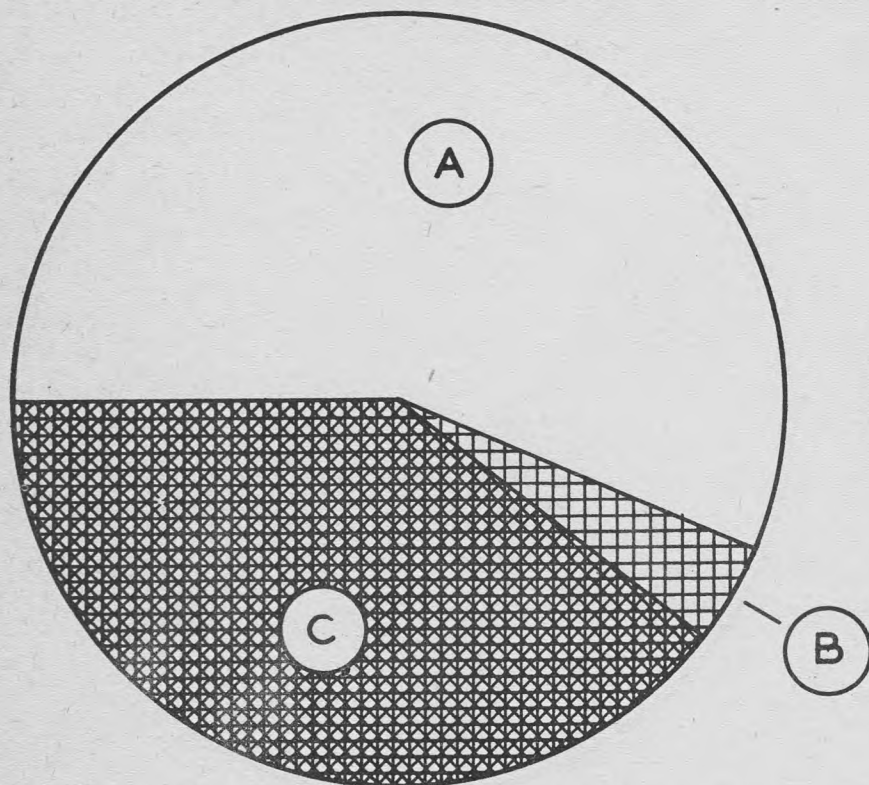
LIQUIDATION DATA

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

COMPLETELY LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED

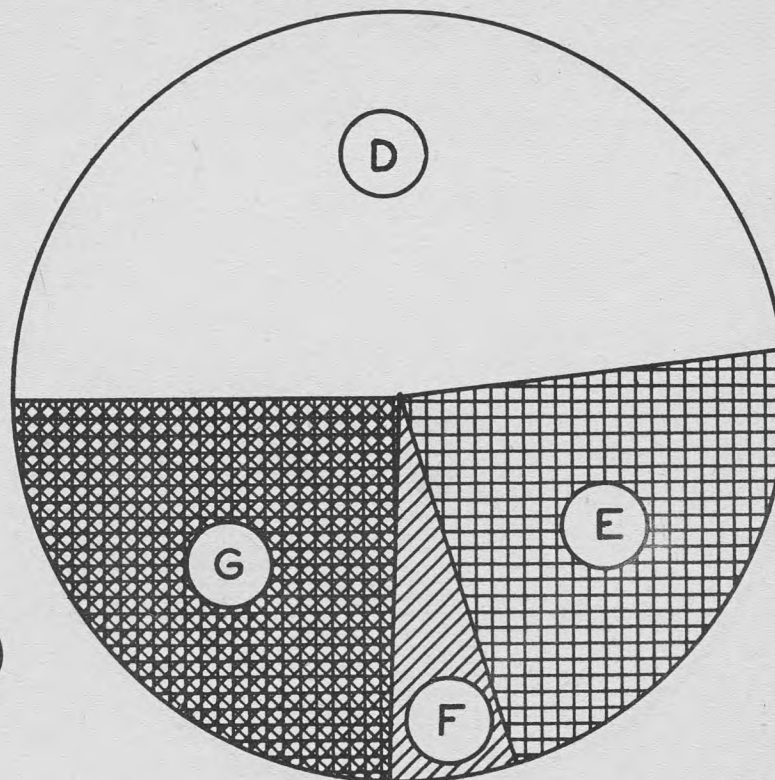
MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1938

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



A - Asset & Assess. Collections	\$ 9,071,273	56.3%
B - Offsets Allowed	\$ 662,004	4.1%
C - Asset & Assessment Losses	\$ <u>6,282,696</u>	39.6%
	\$16,115,973	

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL LIABILITIES



D - Dividend Payments	\$ 6,138,925	48.4%
E - Other Cash Payments	\$ 2,781,720	21.9%
F - Offsets Allowed	\$ 662,004	5.2%
G - Unpaid Liabilities	\$ <u>3,101,874</u>	24.5%
	\$12,684,523	

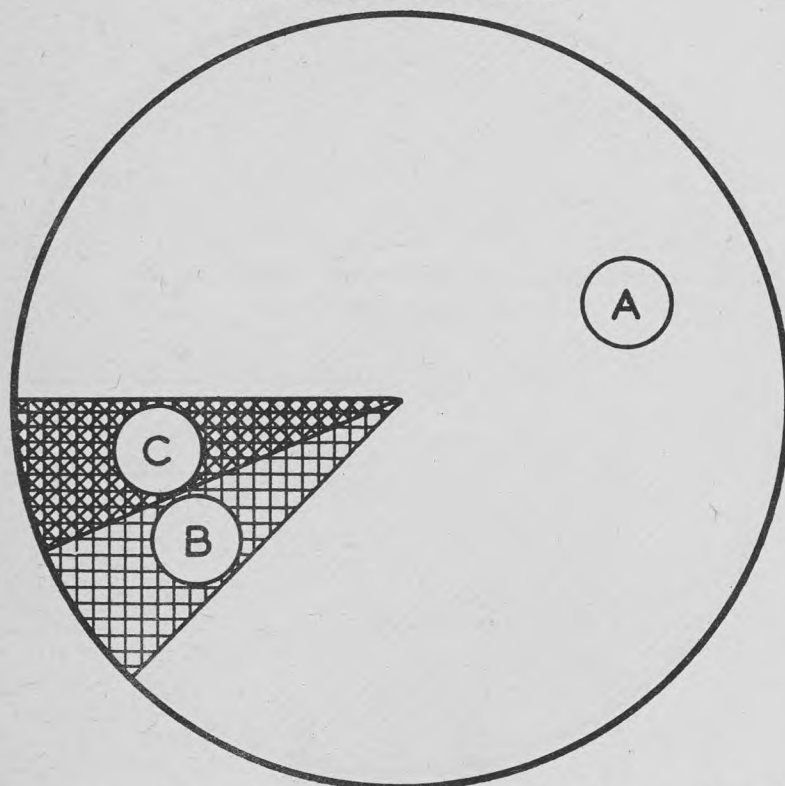
LIQUIDATION DATA

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INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

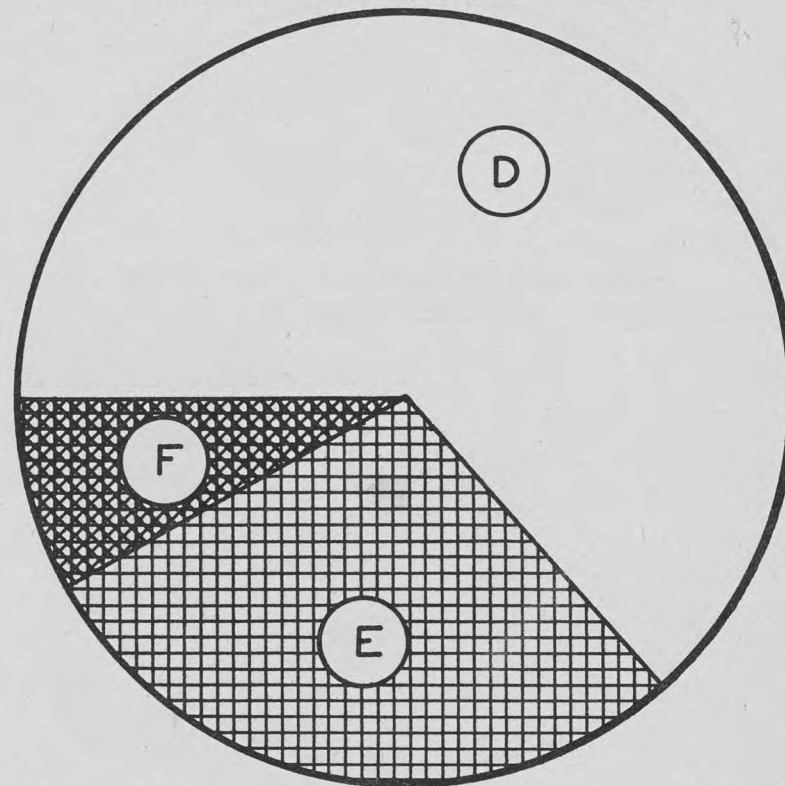
COMPLETELY LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1938

TOTAL COLLECTIONS MADE



DISPOSITION OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS



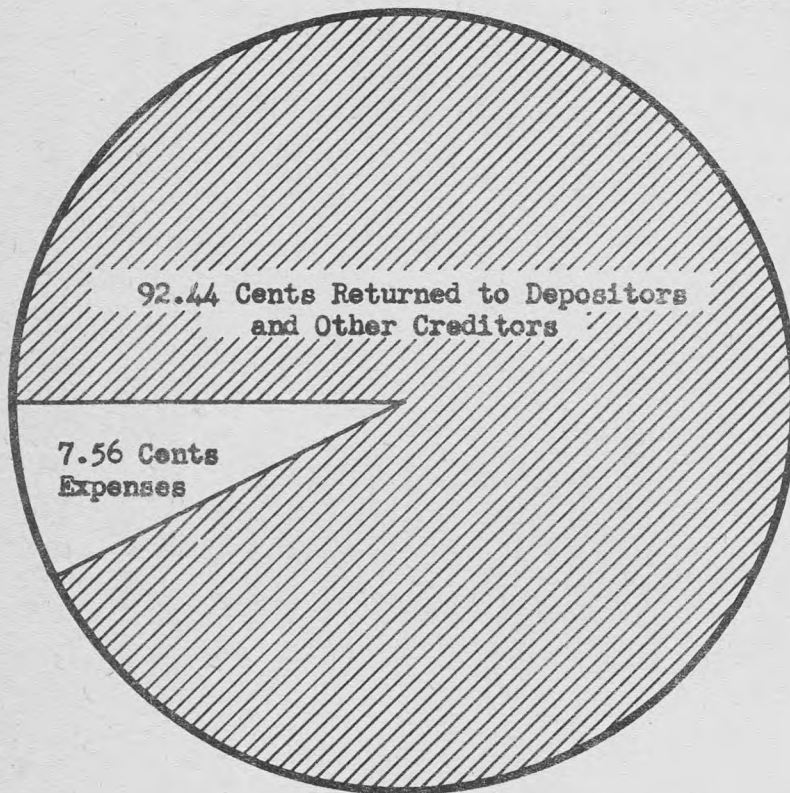
A - Asset Collections	\$ 8,454,380	87.1%
B - Stock Assess. Collections	\$ 616,893	6.4%
C - Earnings Collections	\$ 633,400	6.5%
	<u>\$ 9,704,673</u>	

D - Dividend Payments	\$ 6,138,925	63.2%
E - Other Cash Payments	\$ 2,781,720	28.7%
F - Expense of Liquidation	\$ 784,028	8.1%
	<u>\$ 9,704,673</u>	

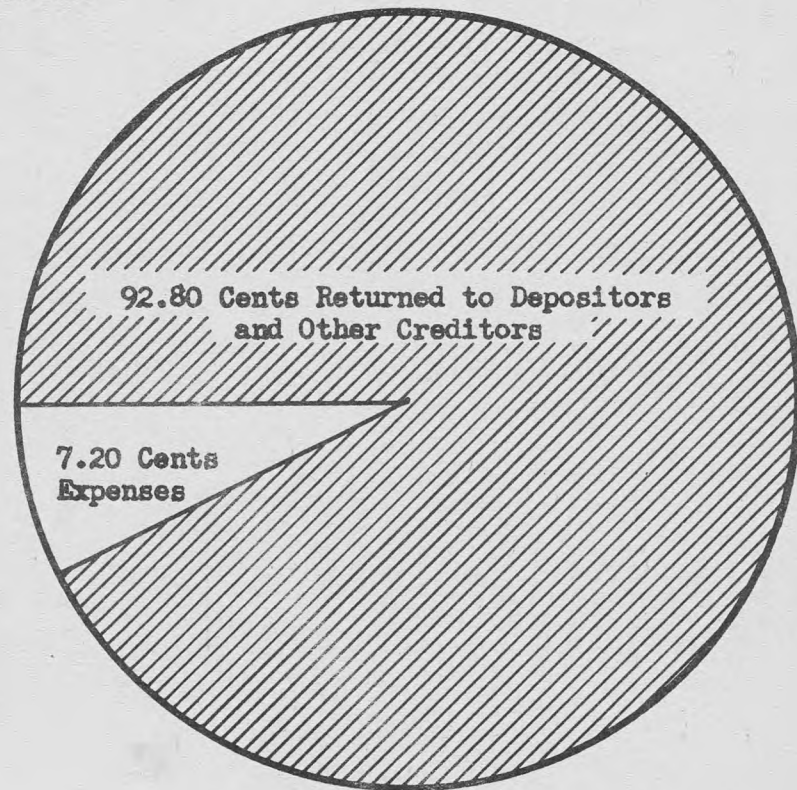
INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

DISPOSITION OF COLLECTION DOLLAR (INCLUDING OFFSETS ALLOWED) IN
CLOSED RECEIVERSHIP BANKS THE LIQUIDATION OF WHICH HAD BEEN COMPLETED

TO
NOVEMBER 30, 1938



14 Receiverships Liquidated and Closed
Month of November 1938



2305 Receiverships Liquidated and
Closed April 14, 1865 to November 30, 1938

2 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1947

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted</u>
Boston	\$ 21,452,850
New York	440,018,600
Philadelphia	11,348,450
Cleveland	15,205,100
Richmond	39,156,550
Atlanta	8,278,150
Chicago	77,458,150
St. Louis	21,952,450
Minneapolis	27,825,400
Kansas City	17,348,250
Dallas	6,826,400
San Francisco	12,244,800
Treasury	2,389,750
TOTAL	\$701,504,900

Notes exchanged for Treasury Bonds of 1960-65.	\$188,196,700
Notes exchanged for Treasury Notes of Series B-1943. . .	39,382,600
Notes exchanged for Treasury Bonds of 1947	<u>701,504,900</u>
Total notes exchanged.	\$929,084,200

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 14, 1938.
12/13/38

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the current offering of 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65, 1-1/8 percent Treasury Notes of Series B-1943 and 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947.

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

2-3/4 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1960-65

Federal Reserve District	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$ 575,029,450	\$ 40,326,900	\$ 7,062,450	\$ 47,389,350
New York	2,681,340,350	187,858,650	152,955,150	340,813,800
Philadelphia	376,825,400	26,581,650	3,860,250	30,441,900
Cleveland	351,262,400	24,734,250	6,495,350	31,229,600
Richmond	176,040,450	12,446,900	487,000	12,933,900
Atlanta	151,812,400	10,896,950	264,050	11,161,000
Chicago	581,061,950	40,881,700	12,311,050	53,192,750
St. Louis	123,642,000	8,784,400	1,244,150	10,028,550
Minneapolis	85,817,150	6,079,400	197,750	6,277,150
Kansas City	99,414,550	7,041,250	1,406,500	8,447,750
Dallas	106,550,750	7,536,350	1,005,000	8,541,350
San Francisco	344,275,300	24,145,150	352,000	24,497,150
Treasury	79,405,000	5,563,150	556,000	6,119,150
TOTAL	\$5,732,477,150	\$402,876,700	\$188,196,700	\$591,073,400

1-1/8 PERCENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES B-1943

Federal Reserve District	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$ 260,626,600	\$ 23,473,200	\$ 1,048,600	\$ 24,521,800
New York	1,690,081,900	152,141,000	33,484,000	185,625,000
Philadelphia	211,008,500	19,006,000	603,700	19,609,700
Cleveland	278,367,500	25,075,900	301,400	25,377,300
Richmond	123,567,800	11,140,600	93,700	11,234,300
Atlanta	112,598,400	10,208,300	69,200	10,277,500
Chicago	394,808,000	35,604,400	1,138,200	36,742,600
St. Louis	103,290,100	9,313,400	2,195,700	11,509,100
Minneapolis	46,982,100	4,244,100	43,000	4,287,100
Kansas City	78,332,500	7,075,500	208,400	7,283,900
Dallas	64,612,700	5,846,800	10,000	5,856,800
San Francisco	270,972,500	24,394,900	156,700	24,551,600
Treasury	11,608,600	1,044,900	30,000	1,074,900
TOTAL	\$3,646,857,200	\$328,569,000	\$39,382,600	\$367,951,600

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 14, 1938.
12-13-38

Press Service
No. 15-72

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last evening the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the current offering of 2-3/4 per cent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65; 1-1/8 per cent Treasury Notes of Series B-1943 and 2 per cent Treasury Bonds of 1947.

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

2-3/4 PER CENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1960-65

Federal Reserve District	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$ 575,029,450	\$ 40,326,900	\$ 7,062,450	\$ 47,389,350
New York	2,681,340,350	187,858,650	152,955,150	340,813,800
Philadelphia	376,825,400	26,581,650	3,860,250	30,441,900
Cleveland	351,262,400	24,734,250	6,495,350	31,229,600
Richmond	176,040,450	12,446,900	487,000	12,933,900
Atlanta	151,812,400	10,896,950	264,050	11,161,000
Chicago	581,061,950	40,881,700	12,311,050	53,192,750
St. Louis	123,642,000	8,784,400	1,244,150	10,028,550
Minneapolis	85,817,150	6,079,400	197,750	6,277,150
Kansas City	99,414,550	7,041,250	1,406,500	8,447,750
Dallas	106,550,750	7,536,350	1,005,000	8,541,350
San Francisco	344,275,300	24,145,150	352,000	24,497,150
Treasury	79,405,000	5,563,150	556,000	6,119,150
TOTAL	\$5,732,477,150	\$402,876,700	\$188,196,700	\$591,073,400

1-1/8 PER CENT TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES B-1943

Federal Reserve District	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received (Allotted in full)	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$ 260,626,600	\$ 23,473,200	\$ 1,048,600	\$ 24,521,800
New York	1,690,081,900	152,141,000	33,484,000	185,625,000
Philadelphia	211,008,500	19,006,000	603,700	19,609,700
Cleveland	278,367,500	25,075,900	301,400	25,377,300
Richmond	123,567,800	11,140,600	93,700	11,234,300
Atlanta	112,598,400	10,208,300	69,200	10,277,500
Chicago	394,808,000	35,604,400	1,138,200	36,742,600
St. Louis	103,290,100	9,313,400	2,195,700	11,509,100
Minneapolis	46,982,100	4,244,100	43,000	4,287,100
Kansas City	78,332,500	7,075,500	208,400	7,283,900
Dallas	64,612,700	5,846,800	10,000	5,856,800
San Francisco	270,972,500	24,394,900	156,700	24,551,600
Treasury	11,608,600	1,044,900	30,000	1,074,900
TOTAL	\$3,646,857,200	\$328,569,000	\$ 39,382,600	\$267,951,600

2 PER CENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1947

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted</u>
Boston	\$ 21,452,850
New York	440,018,600
Philadelphia	11,348,450
Cleveland	15,205,100
Richmond	39,156,550
Atlanta	8,278,150
Chicago	77,458,150
St. Louis	21,952,450
Minneapolis	27,825,400
Kansas City	17,348,250
Dallas	6,826,400
San Francisco	12,244,800
Treasury	2,389,750
TOTAL	<u>\$ 701,504,900</u>

Notes exchanged for Treasury Bonds of 1960-65	\$188,196,700
Notes exchanged for Treasury Notes of Series B-1943	39,382,600
Notes exchanged for Treasury Bonds of 1947	<u>701,504,900</u>
Total notes exchanged	\$929,084,200

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15- 73

James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs, made public the following Circular Letter No. 1924 of today's date, which he despatched to all Collectors of Customs:

"The Bureau has received inquiries concerning possible changes in the customs treatment of goods from former Czechoslovak areas now under Polish and Hungarian occupation.

The Department has as yet received no official announcement concerning any change in the political status of such areas and it is, accordingly, not in a position to give definitive information concerning any change in the customs status of goods coming therefrom. The Bureau is of the opinion that if and when the Department is officially advised of a change of jurisdiction from Czechoslovak to Polish and Hungarian, respectively, in any former Czechoslovak areas, it will necessarily issue instructions similar to those regarding the customs treatment of products exported from Sudeten areas under German occupation, which were published in T. D. 49743 of November 10, 1938.

This information should be communicated as far as possible to all interested persons.

(Signed) James H. Moyle
Commissioner of Customs"

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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 December 3, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to December 3, 1938				Dec. 1, 1937 to
	CATTLE UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	Nov. 30, 1938 WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,309	117,863	6,642	5,092	44,729,677
Percent of Quota	77.6%	75.7%	33.2%	0.34%	99.4%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>					
Alaska	-	-	4	5	-
Buffalo	6,041	14,856	45	-	160,770
Chicago	-	489	-	-	-
Dakota	181	3,125	2	214	109,500
Duluth & Superior	1	33	-	-	40,380
Florida	-	-	-	-	8,369,779
Maine & N. H.	140	44	686	94	4,927,116
Massachusetts	-	111	42	-	4,000,714
Maryland	-	135	-	-	-
Michigan	49	3,730	1	-	1,401,290
Minnesota	1,460	39,907	-	-	-
Montana & Idaho	91	2,463	59	-	-
New York	20,453	1,065	-	-	19,873,146
Omaha	-	21	-	-	-
Oregon	-	159	-	-	-
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	415,316
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	23,870
St. Lawrence	5,621	558	1,418	21	800
Vermont	614	324	4,055	4,252	40,280
Virginia	-	-	-	-	5,354,016
Washington	3,492	4,286	330	-	12,700
Total from Canada	38,143	71,306	6,642	4,586	44,729,677
<u>FROM MEXICO</u>					
Arizona	752	13,889	-	-	-
El Paso	834	26,469	-	-	-
San Antonio	570	4,241	-	-	-
San Diego	10	1,958	-	-	-
Total from Mexico	2,166	46,557	-	-	-
<u>FROM OTHER COUNTRIES</u>					
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	506	-

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

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

PRESS RELEASE

Preliminary Figures as of December 3, 1938

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle and cream, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of December 3, 1938, and for certified seed potatoes for the period December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Country	Imports	Quota	Percentage	Imports	Quota	Percentage
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	2,741	74,800	4	-	-	-
Denmark	-	289	-	-	-	-
Denmark	381	2,142	2	274	2,142	13
Denmark & Belgium	1	20	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	140	64	220	24	64	38
Netherlands	-	111	12	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	123	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	28	8,730	2	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,450	28,907	-	-	-	-
Netherlands & Italy	41	2,442	1	-	-	-
Switzerland	20,223	1,000	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	41	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	129	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	4,102	200	2,051	21	200	11
Switzerland	214	204	1,040	1,200	204	60
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	2,113	1,200	175	-	-	-
Total Free Quota	27,145	71,200	3,742	4,204	4,200	59
Switzerland	400	12,000	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	204	28,400	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	200	2,000	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	20	2,000	-	-	-	-
Total Free Quota	4,124	26,200	-	-	-	-

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

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

DEC 16 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 imports of cattle, cream and certified seed potatoes, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of December 3, 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 145 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 403, Wilkins Building.

J. H. Moyle

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-74

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle and cream, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, as of December 3, 1938, and for certified seed potatoes for the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to December 3, 1938				Dec. 1, 1937 to
	UNDER 175# (Head)	CATTLE 700# OR MORE (Head)	DAIRY COWS 700# OR MORE (Head)	CREAM (Gal.)	Nov. 30, 1938 WHITE OR IRISH SEED POTATOES (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,309	117,863	6,642	5,092	44,729,677
Percent of Quota	77.6%	75.7%	33.2%	0.34%	99.4%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>					
Alaska	--	--	4	5	--
Buffalo	6,041	14,856	45	5	160,770
Chicago	--	489	--	--	--
Dakota	181	3,125	2	214	109,500
Duluth & Superior	1	33	--	--	40,380
Florida	--	--	--	--	8,369,779
Maine & N.H.	140	44	686	94	4,927,116
Massachusetts	--	111	42	--	4,000,714
Maryland	--	135	--	--	--
Michigan	49	3,730	1	--	1,401,290
Minnesota	1,460	39,907	--	--	--
Montana & Idaho	91	2,463	59	--	--
New York	20,453	1,065	--	--	19,873,146
Omaha	--	21	--	--	--
Oregon	--	159	--	--	--
Philadelphia	--	--	--	--	415,316
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	23,870
St. Lawrence	5,621	558	1,418	21	800
Vermont	614	324	4,055	4,252	40,280
Virginia	--	--	--	--	5,354,016
Washington	3,492	4,286	330	--	12,700
Total from Canada	38,143	71,306	6,642	4,586	44,729,677
<u>FROM MEXICO</u>					
Arizona	752	13,889	--	--	--
El Paso	834	26,469	--	--	--
San Antonio	570	4,241	--	--	--
San Diego	10	1,958	--	--	--
Total from Mexico	2,166	46,557	--	--	--
<u>FROM OTHER COUNTRIES</u>					
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	506	--

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

Preliminary Figures for the Period January 1 to December 3, 1938

Customs District	Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	DOUGLAS	WESTERN	MIXED FIR	TOTAL FIR
	FIR	HEMLOCK	& HEMLOCK	& HEMLOCK
	(Bd.Ft.)	(Bd.Ft.)	(Bd. Ft.)	(Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,001,122	31,253,073	37,651,478	155,905,673
Percent of Quota				62.4%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>				
Alaska	538,721	-	-	538,721
Buffalo	1,564,527	873,907	59,352	2,497,786
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	16,021,340	2,698,671	-	18,720,011
Duluth & Superior	9,243,395	3,502,955	-	12,746,350
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	17,547,778	346,949	750,082	18,644,809
Maine & N. H.	108,078	-	-	108,078
Massachusetts	9,445,343	16,106,826	-	25,552,169
Michigan	95,809	298,263	-	394,072
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	29,738	10,732	36,773,346	36,813,816
Philadelphia	13,804,025	5,692,614	-	19,496,639
Rhode Island	528,483	668,879	-	1,197,362
St. Lawrence	37,857	-	150	38,007
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	305,127	125,700	-	430,827
Washington	12,255,268	738,920	49,325	13,043,513

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

PRESS RELEASE

Preliminary Figures for the Period January 1 to December 3, 1938

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, as of December 3, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

UNIT STATES

Alaska	108,722	-	-	100.00
Arizona	2,264,647	878,827	39.24	39.24
California	42,412	-	11,200	26.64
Connecticut	2,289,728	88,122	-	3.85
Delaware	12,021,242	2,840,872	-	23.63
Florida & Georgia	2,245,292	7,222,222	-	321.80
Illinois	1,794,227	-	-	0.00
Iowa	22,222	-	-	0.00
Los Angeles	17,222,222	242,222	722,222	4.19
Mass. & N. H.	172,222	-	-	0.00
Massachusetts	2,222,222	12,122,222	-	545.50
Michigan	22,222	272,222	-	1225.00
Minnesota & Texas	12,222	-	-	0.00
New York	22,222	12,222	22,222,222	100.00
Pennsylvania	12,222,222	2,222,222	-	18.19
Rhode Island	222,222	222,222	-	100.00
St. Louis	22,222	-	-	0.00
San Francisco	222,222	222,222	-	100.00
Seattle	222,222	222,222	-	100.00
Washington	12,222,222	722,222	22,222	5.91

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-75

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, as of December 3, 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	: Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	: DOUGLAS	: WESTERN	: MIXED FIR	: TOTAL FIR
	: FIR	: HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK
	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,001,122	31,253,073	37,651,478	155,905,673
Percent of Quota				62.4%

FROM CANADA

Alaska	538,721	-	-	538,721
Buffalo	1,564,527	873,907	59,352	2,497,786
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	16,021,340	2,698,671	-	18,720,011
Duluth & Superior	9,243,395	3,502,955	-	12,746,350
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	17,547,778	346,949	750,082	18,644,809
Maine & N. H.	108,078	-	-	108,078
Massachusetts	9,445,343	16,106,826	-	25,552,169
Michigan	95,809	298,263	-	394,072
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	29,738	10,732	36,773,346	36,813,816
Philadelphia	13,804,025	5,692,614	-	19,496,639
Rhode Island	528,483	668,879	-	1,197,362
St. Lawrence	37,857	-	150	38,007
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	305,127	125,700	-	430,827
Washington	12,255,268	738,920	49,325	13,043,513



COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1938.

TO MR. GASTON:

During the month of November, 1938, the following market transactions took place in Government securities:

Total purchases	\$ 360,000
Total sales	—
Net purchases	<u><u>\$ 360,000</u></u>

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-76

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in November, 1938, resulted in net purchases of \$360,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

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

Preliminary Figures, as of December 3, 1938

Customs District	January 1 to December 3, 1938			May 1 to Dec.
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	326,891,038	109,788,089	1,776,301,984	1,222,410
Percent of Quota	73.0%	98.0%	99.1%	20.4%
Chicago	-	-	-	38,525
Galveston	-	-	-	2,209
Hawaii	24,838	-	-	113,995
Los Angeles	8,823,954	25,866,508	806,576	184,518
Maryland	2,595,580	-	199,411,504	-
Massachusetts	56,190,672	-	65,511,770	-
New Orleans	51,665,732	-	238,018,584	10,832
New York	174,318,065	-	733,122,624	236,895
Oregon	-	28,083,440	154,547	14,784
Philadelphia	8,243,022	-	501,487,916	12,704
Puerto Rico	134,392	-	-	169,338 ✓
Rhode Island	-	-	-	30,472
San Antonio	-	-	-	5,171
San Francisco	24,222,435	-	37,293,896	367,565
Virginia	-	-	-	10,448
Washington	672,348	55,838,141	494,567	24,954

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

~~Dec 15 1938~~
Proc Service
15-77

For Release - Morning Newspapers
Friday - Dec - 16, 1938
~~For Release~~ RELEASE

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 December 3, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to December 3, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 16, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-77

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 December 3, 1938, and under the Cordage Act of 1935, during the period May 1 to December 3, 1938, also the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	January 1 to December 3, 1938			May 1 to Dec. 3, 1938
	COCONUT OIL (Pounds)	REFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	UNREFINED SUGAR (Pounds)	CORDAGE (Pounds)
TOTAL IMPORTS	326,891,038	109,788,089	1,776,301,984	1,222,410
Percent of Quota	73.0%	98.0%	99.1%	20.4%
Chicago	-	-	-	38,525
Galveston	-	-	-	2,209
Hawaii	24,838	-	-	113,995
Los Angeles	8,823,954	25,866,508	806,576	184,518
Maryland	2,595,580	-	199,411,504	-
Massachusetts	56,190,672	-	65,511,770	-
New Orleans	51,665,732	-	238,018,584	10,832
New York	174,318,065	-	733,122,624	236,895
Oregon	-	28,083,440	154,547	14,784
Philadelphia	8,243,022	-	501,487,916	12,704
Puerto Rico	134,392	-	-	169,333
Rhode Island	-	-	-	30,472
San Antonio	-	-	-	5,171
San Francisco	24,222,435	-	37,293,896	367,565
Virginia	-	-	-	10,448
Washington	672,348	55,838,141	494,567	24,954

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 15, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-78

The Treasury received today the sum of \$232,935.50 from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of \$71,000 and the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of \$142,905.00 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923, and \$19,030.50 as the eleventh 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 Treasury also received on December 14, 1938, 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.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Press Service
No. 15-78

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(seven)---

The United States Secret Service district office in Washington is in Room 92, Treasury Department, telephone number National 6400, branches 334 and 335. Agents stationed there will be glad to answer calls at anytime should a questionable bill be received.

-o-

(six)---

There are three types of genuine Treasury bills---
the United States note, which bears a red seal and red serial
number; the Silver Certificate, with a blue seal and serial
number, and the Federal Reserve note, with a green seal and serial
number.

It should be remembered
For purposes of identifying the counterfeit bill the paper
on which it is printed is ^{usually} always less substantial than ^{that used for} ~~the~~ real
genuine currency,
~~thing~~. Crush the suspected bill in your hand, Chief Wilson
advises, and the chances are if it is a counterfeit note it
will not be so springy or as "crackly" as the genuine ~~article~~.

The portrait on a real bill stands out sharply. On the
counterfeit bill the face and the background are ^{likely to be} dead and
flat. The intricate little cross-hatching of lines ^{is} ~~are~~ smudged.
Comparison of a suspected counterfeit with a legal note is the most
accurate method of determination.

(more) -o-

(five)--

Chief Wilson advises all store keepers particularly to watch for strangers who are making small purchases with \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The objective of the counterfeiter is to get as much change as possible for his worthless bill. The Secret Service cautions the clerk to give the bills presented by such customers an extra "once over."

"Do not return the counterfeit bill to the passer," Chief Wilson warned. "By diplomatic means delay the passer if possible, indicating it will be a few minutes before the change can be secured. In the meantime call the police. Obtain the best possible description of the individual, for his suspicions may be aroused and he will escape."

To those who assist the Treasury Department in capturing criminals of this type rewards will be paid.

(more)

(four)---

Genuine notes are printed on high-grade distinctive paper impregnated with tiny red and blue silk fibre. Difficult to discern at first glance, these threads are intended to increase the paper's tensile strength and durability and ~~not~~ as a protective feature, as some people imagine.

Counterfeiters, the most deliberate probably of all criminals, rarely stay long in one place. These "quick change artists" take advantage of rush hours of business, particularly in the busy retail stores, making small purchases in order to *get* the maximum return, ~~for their illegitimate trade.~~

"Watch the rush hours," Chief Wilson warned.

"Frayed nerves of store clerks and the desire of shoppers to make purchases near the closing hours of business often result in negligence in examination of paper money. Clerks frequently take in money without examination and unwittingly may pass it on change to customers."

(more)

(three)--

However, ~~if~~ close observation ^{of this bill reveals} it has a number of ~~detectable~~
^{easily detectable.} (The real of the Treasury)
defects. In the blue seal the word "Septent" is spelled
[^] "Septens." The letter "E" preceding the serial number in the
lower left hand corner and on the right over the seal is slightly
larger than the ^{digits of the number,} ~~numbers~~ whereas on the genuine note the ^{letter and digit} ~~are~~ the
same size. The points of the blue seal are blurred and uneven on
the counterfeit.

Since the general public for the most part is
unfamiliar with ^{details of the} ~~matters pertaining to~~ the character and quality of
currency and coins^s, the counterfeiter makes capital of this lack
of ^{knowledge.} ~~understanding and finds a fertile field in which to distribute~~
~~his worthless wares.~~ Few people know that the United States
notes are printed from steel engraved plates originally engraved by
hand by the finest engravers in the world. ~~The composite design~~
~~represents a challenge to the finest steel engraved subjects~~
~~on display in any art salon.~~

(more)

(two)---

In connection with the nation-wide drive against counterfeiters Chief Wilson sent a circular letter to all supervising agents and agents-in-charge throughout the country to solicit cooperation of newspapers and commercial bodies in an effort to advise merchants and other business men of the ^{increased} ~~particular~~ danger of losses from the acceptance of counterfeits ~~especially~~ during the Christmas spending season.

In years past the Christmas season has been marked by thousands of dollars in losses to business men, merchants, restaurants, hotels and others through their acceptance of spurious ^{notes} ~~paper~~ on small purchases and giving change in legal money.

Particular emphasis is placed by Chief Wilson on the widespread distribution of a fake five-dollar silver certificate which is described as the most dangerous and deceptive note of the denomination in existence today. These bills have been passed in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, ~~Nashville~~, Cleveland, Toledo, Richmond and Nashville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

Handwritten signature/initials in a circle

For Release,

Afternoon Newspapers
Saturday, Dec 17, 1938.

Press Service

No. 15-79

Christmas shopping, bringing the largest spending period of the year, is ~~literally~~ ^{usually} a "field day" for passers of counterfeit notes.

Consequently Chief Frank J. Wilson, of the United States Secret Service, today issued a general warning to the public, particularly merchants, to be on guard against acceptance of counterfeit bills, which by careful scrutiny even by the inexpert, may be detected.

Chief Wilson called attention to the fact that the holiday buying season, with its unusual activity of business, crowded stores and tired clerks, offers the counterfeiters and fake note passers, a golden opportunity to trade worthless greenbacks for merchandise or genuine bills.

~~(more)~~ -o-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, December 17, 1938.
12/16/38.

Press Service
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bills have been passed in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Cleveland, Toledo, Richmond and Nashville.

However, close observation of this bill reveals a number of defects easily detectable. In the blue seal (the Seal of the Treasury) the abbreviation "Septent." is spelled "Septens." The letter "E" preceding the serial number in the lower left hand corner and on the right over the seal is slightly larger than the digits of the number, whereas on the genuine note the letter and digits are the same size. The points of the blue seal are blurred and uneven on the counterfeit.

Since the general public for the most part is unfamiliar with details of the character and quality of currency and coins, the counterfeiter makes capital of this lack of knowledge. Few people know that the United States notes are printed from steel engraved plates originally engraved by hand by the finest engravers in the world.

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For purposes of identifying the counterfeit bill it should be remembered that the paper on which it is printed is nearly always less substantial than that used for genuine currency. Crush the suspected bill in your hand, Chief Wilson advises, and the chances are if it is a counterfeit note it will not be so springy or as "crackly" as the genuine.

The portrait on a real bill stands out sharply. On the counterfeit bill the face and the background are likely to be dead and flat. The intricate little cross-hatching of lines is smudged. Comparison of a suspected counterfeit with a legal note is the most accurate method of determination.

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Students selectively tested in all schools, large and small, represented not more than 15 percent of the total student enrollment of the schools, while routine tests were made on virtually all of the enrollment group (freshmen) under consideration. Since the rate per 1000 tests by both selective and routine methods was found to be practically identical, the number of positive tests is therefore governed by the number of tests given. The number of cases found in a given student population, then, is in direct relation to the number of students tested regardless of methods of selecting.

Because failure to detect the often hidden clinical manifestations of syphilis is so frequent and because many infected persons do not know that they have syphilis and therefore do not request examinations, testing by selective method results in many actual cases of the disease among college students remaining undetected. The report stresses the need for routine blood testing.

Two-thirds of the college officials approached believed some method of testing is desirable. A fair proportion of the officials, as indicated by their replies, are still of the opinion that syphilis is bounded by class or racial lines, and hence think that blood testing is unnecessary in colleges.

Perhaps the noteworthy fact found by this survey is its indication that the majority of college administration officials, however, are fast beginning to realize the necessity for fighting syphilis on every front -- including the college campus. In many instances, this realization, according to the report, "seems almost intuitive."

"A case of syphilis found is of great importance for what it is, no matter where it may be discovered. One case of syphilis spreads to others, finally becoming the focal point of a small epidemic. Early diagnosis and

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE
December 21, 1938

Afternoon newspapers,

Wed,

Blood tests of 78,388 undergraduates in more than 500 American colleges indicate that 2 out of every 1000 students examined are infected with syphilis, according to a report issued today by the American Social Hygiene Association. This rate is practically the same as that of non-college young people of the same age. These findings are incorporated in a study prepared by staff members of the U. S. Public Health Service for the monthly Journal of the American Social Hygiene Association.

The rate of infection for the general population in the age group 15-19 years, based on estimates of the Public Health Service issued in November 1938, is about 1.8 per 1000. The apparently higher college rate results from the inclusion of an unknown number of students in higher age groups (up to ~~about~~ 24) in the present survey.

Other findings of the recent survey show an indicated difference of about 15 percent less syphilis among college women than among men, a difference, it may be noted, paralleling nationwide prevalence rates by sexes. There is also a slightly lower rate among college women than among women of the same age group at large. Little difference is shown, however, between one region in the United States and another for either sex, or between the rates for schools with large as compared to small student bodies.

Blood tests in colleges, when given at all, are usually given to entering students -- mostly freshmen -- so that the great majority of those tested were in the age group between 15 and 19. Out of the 515 institutions participating in this survey 219, or over 40 percent, already have facilities for testing students. Of those giving tests, 89 percent gave tests on a selective basis, while 11 percent -- actually only 23 schools -- gave

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 21, 1938.
12/19/38.

Press Service
No. 15-80

Blood tests of 78,388 undergraduates in more than 500 American colleges indicate that 2 out of every 1,000 students examined are infected with syphilis, according to a report issued today by the American Social Hygiene Association. This rate is practically the same as that of non-college young people of the same age. These findings are incorporated in a study prepared by staff members of the United States Public Health Service for the monthly Journal of the American Social Hygiene Association.

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Perhaps the noteworthy fact found by this survey is its indication that the majority of college administration officials, however, are fast beginning to realize the necessity for fighting syphilis on every front -- including the college campus. In many instances, this realization, according to the report, "seems almost intuitive."

"A case of syphilis found is of great importance for what it is, no matter where it may be discovered. One case of syphilis spreads to others, finally becoming the focal point of a small epidemic. Early diagnosis and treatment is protection not only to the individual, but to the community. Public health

authorities agree that control efforts, to be effective, must begin with individuals in the age-group of first exposure. College students form an important section of this group. Control in this age-group offers real -- perhaps the only-- hope that the general rate can be materially reduced."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 20, 1938.
12/19/38

Press Service

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 December 21, 1938, and to mature March 22, 1939, which were offered on December 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 19.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- \$497,667,000
Total accepted	- 100,631,000

Range of accepted bids:

High	- 100.				
Low	- 99.998	Equivalent rate	approximately	0.008	percent
Average price	- 99.999	"	"	"	0.006 "

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, December 20, 1938.
12-19-38

Press Service
No. 15-81

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 December 21, 1938, and to mature March 22, 1939, which were offered on December 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 19.

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--oOo--

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that the arrangement announced July 9, 1937, under which the Central Bank of China has been enabled, under conditions which safeguard the interests of both countries, to obtain dollar exchange for stabilization purposes has been extended for a further period beyond December 31, 1938.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, December 19, 1938.

Press Service
No. 15-82

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that the arrangement announced July 9, 1937, under which the Central Bank of China has been enabled, under conditions which safeguard the interests of both countries, to obtain dollar exchange for stabilization purposes has been extended for a further period beyond December 31, 1938.

--oOo--

Keep the bare hands out of a wild rabbit. The bacillus of tularemia does not require a wound for its entry, but can go through the healthy skin. Sometimes infection is contracted by rubbing the eyes with soiled fingers.

Rubber gloves afford reasonable protection to those who must dress wild rabbits and other animals, but sharp fragments of rabbit bone can easily pierce a rubber glove and puncture the hand. Employ immune persons when contact with infected material is necessary.

Thorough cooking of all wild game, especially rabbits, is essential. Infected meat is rendered harmless for food by thorough cooking; but if any red juice is allowed to remain about the bones, the germs will remain alive and virulent. ~~in the~~

The liberal use of soap and water and disinfection of the hands are recommended to remove rabbit blood from the hands, or even when the hands have come in contact with the rabbit's fur.

* * * *

One who has recovered from an attack of tularemia need not fear a second attack, because he is then immune to the disease. There is no record of a second attack in man. There is only one record of the transfer of the infection from man to man. Doctors, nurses, and attendants caring for the sick have not contracted the disease.

Tularemia has no seasonal prevalence except as it is influenced by insects or by contacts with infected animals. Laboratory infections may occur at any time. Human cases are most prevalent in summer time in the western states where ticks and deer flies are the cause of infection, ~~March to August, and June to September.~~ Human cases, due to infection from dissecting jack rabbits, are likewise most prevalent during April to October, because these are the months of greatest destruction of these pests. East of the Mississippi, cottontail rabbits are responsible for most human cases, and since they are generally protected by law except during a few winter months, the seasonal prevalence is apt to be November to January, when the hunting season is on.

Rabbits raised under domestic conditions, ~~as in hutches or rabbitries,~~ and sold for food or for pets, have never been found naturally infected. They are just as susceptible to artificial inoculation in the laboratory, however, as are the wild rabbits.

The prevention of tularemia is almost entirely a matter of personal precaution. No curative or preventive serum has been perfected. Sick or dead wild animals which are found should not be handled; forget about the rabbit ^{or} which you can stalk on foot and knock over with a stick. Any carcasses in which peculiar whitish spots are found on both liver and spleen should be discarded and buried or burned.

Russia, Norway, Canada, Sweden, and Austria.

An acute infectious disease caused by the Bacterium tularensis (after Tulare county, California, where first found), it occurs under natural conditions in over twenty kinds of wildlife, with cottontail, snowshoe, and jack rabbits the chief reservoirs and direct causes of over 90 percent of the human cases in this country. Man becomes infected by contact of his bare hands with the raw flesh and blood of these animals, or by bites of blood-sucking ticks and flies which have previously fed on infected animals.

Hunters, market men, cooks, and housewives become infected when skinning or dressing wild rabbits. Their bare hands may become covered with blood when they pull out the livers and spleens. If by chance there is an open sore or cut on the hands, the infection may enter the wound on the hand and cause the disease. When a rabbit is shot, its bones often become shattered into sharp fragments. If, in dressing an infected rabbit, one of these fragments of bone pierces the skin of the hands, the infection may enter at that point.

About three days after exposure to such a wound infection, illness begins with headache, chilliness, vomiting, aching pains, and fever. The patient may think that he has influenza and go to bed. The sore on the hand, or elsewhere, develops into an ulcer. The glands at the elbow or in the armpit become enlarged, tender, and painful, and later may develop into an abscess. There is sweating, loss of weight, and debility. The illness lasts ordinarily about three weeks, and is followed by a slow convalescence which may extend two or three months. Most patients recover without any bad after effects, but about 5 percent die, especially if the case is complicated by pneumonia.

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

15-83

For Release - Morning Newspapers
Friday, Dec. 23, 1938
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

With reports of the two months of greatest prevalence, ~~(November and December)~~ ^{not yet available,} still lacking, ^a ~~the~~ ^{of 613} total number of recorded cases of tular-
~~emia~~ ^{has been recorded} to date in 1938, ~~is 613.~~ This figure does not include ~~the~~ cases occurring in Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky where, for the past twelve years, the highest incidence has been reported.

"While tularemia does not represent a major health problem", says Dr. A. M. Stimson, Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service, "nevertheless, the fact that so much of this distress and mortality

There had been 8000 cases with 396 deaths reported up to 1938. could have been avoided by reasonable precautions, renders the subject more interesting than the numbers imply."

It would seem, according to Dr. Stimson, that sufficient warning had been given by the Service and other public health agencies, "so that the average citizen might be informed of the dangers offered by wild rabbits and some other animals.

"Yet cases of tularemia continue to occur in progressively greater numbers each year in which, apparently, no precautions have been taken. This is an excellent illustration of the cultural lag which occurs between the acquisition of valuable knowledge by scientists and its practical application by populations."

Discovered in 1910, named in 1920, and elucidated from beginning to end by Public Health Service investigators, human cases of tularemia have been recognized everywhere in this country except Connecticut and Vermont. In the decade after 1925, it was variously reported in Japan,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 16, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on tularemia.



Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 23, 1938.
12/20/38.

Press Service
No. 15-83

With reports for November and December, the two months of greatest prevalence, not yet available, a total of 613 cases of tularemia has been recorded to date in 1938. This figure does not include cases occurring in Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky, where, for the past twelve years, the highest incidence has been reported.

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Tularemia has no seasonal prevalence except as it is influenced by insects or by contacts with infected animals. Laboratory infections may occur at any time. Human cases are most prevalent in summer time in the western states where ticks and deer flies are the cause of infection. Human cases, due to infection from dissecting jack rabbits, are likewise most prevalent during April to October, because these are the months of greatest destruction of these pests. East of the Mississippi, cottontail rabbits are responsible for most human cases, and since they are generally protected by law except during a few winter months, the seasonal prevalence is apt to be November to January, when the hunting season is on.

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The liberal use of soap and water and disinfection of the hands are recommended to remove rabbit blood from the hands, or even when the hands have come in contact with the rabbit's fur.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, December 24, 1938.
12/23/38

Press Service

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 December 28, 1938, and to mature March 29, 1939, which were offered on December 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 23.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	\$507,427,000
Total accepted		101,032,000

Except for \$100,000 tendered at a price slightly above par, the bids accepted were tendered at par. Of the tenders at this price, 78 per cent were accepted.



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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, December 24, 1938.
12/23/38.

Press Service
No. 15-84

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 December 28, 1938, and to mature March 29, 1939, which were offered on December 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 23.

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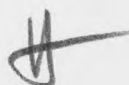
"preventive medicine is far more satisfactory to the patient, to the physician, and to the community than curative medicine. It is less spectacular but in the long run it is cheaper."

In advocating a closer connection between health education and general education at all levels, including schools, colleges, universities, and classes of mass adult education, the ~~Public Health~~ Public Health Service official declared, "You cannot separate health education from the general business of living. Hence, the duties of the public health physician and the school teachers are merging."

"Extension of medical care does not necessarily mean political domination. It should simply mean good organization, and I do not believe good organization means regimentation and the killing of initiative. It should, on the contrary, release initiative, for good organization is synonymous with team work and esprit de corps, and a trust in what John Dewey has called 'cooperative intelligence.' An enlightened public is demanding a high type of medical care which can be provided only by group practice and the establishment of health centers."

"The day of individualistic competitive medical methods is rapidly passing. Many diseases formerly taken care of by the individual physician have now become major public health problems. Mental diseases, tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, and cancer are included in this group."

ERB:mea
12-22-38



Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

For Release:
Afternoon papers, December 28th

Wider application of the methods of science in disease control, greater emphasis on health education, and extension of group activity, both in the practice of medicine and in medical research, were predicted today by Dr. R. R. Spencer, Executive Assistant of the National Cancer Institute, United States Public Health Service, in an address ^{in Philadelphia before} the ~~third Annual Convention of American Medical Students meeting in Philadelphia.~~ ^{The Association of}

"We are going to see the methods of science applied to the problems of society and the physician will have an important part in solving these problems," Dr. Spencer declared. "Medicine is a social science. It deals with people and their behavior, as well as the behavior of our heart, stomach, thyroid, liver, or kidneys. If science can deal effectively with the misbehavior of our organs, it should be able to deal effectively also with the misbehavior of the organism as a whole."

In commenting upon his predicted expansion of health education, Dr. Spencer ^{said} ~~stated~~ that "preventive medicine will some day be the heart and soul of medical practice and the heart and soul of preventive medicine is health education." He pointed out that even today every medical society has a speakers bureau and a public relations committee, and commended health education efforts in behalf of preventive medicine because

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 23, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on Doctor Spencer's address
before the Third Annual Convention of American Medical Students in
Philadelphia on December 28th. *Release PM's, Dec. 28.*

ERB:AEM

Ernest R. Bryan
Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, December 28, 1938.
12/27/38.

Press Service
No. 15-85

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In advocating a closer connection between health education and general education at all levels, including schools, colleges, universities, and classes of mass adult education, the Public Health Service official declared: "You cannot separate health education from the general business of living. Hence, the duties of the public health physician and the school teachers are merging.

"Extension of medical care does not necessarily mean political domination. It should simply mean good organization, and I do not believe good organization means regimentation and the killing of initiative. It should, on the contrary, release initiative, for good organization is synonymous with team work and esprit de corps, and a trust in what John Dewey has called 'cooperative intelligence.' An enlightened public is demanding a high type of medical care which can be provided only by group practice and the establishment of health centers.

"The day of individualistic competitive medical methods is rapidly passing. Many diseases formerly taken care of by the individual physician have now become major public health problems. Mental diseases, tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, and cancer are included in this group."

Mr. Simon is a graduate in Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received the distinguished honor of advancement to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects at the annual convention of that body in Boston, ~~Washington~~ in June of 1937. ~~Mr. Simon~~ ^A is a member of the Organization Committee, having been appointed by the State Department, ^{he} is now perfecting plans for the International Congress of Architects to be held in Washington in September, 1939.

Mr. Barton ^{an Architect City} of New York, ^A who takes over his new duties January first, has been with the Treasury Department for four and a half years as an assistant to the Secretary, assigned to the Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division.

~~Mr. Barton is deeply appreciative of the responsibility he assumes in taking over the office of so distinguished a predecessor, but all who are acquainted with his splendid qualities as a highly skilled architect, an administrator and a gentleman, have no question that the high traditions of the office will be maintained.~~

Mr. Barton's preparatory schooling was in New York City, and his architectural training in the Atelier Prevot, supplemented by foreign study and travel. He was associated for many years with Aymar Embury II in the practice of architecture in New York City. ⁷² ~~His many activities in architectural, civic and social affairs and his experience in the Procurement Division has peculiarly equipped him to discharge the many responsibilities of organization, administration and public relationships that his new position will impose upon him.~~

~~Mr. Barton~~ is a member of the American Institute of Architects and The Architectural League of New York; holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps and is a graduate of the U. S. Army Command and Staff School.

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Retirement of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings Branch, Treasury Department, was announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. He will be succeeded by LeRoy Barton, who has been named Acting Supervising Architect, effective January 1, 1938. Mr. Simon will continue as an advisor and consultant to Mr. Barton until June 1, 1939.

Mr. Simon is retiring because of statutory provisions after forty-two years of service with the office of the Supervising Architect, during which time his advancement in the organization had been without interruption ^{upon} the organization of the Procurement Division in 1933 ~~as~~ he became Supervising Architect.

During this span of years Mr. Simon's great interest has been in the development of an expressive Federal architecture; the observance of high standards in architectural design and construction; and a closer cooperation with other Agencies of the Government having to do with the construction of Federal Buildings. *He*

~~Not only is Mr. Simon held in the highest esteem by all members of the great organization he has headed, but he has also endeared himself to architects in private practice and others with whom he has come in contact in the performance of his duties who have recognized his great ability and felt the warmth of his personal charm.~~

~~Mr. Simon~~ represented the Treasury Department in the development of the Triangle Group of buildings ^{in Washington,} as well as the Grand Plaza ~~in the Nations Capitol~~ and the imprint of his influence is evident in many of the most important Federal buildings ^{throughout} ~~across the length and breadth~~ of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 30, 1938.
12/29/38.

Press Service
No. 15-86

Retirement of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings Branch, Treasury Department, was announced today by Secretary Morgenthau. He will be succeeded by LeRoy Barton, who has been named Acting Supervising Architect, effective January 1, 1939. Mr. Simon will continue as an adviser and consultant to Mr. Barton until June 1, 1939.

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having been appointed by the State Department, he is now perfecting plans for the International Congress of Architects to be held in Washington in September, 1939.

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Mr. Barton's preparatory schooling was in New York City, and his architectural training in the Atelier Prevot, supplemented by foreign study and travel. He was associated for many years with Aymar Embury II in the practice of architecture in New York City. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and The Architectural League of New York; holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps and is a graduate of the U. S. Army Command and Staff School.

"rickettsia", or bacterium-like forms.

The fourth paper of the series, by Dr. Dyer, reports the actual case of "X", a member of the staff of the National Institute of Health, who contracted the new disease in May of this year, while observing the research on the virus in the laboratory at Hamilton, Montana. The period of incubation is described as about ten days, with gradual onset. Mild fever set in the third day, lasting about a week, accompanied by chills and recurrent sweating. Finger joints were recorded as "tender" for about three days. The patient returned to normal in approximately one month.

Virus recovered from "X", injected into guinea pigs, gave them a similar infection, and his serum produced definite protection against further inoculation. Other tests indicated the possibility of the new infection being similar in many respects to the newly described Australian disease.

"The possibility that this infecting agent and the one which causes (Q) fever are closely related, as the 'one-way' cross-immunity tests indicate ^{suggested} ~~Dr. Dyer~~ "should not be overlooked. That the two diseases may not be identical is indicated by our failure to infect monkeys, while the Australian workers report them as susceptible to (Q) fever. Epidemiologically, this latter disease has been found in Australia, particularly among workers in abattoirs and among dairy farmers. Such an epidemiological picture is not at variance with the picture of a 'tick-borne' infection, since it suggests a reservoir in animals and the existence of the infection in their arthropod parasites."

Treasury Department
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

15-87

FOR RELEASE
12-~~2~~-38.

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As yet unnamed, a new disease of mankind caused by a recently recognized virus may soon be added to the long list already ~~known~~^{known}. The infection is found in nature in the Rocky Mountain wood tick, a species native to Montana.

The identity of this infectious agent with the little known "Q" fever of Australia is suggested by Dr. R. E. Dyer, Senior Surgeon, (U. S.) Public Health Service, in one of the series of studies on the new virus appearing in ~~Public Health Reports~~ Public Health Reports (December 30, 1938).

In 1926, a filter-passing agent was recovered from a species of tick near Missoula, Montana, by Noguchi; again, nine years later, a virus, possibly the same as Noguchi's, was again recovered from approximately the same locality. This time, Doctors Gordon E. Davis and Herald R. Cox, Bacteriologists of the ^{Public Health} Service, began experiments with the unknown strain which eventually resulted in the present reports.

Their research indicates that the new infection, which they succeeded in transferring to guinea pigs, is characterized particularly by high and continuous fever and an enlarged, smooth spleen. Later work by Dr. R. R. Parker, at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory maintained by the ~~Public Health Service~~ ^{Federal Government}, proved that the agent of infection could be passed to guinea pigs by both progeny of infected females and immature and adult ticks which had fed, as larvae, on infected blood.

Dr. Cox (in paper III of the series), working further with the recovered strain, found numerous minute protean organisms which resembled

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

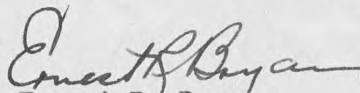
DATE December 23, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on a new, unnamed disease caused by a recently recognized virus, for release December 30th.

ERB:AEM


Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 30, 1938.
12/29/38.

Press Service
No. 15-87

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Control of Cancer; and Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, of Chicago, former director of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, who is serving as executive Director of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Dr. Hektoen, as executive director, will comment on the recent grant to Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, for the support of its cancer clinic, and the new developments in connection with the cyclotron, the atom-smashing machine set up in the California Institute of Technology. He will also present the opinions expressed by the deans of medical schools and officers of the American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Radiology, concerning the training of cancer specialists.

Dr. C. C. Little, managing director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, has been asked by the Council to set up a "Committee on Genetics" and the scope of this committee's work may be discussed at Tuesday's meeting.



ERB:mls

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE

ami's
Monday, Jan. 2, 1939
12-28-38

Financial grants for cancer research in designated hospitals and medical colleges will be considered by the National Advisory Cancer Council at its all-day meeting ~~tomorrow~~ *tomorrow* at the National Institute of Health, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service announced today.

Surgeon General Parran, who is ex officio chairman of the Council, also ~~said~~ *said* the Council will discuss policies regarding the training of specialists in various phases of cancer work and plans for increasing public knowledge concerning cancer symptoms and the necessity for early treatment.

Reports will be presented by Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council, and Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Chief of the National Cancer Institute. Distribution plans for the \$200,000 shipment of radium which arrived in Washington two weeks ago will be included in the reports. The $9\frac{1}{2}$ grams owned by the Institute are now being tested at the Bureau of Standards. Within the next two months most of this radium will be loaned out in small quantities to hospitals, cancer clinics, and medical centers, in accordance with regulations approved by the Council at its October meeting.

Tuesday's meeting will be the first attended by Dr. Mont R. Reid, director of Surgical Service, Cincinnati General Hospital and Professor of Surgery at the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. James Murphy, Chief of the Cancer Research Division of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, who were chosen last month as new members of the Council for three-year terms.

Continuing members of the Council who will be present at Tuesday's meeting include President James B. Conant of Harvard University, who is an authority on chemistry; Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, a Nobel prize-winner in physics; Dr. C. C. Little, Managing Director of the American Society for the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 2, 1939.
12/30/38.

Press Service
No. 15-88

Financial grants for cancer research in designated hospitals and medical colleges will be considered by the National Advisory Cancer Council at its **all-day** meeting tomorrow at the National Institute of Health, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service announced today.

Surgeon General Parran, who is ex-officio chairman of the Council, also said the Council will discuss policies regarding the training of specialists in various phases of cancer work and plans for increasing public knowledge concerning cancer symptoms and the necessity for early treatment.

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<u>Fund or Agency</u>	Government Securities	Government-guaranteed Securities	Other Securities*
	(000 omitted)		
Totals brought forward	\$ 2,678,634	\$271,287	\$44,337
District of Columbia Water Fund	736	-	-
Unemployment Trust Fund	1,032,000	-	-
Railroad Retirement Account	74,200	-	-
Old-Age Reserve Account	830,300	-	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,547	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	4,030	-	-
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	22,700	-	-
Alaska Railroad Retirement and Disability Fund	522	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 4,646,669</u>	<u>\$271,287</u>	<u>\$44,337</u>
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 765,330
Federal Land Banks	63,394	-	-
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	69,000	5,000	-
Banks for Cooperatives	64,037	23,495	3,950
Production Credit Corporations	16,097	3,619	25,703
Production Credit Associations	6,077	6,862	75,497
Joint Stock Land Banks **	2,055	6,897	25
Federal Home Loan Banks	30,616	7,355	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	48,020	-	-
Inland Waterways Corporation **	3,487	-	-
U.S. Spruce Production Corporation	125	-	-
U.S. Housing Authority	350	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 304,358</u>	<u>\$ 53,228</u>	<u>\$ 870,505</u>

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.

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan Bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Debentures.

** Latest figures available.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, *Q u's*
Monday Jan 2

Press Service
No. 15-89

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Secretary Morgenthau released today the following statement relative to the amount of Government and other securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental corporations and agencies:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN ACCOUNTS
OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES
AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1938

<u>Fund or Agency</u>	Government Securities	Government- guaranteed securities	Other Securities*
	(000 omitted)		
Postal Savings System	\$ 953,878	\$ 166,834	\$ -
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	369,094	-	-
Individual Indian Trust Funds	42,466	76	21
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and Housing Insurance Fund	19,686	-	-
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.....	10,365	104,267	-
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	461,900	-	-
U. S. Government Life Insurance Fund (1)	775,882	-	41,999
D.C. Teachers' Retirement Fund (2)	6,006	95	1,694
Alien Property Custodian Fund	30,810	-	-
Panama Canal Zone Funds (1)	1,850	5	290
General Post Fund, Veterans' Administra- tion	1,067	-	1
Library of Congress Trust Fund (2)	1	-	278
D.C. Workmen's Compensation Fund (1)	10	-	11
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund (1)	116	10	43
German Special Deposit Account	3,957	-	-
National Institute of Health Gift Fund	83	-	-
Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund	1,243	-	-
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund	198	-	-
National Park Trust Fund (2)	12	-	-
Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,678,634</u>	<u>\$ 271,287</u>	<u>\$44,337</u>

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, January 2, 1939.
12-30-38

Press Service
No. 15-89

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Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	3,547	-	-
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund (1)	4,030	-	-
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	22,700	-	-
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Production Credit Corporations	16,097	3,619	25,703
Production Credit Associations	6,077	6,862	75,497
Joint Stock Land Banks **	2,055	6,897	25
Federal Home Loan Banks	30,616	7,355	-
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,100	-	-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	48,020	-	-
Inland Waterways Corporation **	3,487	-	-
U.S. Spruce Production Corporation	125	-	-
U.S. Housing Authority	350	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 304,358</u>	<u>\$ 53,228</u>	<u>\$ 870,505</u>

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.

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan Bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Debentures.

** Latest figures available.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, December 31, 1938.
12/30/38

Press Service

15-99

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 January 4 and to mature April 5, 1939, which were offered on December 28, 1938, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on December 30.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	- \$488,825,000
Total accepted	- 100,722,000

Approximately one-half the total amount of bids accepted was tendered at prices slightly above par, and the remainder accepted was tendered at par. Of the amount tendered at par, 19 percent was accepted.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, December 31, 1938.
12/30/38.

Press Service
No. 15-90

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The greatest proportion of people so infected, Dr. Vonderlehr explained, have the latent or symptomless form of the disease. Thus, unless a special attempt were made to detect the disease through the use of serological blood tests, the average employer would not be able to tell which of his workers were infected.

In its very early stage, before he begins to receive treatment, the patient may have symptoms present which will cause some degree of incapacitation for a few days. These disappear, however, within a week when the patient is given modern treatment, and these treatments should not interfere with his job.

In late syphilis, of many years duration, serious complications involving the brain, spinal cord, or the heart and great blood vessels may occur, in which event the patient would, of course, likewise be incapacitated. This incapacitation would last for a variable time and might possibly be permanent. A great many of the people with such complications are confined to mental or other hospitals more or less permanently and are not a part of the great employed group in this country.

"Fortunately," Dr. Vonderlehr says, "some of the larger industries have discovered that the control of venereal diseases in industry can hardly be accomplished by dismissals. They assure the worker that so long as proper precautions are taken during the early stages and proper treatment continued, there will be no dismissals following discovery and treatment of infection.

"Some industries have established clinics to treat both infected employee and his family. Those industries have found out that the employee constantly in fear of being dismissed will neglect treatment and that this neglect simply leads to prolonged and more serious illness. A sick and worried employee is very definitely a liability, at least in terms of inefficiency and possibly in terms of accident and labor turnover.

"Remember, also, that from the public point of view, the patient's continuance of treatment and, therefore, his cure will depend upon the continuance of his income. Nobody would benefit by his discharge. He might easily be thrown upon public relief. That might result from a policy of needlessly discharging syphilitics from their employment.

"The syphilitic person passes through three definite stages: early, latent or symptomless, and late syphilis. If adequate treatment is given to the infected individual, the manifestations of late syphilis are prevented in more than 80 per cent of all cases.

"From the standpoint of incapacitation as a result of syphilis with reference to employment, it should be noted that only those people with very early syphilis -- in the first week or two of the disease -- and those who have manifestations of late syphilis, might have a lowered earning capacity. The number of syphilitic persons in these categories, however, would not constitute more than 10 per cent of all the syphilitics in the United States."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, January 6, 1939.
1-4-39

Press Service
No. 15-91

The United States Public Health Service today advocated a six-point program to prevent the spread of syphilis among employees in industry. The recommendations are as follows:

1. Routine blood tests for applicants for employment.
2. Routine blood tests at the time of periodic reexamination of employees.
3. Industry, with its compact organization, should develop a vigorous educational program.
4. Industry should extend its educational campaign into the field of prophylaxis.
5. There is a responsibility upon the industrial medical officer to see that adequate modern treatment is available to employees at prices ordinary wage earners can afford. If such treatment is not available in private practice or at public clinics, industrial medical service should undertake such treatment.
6. Syphilis must at all times be handled as merely another communicable disease. The privacy of relations between the worker and the medical service should be preserved in the best professional tradition. In ordinary cases it cannot be regarded as ground for discrimination of any kind against employees, when treatment is properly required.

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Venereal Disease Division, stated that when syphilis cases are given proper treatment, industry runs a minimum of risk of having workers disabled or partially disabled from the disease. A recent survey showed that symptoms of syphilis of the nervous system resulted in only 1.6 per cent of the properly treated cases under observation. For untreated cases the rate was 16.9 per cent.

These studies also revealed no cases of syphilitic heart disease among the group that had received proper treatment, while 3.4 per cent of the cases having no treatment developed heart trouble during the ten to twenty year observation period.

Treasury Department
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

Release, Afternoon newspapers
Friday Jan 6, 1939

For ~~industries~~, ^(U.S.) the Public Health Service ^{today} advocates ^{the following} ~~a six-point~~ program to ~~aid in solution of the problem~~ ^{prevent the spread of syphilis} among employees in industry. The recommendations are as follows:

1. ~~That~~ routine blood tests ~~are desirable~~ for applicants for employment.
2. ~~That~~ routine blood tests ~~are desirable~~ at the time of periodic reexamination of employees.

3. ~~That~~ Industry, with its compact organization, ~~will find the~~ ^{should} development of a vigorous educational program profitable.

4. ~~That~~ Industry ^{should} ~~might~~ extend ^{its} ~~that~~ educational campaign into the field of prophylaxis.

5. ~~That~~ There is a responsibility upon the industrial medical officer to see that adequate modern treatment is available to employees at prices ordinary wage earners can afford. ^{treatment} ~~that~~ If such is not available in private practice or at public clinics, ~~the~~ industrial medical service should ~~itself~~ undertake such treatment.

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serious illness. In the country as a whole there is a deficiency of 360,000 hospital beds, including facilities for the care of mental and tuberculous patients."

Fortunately, the National Health Survey, conducted several years ago by the Public Health Service with work relief personnel, has furnished a great deal of reliable, even though astounding, information concerning the kinds of illness prevailing in this "third of the population", the ages of the victims, their approximate economic status, their employability and other facts closely related to their ability to secure adequate medical treatment.

When these data had been studied and tentative conclusions formulated by the President's Interdepartmental Committee on Coordination of Health and Welfare Activities, it was obvious that the Federal Government had a definite responsibility in seeking a remedy for this undesirable state of affairs. It was shown, for instance, that despite the improvement of State and local health services resulting from the application of grant-in-aid provisions under Titles V and VI of the Social Security Act there are large rural areas and many cities in which adequate health service is not yet available. Only a few States have even fairly satisfactory programs for the prevention of mortality from pneumonia and cancer, ^{and} there still are serious deficiencies in the control of tuberculosis and malaria. ^{Very} little is being done by most of the States in the field of mental hygiene, and there is ^{need} ~~room~~ for a much greater expansion of industrial hygiene activities.

In closing his ~~interesting~~ report Surgeon General Parran recommends among other essentials, the establishment in the National Institute of Health of a unit for wider chemotherapy investigations, additional funds under the Venereal Disease Control Act on an increasing scale until an annual appropriation of \$25,000,000 is reached, and the establishment of a neurological institute for laboratory and clinical investigations of mental and nervous diseases

A firm basis for future cancer studies is being laid through grants-in-aid to selected institutions and the training of research specialists. Already a broad field of investigation is receiving attention.

Cooperative activities

Every State and many cities, as well as every department and independent agency of the Federal Government has received some degree of assistance from the Public Health Service in solving special health problems arising in the course of routine operations. This cooperative work, carried on principally by the Division of States Relations, is one of the most important functions of the Service. The availability of funds under the provisions of the Social Security Act has made it possible to assist in improving State and local health administration. It is especially noteworthy that whole-time health services in rural areas have been greatly augmented. From January 1, 1935, to December, 1937, there was an increase in full-time health units of 96 percent. Facilities for the promotion and supervision of such full-time facilities have been developed in 19 States.

Stimulated by Federal grants-in-aid the State and local appropriations for public health purposes have increased \$8,000,000 annually.

Cooperation was continued with the States and the Works Progress Administration by providing technical supervision of work relief labor projects for the construction of sanitary toilets, malaria control drainage in the South and sealing of abandoned coal mines. Certification of water supplies used by interstate carriers, a valuable measure in preventing water-borne illness, continued without interruption.

National Health Program.

"It is a matter of grave concern", comments Dr. Parran, "that approximately 40,000,000 people in the United States - the lower economic third of our population-are unable to provide themselves with medical care during

and psoriasis. Vitamin D was shown to be valuable in the treatment of psoriasis.

Investigations of public health problems.

The erection of a group of specially designed structures for the National Institute of Health on a site near Bethesda, Maryland, makes available increased facilities for scientific research into the causes and prevention of disease. The investigative work of the Institute covers an increasingly broad field. Continued attention was directed to the control of biologic products, particularly anti-pneumonococcic rabbit serum, anti-meningococcic serum, and close supervision over the stability of arsphenamine.

In the field of industrial hygiene investigations were directed to the development of means for the protection and the improvement of the health of workers in various fields of industry among which the pottery, granite, lead storage batteries, fur and manganese industries may be mentioned.

"The activities of the National Institute of Health", comments the Surgeon General, "are becoming increasingly varied and numerous. Thus, one group of workers is engaged in chemical and chemotherapy research while another is directing its attention to studies of such infectious diseases as Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, Weil's disease, leprosy and poliomyelitis. A special series of investigations have shed considerable light upon the various phases of trichinosis infection and the means of its prevention. Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory studies of heart disease, especially the rheumatic type, have produced valuable information."

The interesting discovery was made that fluorides, which cause mottled enamel, that disfiguring discoloration of the teeth, may be removed from drinking water by treatment with manganese dioxide, a method which gives promise of economical development.

Mental hygiene

With the completion of the Public Health Service hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, for the care and treatment of drug addicts the facilities for this specialized work have been materially increased. ~~_____~~ The hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, engaged in treating drug addicts and making scientific investigations ~~_____~~, operated to full capacity with an average daily census of 949 patients.

The Public Health Service continued to supervise and furnish medical, psychiatric, technical and other scientific services to Federal and penal institutions. Special studies were conducted in cooperation with the Mental Hygiene Survey Committee to stimulate interest in the adequate care of the mentally ill, to bring about greater equality and wider distribution of facilities, promote uniform policies and improve the facilities for psychiatric instruction.

A feature ~~An interesting feature~~ of the work of this division ~~were~~ ^{was} the field studies in mental hygiene for determining the basic nature and factors involved in the production of mental disorders encountered in a typical American community.

Marine hospitals and relief stations.

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~~According to _____~~ The 27 hospitals of the Public Health Service, ~~are~~ engaged ~~not only~~ in the care and treatment of legally designated beneficiaries, ~~but~~ ^{and} also in scientific clinical research, ~~directed to the discovery of new and better methods of treating specific ailments.~~ In discharging its functions in this respect the Service furnished hospital and outpatient relief at 154 ports, where 566,931 accredited persons applied for treatment. This represents an increase of 211,121 patients over the preceding year. Merchant seamen continued to constitute the largest class of beneficiaries.

Research was continued in pyretotherapy, focal infections, arthritis,

Venereal disease control

The most important event in the campaign against the venereal diseases during the fiscal year was the enactment by the Congress of the Venereal Disease Control Act, whereby facilities for the more effective control of syphilis and gonorrhoea were placed upon a permanent national basis. During the year the Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 for the purpose of assisting States and their political subdivisions in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, control and treatment of venereal diseases. There were also included provisions for training of personnel and for making studies, investigations and conducting demonstrations designed to develop more effective control measures.

^{The use of} ~~with~~ Social Security funds ^{for} the training of physicians in the clinical management and public health control of the venereal diseases was continued in several universities and clinics. A number of State health officers availed themselves of this opportunity to ^{Recruit} ~~secure~~ qualified personnel.

Requests more numerous than could be complied with were made upon the Division of Venereal Diseases for articles, addresses and loans of trained personnel.

The experimental control of syphilis among ~~the~~ indigent people of rural areas was demonstrated by the use of a trailer clinic in Georgia, ~~and the~~ ^A study of untreated syphilis in a group of male Negroes was continued. "No similar study ~~says Dr. Parran,~~ of the effects of untreated syphilis over a period of years, correlated with the pathologic findings at death, has ever previously been made," ^{Dr. Parran said.}

The preparation and dissemination of instructive literature, charts, posters and exhibit material continued during the year. Measures designed to control syphilis in industry were inaugurated. The control program was favorably received by industrial organizations.

fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, nephritis and puerperal causes. ~~The favorable position held by the United States~~ with regard to smallpox, ~~is commented upon by Dr. Parran~~ ^{said:} as follows: "During 1937 a total of 11,673 cases of smallpox was reported, as compared with 7,834 in 1936 and 7,957 in 1935. The number of reported cases in 1937 was the highest since 1931. Fortunately the prevailing smallpox is of a mild, nonvirulent type, causing relatively few deaths. The eradication of this unnecessary disease depends upon the intelligent application of vaccination."

The United States suffered minor epidemics of influenza and poliomyelitis in 1937. The number of cases of poliomyelitis, 9,511, has been exceeded only in four previous years for which records are available, 1916, 1927, 1931 and 1935. 9 The leading causes of death in 1937 were diseases of the heart, cancer and other malignant tumors, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage and softening, nephritis, accidents (except automobile) and tuberculosis.

Quarantine and immigration.

The magnitude of Federal quarantine and immigration activities is indicated by the ^{Public Health} Service inspection at ports of entry of 1,784 airplanes carrying 23,172 passengers and ~~the additional~~ inspection of 15,873 vessels carrying 789,591 passengers and 1,196,688 seamen. Fumigation of 1,004 vessels was performed and 5,399 rats were examined for evidence of plague infection. Medical officers at various United States ports of entry inspected 2,447,339 alien passengers and 805,306 alien seamen. Of these, 20,372 passengers and 1,438 seamen were reported as having some certifiable disease or defect. In foreign countries 65,261 applications for immigration visas were examined by Public Health Service officers.

The continued success of so-called radio pratique at New York and Boston ~~made~~ practicable the extension of this time-saving measure to certain vessels entering the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Release Date AMs
1-8-39

SUMMARY OF
~~ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL~~ FISCAL YEAR 1938

"Undoubtedly a greater advance has been made in public health in the United States during the past two years than ever before within a comparable period," ^{stated in} ~~with these words~~ Surgeon General Thomas Parran ~~submits to the Congress~~ the ~~sixty-seventh~~ annual report of the United States Public Health Service in the one hundred and fortieth year of its existence.

^{Dr. Parran notes} ~~Recent~~ outstanding developments ^{that followed} have ~~resulted from~~ the assumption of ^{responsibility} by the Government ⁱⁿ matters relating to the public health, ^{in those activities made possible through} ~~practical interpretation of these new ideals is reflected~~ in the enactment by ~~the~~ Congress of the Social Security Act, the Venereal Disease Control Act and ~~the~~ National Cancer Institute Act.

General health conditions.

^{Commenting} ~~Touching~~ upon health conditions in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, ^{states} ~~it is pointed out in~~ the report that the general death rate for the calendar year 1937 was 10.9 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.3 for the preceding year. This favorable condition continued in 1938, when preliminary figures for the first six months disclosed a mortality rate of 10.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.8 for the corresponding period of 1937.

9. There was also recorded a decrease in infant mortality from 57.1 per 1,000 live births for 1936 to 54.4 in 1937. The maternal mortality rate continued to decline; 4.6 per 1,000 live births in 1937 against 5.3 during 1936. ^{As} ^{infant, maternal} and general death rates are sensitive indexes of prevailing health conditions, the reduced rates in these fields ^{indicate a} ~~are~~ ^{decidedly favorable} ~~course~~ ^{trend}.

Tuberculosis mortality resumed a downward ^{course} ~~trend~~ after a slight increase in 1936. The improvement was apparent in the provisional tuberculosis death rate which declined from 51.7 per 100,000 population in 1936 to 49.6 in 1937.

During 1937 lowered death rates were reported for typhoid fever, scarlet

Treasury Department
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1939.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SURGEON GENERAL, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1938.

Thomas Parran

~~Dr. Thomas Parran~~, Surgeon General of the United States
Public Health Service, ^{Today said} in his annual report to Congress, submitted
through Secretary Morgenthau, stated that:

"A greater advance has been made in public health in the
United States during the past two years than ever before within a
comparable period."

Dr. Parran, reviewing the work of the organization, at the
close of the 140th year of its existence, noted ~~outstanding~~ developments
by the Government
that have followed the assumption of new responsibilities/in matters
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made possible through the enactment by Congress of the Social Security
Act, the Venereal Disease Control Act and the National Cancer Institute
Act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE December 29, 1938

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is the summary of the annual report of the Surgeon
General for the fiscal year 1938.

ERB:AEM

Ernest R. Bryan
Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

*Sunday
Jan. 8*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, January 8, 1939.
1-5-39

Press Service
No. 15-92.

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1938.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran in his annual report today said: "A greater advance has been made in public health in the United States during the past two years than ever before within a comparable period."

Dr. Parran, reviewing the work of the organization, at the close of the 140th year of its existence, noted developments that have followed the assumption of new responsibilities by the Government in matters relating to public health, particularly with reference to activities made possible through the enactment by Congress of the Social Security Act, the Venereal Disease Control Act and the National Cancer Institute Act.

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

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There was also recorded a decrease in infant mortality from 57.1 per 1,000 live births for 1936 to 54.4 in 1937. The maternal mortality rate continued to decline; 4.6 per 1,000 live births in 1937 against 5.3 during 1936.

As infant, maternal and general death rates are sensitive indexes of prevailing health conditions, the reduced rates in these fields indicate a decidedly favorable trend.

Tuberculosis mortality resumed a downward course after a slight increase in 1936. The improvement was apparent in the provisional tuberculosis death rate which declined from 51.7 per 100,000 population in 1936 to 49.6 in 1937.

During 1937 lowered death rates were reported for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, nephritis and puerperal causes. With regard to smallpox, Dr. Parran said: "During 1937 a total of 11,673 cases of smallpox was reported, as compared with 7,834 in 1936 and 7,957 in 1935. The number of reported cases in 1937 was the highest since 1931. Fortunately the prevailing smallpox is of a mild, nonvirulent type, causing relatively few deaths. The eradication of this unnecessary disease depends upon the intelligent application of vaccination."

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A feature of the work of this division was the field studies in mental hygiene for determining the basic nature and factors involved in the production of mental disorders encountered in a typical American community.

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The 27 hospitals of the Public Health Service, ^{engaged} in the care and treatment of legally designated beneficiaries, and also in scientific clinical research, furnished hospital and outpatient relief at 154 ports, where 566,931 accredited persons applied for treatment. This represents an increase of 211,121 patients over the preceding year. Merchant seamen continued to constitute the largest class of beneficiaries.

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INVESTIGATIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

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In closing his report Surgeon General Parran recommended among other essentials, the establishment in the National Institute of Health of a unit for wider chemotherapy investigations, additional funds under the Venereal Disease Control Act on an increasing scale until an annual appropriation of \$25,000,000 is reached, and the establishment of a neurological institute for laboratory and clinical investigations of mental and nervous diseases.

It is not difficult to meet this requirement through the use of ordinary diets. Forty to eighty grams of fresh liver will supply the requirement as will one quart of milk. Vegetables also are high in riboflavin vitamin content.

~~11~~

of Health, Dr. Sebrell and his co-workers reported that dogs suffer sudden collapse and death unless a sufficient amount of the riboflavin vitamin is included in the diet.

^{In}
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Ten of the eighteen women developed lesions of the lips in 94 to 130 days after the beginning of the experiment. In most of these cases, the symptoms disappeared in 5 or 6 days following the inclusion of the riboflavin vitamin in the diet.

Dr. Sebrell and Dr. Butler have suggested that the term "ariboflavinosis" be added to the vitamin deficiency diseases to denote the clinical condition due to lack of riboflavin.

Riboflavin has an unusual history in that it was discovered quite accidentally and not during the course of feeding experiments. The first recognition of this vitamin came from chemical studies on tissue extracts and on enzymes. It was probably first recognized in 1879 as lactochrome, or the water-soluble pigment in milk. The isolation, proof of structure, and synthesis, however, have all been done in the last eight years. The vitamin riboflavin has a structure which is probably rather difficult for the body to construct. It must, therefore, be present in our diet.

The daily human requirement of riboflavin may be estimated at 1-2 mg.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE

Morning Newspapers
Friday, January 6, 1939.

Recent experiments undertaken by the National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service indicate a suspected but hitherto unproved importance of riboflavin (one of the Vitamin "B" group) in human diet.

The studies undertaken by Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Surgeon, and Dr. R. E. Butler, Passed Assistant Surgeon, of the Public Health Service, *described in the current* ~~(Public Health~~ *Report, Vol. 53, No. 52, December 30, 1938)* ~~Report,~~ *PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS* clearly showed that individuals on a diet which is lacking in the vitamin riboflavin develop lesions of the lips.

The importance of the vitamin in human nutrition was further attested by the marked improvement which was shown in the patients after the vitamin riboflavin was restored to the diet.

Riboflavin is one of the vitamins which can be dissolved in water and is not destroyed by ordinary heating or cooking processes. It is considered one of the more important member of the Vitamin B group although in the early days it was classified separately as Vitamin G.

The vitamin riboflavin is widely distributed in nature in such foods as milk and other dairy products, meat, eggs, and green leafy vegetables. Liver and dried brewers yeast are especially good sources of this important vitamin.

Various studies have shown that the riboflavin is essential to rats, chickens and other animals. It also has been demonstrated that even some of the bacteria which grow in milk require the vitamin for their growth and development.

As a result of earlier studies and observations at the National Institute

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE January 3, 1939

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on riboflavin (one of the Vitamin
"B" group).

Ernest R. Bryan
Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

ERB:AEM

*For Release
Fri A.M.
Jan 6, 1939*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, January 6, 1939.
1-5-39

Press Service
No. 15-93

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The daily human requirement of riboflavin may be estimated at 1-2 mg. It is not difficult to meet this requirement through the use of ordinary diets. Forty to eighty grams of fresh liver will supply the requirement as will one quart of milk. Vegetables also are high in riboflavin vitamin content.

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State	City or County	Tons	Pounds	Estimated Acreage Equivalent
Iowa (Cont.)	Cedar Rapids	1		.397
	Davenport	3	40	1.200
	Scattered		259	.005
Nebraska	Holbrook	3		1.192
	Alliance		1,500	.298
	Gibbon	4	1,000	1.808
	Shelton		1,000	.198
	Scattered	1	1,000	.596
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	1	1,400	.695
	Lincoln County	50		19.872
	Scattered		1,035	.205
North Dakota	Belafield	4	400	1.669
	Scattered	1	368	.470
Colorado	Scattered		124	.002
California	Scattered		67	.001
Idaho	Scattered	5	260	2.038
Total		26,131	1,571	15,132.619

Total (all but odd pounds included under tons)

(Total = tons includes odd figures in pounds converted into tons)

State	City or County	Tons	Pounds	Estimated Acreage Equivalent	
Indiana (Cont.)	Ohio County		200	.050	
	Porter County	8		4.000	
	Pulaski County	40		20.000	
	St. Joseph County	1170		585.000	
	Starke County	3000 ✓		1500.000	
	Steuben County	620		310.000	
	Sullivan County	22		11.000	
	Switzerland County	162		81.000	
	Tippecanoe County	28		14.000	
	Vigo County	71	1,800	37.725	
	Vermillion County	2		1.000	
	Warren County	3		1.500	
	White County	126		63.000	
	Wisconsin	Buffalo County	11	100	21.021
		Columbia County	51	1,700	98.639
Crawford County		9	1,360	18.415	
Dane County		266	750	506.753	
Dodge County		1	260	2.149	
Grant County		273	1,700	520.974	
Green County		519	400	987.729	
Iowa County		377	800	717.968	
Jefferson County		45	1,275	86.821	
LaCrosse County		20	575	38.595	
Lafayette County		200	1,300	381.717	
Milwaukee County		1	336	2.000	
Racine County			600	.570	
Richland County		1	1,600	3.424	
Rock County		319	1,164	607.974	
Sauk County		13	1,200	25.872	
Trempealeau County		6	650	12.032	
Vernon County		15	305	28.826	
Walworth County		46		87.510	
Waukesha County		7	1,860	15.086	
Texas		Dallas	6	1,510	2.584
Missouri		Willacy County	6,289	500	2,500.000
		Kansas City & Vicinity	40	524	16.002
	St. Louis	9	62	3.750	
	Buckner	176	538	70.005	
Kansas	Scattered		974	.193	
	Barber & Ottawa Counties	1	1,473	.690	
	Scattered	1	1,067	.609	
Minnesota	St. Paul	1,045		415.341	
	Minneapolis	1,020	616	405.440	
	North Prairie	2	575	.909	
	Bowlus	4	750	11.738	
	Little Falls	1		.397	
	Avon		1,000	.198	
	Franconia		1,000	.198	
Iowa	Scattered	79	113	31.421	
	Mt. Pleasant	6	1,548	2.692	

State	City or County	Tons	Pounds	Estimated Acreage Equivalent	
Illinois (Cont.)	Kendall County	275		137.500	
	Knox County	190		95.000	
	LaSalle County	4	500	2.125	
	Lee County	18		9.000	
	Mason County	4	500	2.125	
	McHenry County	114		57.000	
	Ogle County	127	1,000	63.750	
	Peoria County	189	500	94.625	
	Putnam County	810		405.000	
	Sangamon County:				
	Springfield	2	1,557	1.104	
	Other	12		6.000	
	St. Clair County:				
	East St. Louis	32	222	12.762	
	Other	4	500	2.125	
	Stephenson County	26		13.000	
	Tazewell County	4		2.000	
	Vermillion County	307		153.500	
	Whiteside County	45		22.500	
	Will County	6		3.00	
	Winnebago County	128	1,000	64.250	
	Southern Ill. not identified as to Counties	888		444.000	
	Indiana	Adams County	4		2.000
		Allen County	4		2.000
		Bartholomew County	2		1.000
		Carroll County	4		2.000
Cass County		1130		565.000	
Dearborn County			200	.050	
Elkhart County		12		6.000	
Fountain County		100		50.000	
Fulton County		26		13.000	
Harrison County		4		2.000	
Jackson County			400	.100	
Jasper County		78	1,000	39.250	
Jefferson County		247		123.500	
Johnson County		2		1.000	
Kosciusko County		2300		1150.000	
Lake County		74		37.000	
LaGrange County		20		10.000	
LaPorte County		672		336.000	
Marion County:					
Indianapolis		227	1,264	90.473	
Other		4		2.000	
Miami County		2		1.000	
Montgomery County		26		13.000	
Morgan County		4		2.000	
Newton County		1	1,000	.750	
Noble County		10		5.000	

October 19, 1938.

State	City or County	Tons	Pounds	Estimated Acreage Equivalent
Vermont	Alburg		474	.094
Connecticut	New Haven		1,389	.276
New York	New York City	20	1,375	8.222
	Buffalo	3	1,641	1.518
	Albany & Vicinity	23	406	9.222
	Schenectady & Vicinity	14	482	5.660
	Hudson	1	778	.552
	Scattered	2	517	.897
New Jersey	Jersey City	62	1,820	25.003
	Newark	45	590	18.002
	Elizabeth	22	1,880	9.117
	Hoboken & Vicinity	11	1,765	4.722
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	203	1,095	80.901
	Chester & Vicinity		1,211	.240
Kentucky	Newport		18	.003
	Lexington		1,306	.255
Mississippi	Evansville		111	.019
Michigan	Durand	2	1,000	.993
	Flint		1,967	.390
	Grand Rapids	3	523	1.296
	Port Huron	2	1,000	.993
	Washtenaw County	14	1,050	5.773
	Wayne County		1,680	.333
	Counties of Cass, Allegan, Lapeer, Livingstone, Isabella, Jackson, Monroe, Montcalm, Huron, Tuscola	19	133	7.578
	Scattered	6	1,115	2.606
Ohio	Cleveland	4	1,850	1.957
	Dayton	2	862	.966
	Toledo	2	862	.966
	Hamilton	3	530	1.297
	Oxford	5	1,180	2.221
	Midland	2	1,000	.993
	Franklin County	251	1,280	100.015
	Greene County	34	1,470	13.805
	Scattered	1	930	.582
Illinois	Boone County	142		71.000
	Bureau County	2		1.000
	Carroll County	74		37.000
	Cass County	155		77.500
	Cook County	51		25.500
	DeKalb County	209	1,000	104.750
	Hancock County	62		31.000
	Henderson	80		40.000
	Iroquois County	15		7.500
	Jo Daviess County	54		27.000
	Kane County	166	1,000	83.250

Run Ser
15-94

For Release
Monday P. M.'s
January 9, 1939

Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger today announced that Treasury Agents, aided by other Federal agencies, local police authorities and civic officials, had destroyed 26,131 tons of marihuana found growing wild on 15,132 acres of land in 1938 in twenty-three states.

"The educational campaign Treasury agents have carried on among responsible State, County and local authorities and civic leaders has enlisted a gigantic corps which is constantly ^{alert} ~~on the lookout~~ for marihuana growing wild," Commissioner Anslinger said.

The Works Progress Administration, the Treasury's Alcohol Tax Unit and various city forces helped the Bureau of Narcotics to eradicate marihuana in the following states: Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Mississippi, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, California and Idaho.

A table, showing the cities and counties of the states in which marihuana was destroyed, follows:

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
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1-6-39

Press Service
No. 15-94

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	Albany & Vicinity	23	406	9.222	
	Schenectady & Vicinity	14	482	5.660	
	Hudson	1	778	.552	
	Scattered	2	517	.897	
New Jersey	Jersey City	62	1,820	25.003	
	Newark	45	590	18.002	
	Elizabeth	22	1,880	9.117	
	Hoboken & Vicinity	11	1,765	4.722	
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	203	1,095	80.901	
	Chester & Vicinity		1,211	.240	
Kentucky	Newport		18	.003	
	Lexington		1,306	.255	
Mississippi	Evansville		111	.019	
Michigan	Durand	2	1,000	.993	
	Flint		1,967	.390	
	Grand Rapids	3	523	1.296	
	Port Huron	2	1,000	.993	
	Washtenaw County	14	1,050	5.773	
	Wayne County		1,680	.333	
	Counties of Cass, Allegan, Lapeer, Livingstone, Isabella, Jackson, Monroe, Montcalm, Huron, Tuscola	19	133	7.578	
	Scattered	6	1,115	2.606	
	Ohio	Cleveland	4	1,850	1.957
		Dayton	2	862	.966
Toledo		2	862	.966	
Hamilton		3	530	1.297	
Oxford		5	1,180	2.221	
Midland		2	1,000	.993	
Franklin County		251	1,280	100.015	
Greene County		34	1,470	13.805	
Scattered	1	930	.582		
Illinois	Boone County	142		71.000	
	Bureau County	2		1.000	
	Carroll County	74		37.000	
	Cass County	155		77.500	
	Cook County	51		25.500	
	DeKalb County	209	1,000	104.750	
	Hancock County	62		31.000	
	Henderson	80		40.000	
	Iroquois County	15		7.500	
	Jo Daviess County	54		27.000	
Kane County	166	1,000	83.250		


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	Mason County	4	500	2.125	
	McHenry County	114		57.000	
	Ogle County	127	1,000	63.750	
	Peoria County	189	500	94.625	
	Putnam County	810		405.000	
	Sangamon County:				
	Springfield	2	1,557	1.104	
	Other	12		6.000	
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	East St. Louis	32	222	12.762	
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		Cass County	1130		565.000
		Dearborn County		200	.050
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	LaPorte County	672		336.000	
	Marion County:				
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	Other	4		2.000	
	Miami County	2		1.000	
	Montgomery County	26		13.000	
	Morgan County	4		2.000	
	Newton County	1	1,000	.750	
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	Buckner	176	538	70.005
	Scattered		974	.193
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Minnesota	St. Paul	1,045		415.341
	Minneapolis	1,020	616	405.440
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	Shelton		1,000	.198
	Scattered	1	1,000	.596
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	1	1,400	.695
	Lincoln County	50		19.872
	Scattered		1,035	.205
North Dakota	Belafield	4	400	1.669
	Scattered	1	368	.470
Colorado	Scattered		124	.002
California	Scattered		67	.001
Idaho	Scattered	5	260	2.038
Total		26,131	1,571	15,132.619

(Total tons includes odd figures in pounds converted into tons.)

and to the Government. It will eliminate the repetitious steps and protracted delays which it has been found impossible to avoid under the old plan of concentrated consideration of tax disputes 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 an able and impartial administrative body to which any taxpayer can have recourse in his own community should he wish to contest the findings of the agency which examined his return in the first instance. From the results so far achieved it is expected that the new plan will generally result not only in great convenience to taxpayers, but also in quicker administrative decisions and fewer appeals from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts. It will be of special benefit to taxpayers residing at a distance from Washington, particularly those of small means who are financially unable to employ counsel.



The Western Division, April 1, 1939, consisting of the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri, with offices at Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The Atlantic Division, May 1, 1939, consisting of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Washington.

The Southern Division, May 1, 1939, including the States of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, with Headquarters at Birmingham.

Under the new procedure, the investigation of tax returns will be conducted by the internal revenue agents as heretofore, and upon the completion of such an investigation the taxpayer will be notified of any adjustments which the law and regulations appear to require. The internal revenue agent in charge will undertake, by correspondence or conference, to secure the taxpayer's agreement to such adjustments, but if the taxpayer finally protests, his case will be referred for hearing to the proper division of the Technical Staff, instead of to the Bureau at Washington as has been done under the old system.

The Staff Division will accord hearings to the taxpayer at the most convenient local office, give full consideration to his objections, and make a final administrative determination with respect to all matters in dispute, subject only to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts.

The new system, which will be completely effective in all parts of the country by May 1, ~~1939~~, has many advantages both to taxpayers

TO: MR. SCHWARZ

Press Service
15-95

copy 10
January 10, 1939.

Herewith I hand you the draft of a press release announcing the establishment of the remaining field divisions of the Technical Staff.

This is in accord with our conversations a week or so ago.

You will recall that the entire schedule is included by Mr. Helvering in the article which he has submitted for publication in the January issue of the "Trust Bulletin."

This has now been approved by Mr. Helvering.

From: MR. GRAVES 1/9/39

... announced the schedule for the field divisions of the Technical Staff, under the decentralization system Secretary Morgenthau and Commissioner Helvering for the settlement of income- and estate tax cases. In operation: The Pacific Division, with jurisdiction over cases originating in California, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Alaska, and Hawaii; the New York Division, established September 1, 1938, with jurisdiction over cases arising in New York State; the Chicago Division, established September 1, 1938, with jurisdiction over cases originating in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; and the Central Division, established January 1, 1939, with jurisdiction over cases originating in Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.

~~The~~ additional divisions will be established as follows:

The New England Division, February 1, 1939, with offices at Boston and New Haven, to have jurisdiction over cases originating in the six New England States.

The Eastern Division, March 1, 1939, embracing Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with offices at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Newark.

The Southwestern Division, April 1, 1939, including the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, with local offices at New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, and Oklahoma City.

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Press Summary
15-95

press
Tuesday 10

Draft of Press Release for Monday, January 10, 1939.

The Treasury Department today announced the schedule for the establishment of ~~the~~ ^{six} remaining field divisions of the Technical Staff of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the decentralization system which has been inaugurated by Secretary Morgenthau and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering for the settlement of income- and estate-tax cases.

Four such divisions are now in operation: The Pacific Division, established July 1, 1938, with jurisdiction over cases originating in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Arizona, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; the New York Division, established August 1, 1938, with jurisdiction over cases arising in New York State; the Chicago Division, established September 1, 1938, with jurisdiction over cases originating in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; and the Central Division, established January 1, 1939, with jurisdiction over cases originating in Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 10, 1939.
1-9-39

Press Service
No. 15-95

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The Southwestern Division, April 1, 1939, including the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, with local offices at New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, and Oklahoma City.

The Western Division, April 1, 1939, consisting of the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri, with offices at Denver,

Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The Atlantic Division, May 1, 1939, consisting of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Washington.

The Southern Division, May 1, 1939, including the States of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, with headquarters at Birmingham.

Under the new procedure, the investigation of tax returns will be conducted by the internal revenue agents as heretofore, and upon the completion of such an investigation the taxpayer will be notified of any adjustments which the law and regulations appear to require. The internal revenue agent in charge will undertake, by correspondence or conference, to secure the taxpayer's agreement to such adjustments, but if the taxpayer finally protests, his case will be referred for hearing to the proper division of the Technical Staff, instead of to the Bureau at Washington as has been done under the old system.

The Staff Division will accord hearings to the taxpayer at the most convenient local office, give full consideration to his objections, and make a final administrative determination with respect to all matters in dispute, subject only to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts.

The new system, which will be completely effective in all parts of the country by May 1, has many advantages both to taxpayers and to the Government. It will eliminate the repetitious steps and protracted delays which it has been found impossible to avoid under the old plan of concentrated consideration of tax disputes 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 an able and impartial administrative body to which any taxpayer can have recourse in his own community should he wish to contest the findings of the agency which examined his return in the first instance.

From the results so far achieved it is expected that the new plan will generally result not only in great convenience to taxpayers, but also in quicker administrative decisions and fewer appeals from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Courts. It will be of special benefit to taxpayers residing at a distance from Washington, particularly those of small means who are financially unable to employ counsel.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 10, 1939.
1/9/39

Press Service

15-96

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 January 11 and to mature April 12, 1939, which were offered on January 6, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on January 9.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	-	\$373,987,000
Total accepted	-	101,341,000

The accepted bids were tendered at prices slightly above par and at par. Of the amount tendered at par, 47 percent was accepted.

Em *W. B. ...*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, January 10, 1939.
1-9-39

Press Service
No. 15-96

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Total applied for	- \$373,987,000
Total accepted	- 101,341,000

The accepted bids were tendered at prices slightly above par and at par. Of the amount tendered at par, 47 percent was accepted.

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IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE AND CREAM UNDER THE QUOTA
PROVISIONS OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures for the Calendar Year 1938

Customs District	: CATTLE : UNDER 175# : (Head)	: CATTLE 700# : OR MORE : (Head)	: DAIRY COWS : 700# OR MORE : (Head)	: CREAM : (Gal.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,980	124,903	7,372	5,124
Percent of Quota	78.9%	80.2%	36.9%	0.34%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>				
Alaska	-	-	4	6
Buffalo	6,095	16,118	59	-
Chicago	-	489	-	-
Dakota	181	3,408	2	220
Duluth & Superior	1	33	-	-
Maine & N. H.	146	48	760	94
Massachusetts	-	111	80	-
Maryland	-	135	-	-
Michigan	55	3,742	4	-
Minnesota	1,460	42,712	-	-
Montana & Idaho	94	2,463	64	-
New York	20,899	1,199	-	-
Omaha	-	21	-	-
Oregon	-	159	-	-
St. Lawrence	5,640	579	1,684	34
Vermont	665	324	4,385	4,252
Washington	3,514	4,866	330	-
Total from Canada	38,750	76,407	7,372	4,606
<u>FROM MEXICO</u>				
Arizona	777	14,499	-	-
El Paso	834	27,535	-	-
San Antonio	609	4,504	-	-
San Diego	10	1,958	-	-
Total from Mexico	2,230	48,496	-	-
<u>FROM OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	518

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

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, QUEBEC
 DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Preliminary Figures for the Calendar Year 1938

PRESS RELEASE

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle and cream, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement during the calendar year 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

	Quantity	Value	Percentage	Quota
Ontario	4,000	24,111	50	100
Quebec	-	400	-	-
Manitoba	151	3,430	5	100
British Columbia	1	30	-	-
Alberta & S. D.	246	40	100	25
Washington	-	111	50	-
Idaho	-	135	-	-
Michigan	50	3,741	14	-
Minnesota	1,650	42,715	100	100
Wisconsin & Idaho	24	3,432	55	-
San Francisco	12,000	1,100	-	-
Canada	-	81	-	-
Spain	-	100	-	-
St. Lawrence	2,400	771	1,000	50
Quebec	600	200	4,000	4,000
Montreal	2,200	4,000	500	-
Total from Canada	30,700	76,407	7,371	4,000
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES				
Spain	571	16,100	-	-
St. Lawrence	500	20,000	-	-
San Francisco	200	4,000	-	-
San Diego	20	1,000	-	-
Total from other countries	1,300	41,100	-	-
FROM OTHER SOURCES				
Spain also	-	-	-	100

Approved by Division of Statistics and Research,
 Bureau of Customs

Sta.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

JAN 11 1939

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 cattle and cream under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 145 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 403, Wilkins Building.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 11, 1939.

Press Service
No. 15-97

The Commissioner of Customs today announced preliminary figures for imports of cattle and cream, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement during the calendar year 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the totals allowable under the quota provisions; as follows:

Customs District	: CATTLE : UNDER 175# : (Head)	: CATTLE 700# : OR MORE : (Head)	: DAIRY COWS : 700# OR MORE : (Head)	: CREAM : (Gal.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,980	124,903	7,372	5,124
Percent of Quota	78.9%	80.2%	36.9%	0.34%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>				
Alaska	-	-	4	6
Buffalo	6,095	16,118	59	-
Chicago	-	489	-	-
Dakota	181	3,408	2	220
Duluth & Superior	1	33	-	-
Maine & N.H.	146	48	760	94
Massachusetts	-	111	80	-
Maryland	-	135	-	-
Michigan	55	3,742	4	-
Minnesota	1,460	42,712	-	-
Montana & Idaho	94	2,463	64	-
New York	20,899	1,199	-	-
Omaha	-	21	-	-
Oregon	-	159	-	-
St. Lawrence	5,640	579	1,684	34
Vermont	665	324	4,385	4,252
Washington	3,514	4,866	330	-
Total from Canada	38,750	76,407	7,372	4,606
<u>FROM MEXICO</u>				
Arizona	777	14,499	-	-
El Paso	834	27,535	-	-
San Antonio	609	4,504	-	-
San Diego	10	1,958	-	-
Total from Mexico	2,230	48,496	-	-
<u>FROM OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	518

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

DATE January 6, 1939

FROM: Ernest R. Bryan

TO: Mr. Schwarz

Attached is a proposed release on sanitary and public health engineering courses in colleges, based on an article to appear in the January 13, 1939, Public Health Reports.

Ernest R. Bryan
Ernest R. Bryan,
Office of Health Education

*Release
Fri 7.7.39
Jan 13-1939*
ERB:AEM

*Mr. Schwarz
I would like to see
the release
please
Friday Jan 6 @*

~~It is interesting to note, also, the author points out, that~~
"Civil engineering courses of forty-five additional colleges include sanitary engineering subjects requiring up to about 10 percent of the student's time, ~~and so.~~ Similar curricula in nineteen other colleges demand up to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent for the study of subjects of primary importance to sanitary engineers.

"The number of graduates from these courses has increased very materially, especially since 1934. Whether this upward trend will continue cannot be predicted. At the present time, however, ~~according to the author,~~ the outlook for those trained in problems relating to the sanitation of our environment appears to be good."

* * * * *

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE

Afternoon newspapers
Friday, January 13, 1939.

~~There are now~~ *Twenty-five* colleges, almost evenly distributed throughout the country, ~~which~~ *now* offer undergraduate courses, some of them leading to special degrees, in the ~~enlarging~~ *expanding* field of sanitary and public health engineering.

Data for this statement were obtained by Arthur P. Miller, Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service, in answer to questionnaires sent to more than one hundred engineering colleges of the United States ~~and described in the current issue of~~ *Public Health Reports, January 19, 1939.*

By comparing the number of colleges giving undergraduate training in this subject today with those listed in a similar survey of 1929, it was found that thirteen new colleges are now in this particular educational field not previously included, and that seven colleges shown in the former report are not now included.

"The net increase in the number of colleges giving training to those wishing to engage in this type of work apparently represents a healthy growth", ~~declares the author.~~ *Mr. Miller said* "It is well known that public health work and the design ^{ing} and construction of ^{projects} ~~work~~ essential to improving environmental sanitation have both ^{increased} ~~expanded~~ in recent years. The demand

for men trained to engage in activities ~~relating to~~ ⁱⁿ these two ~~growing~~ *specialized* fields has naturally increased ~~also, and~~ to provide the needed personnel ~~the number of training centers~~ ^{and more} ~~has grown.~~ *are required.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington

FOR RELEASE, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, January 13, 1939.
1-11-39

Press Service
No. 15-98

Twenty-five colleges, almost evenly distributed throughout the country, now offer undergraduate courses, some of them leading to special degrees, in the expanding field of sanitary and public health engineering.

Data for this statement were obtained by Arthur P. Miller, Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service, in answer to questionnaires sent to more than one hundred engineering colleges of the United States and described in the current issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

By comparing the number of colleges giving undergraduate training in this subject today with those listed in a similar survey of 1929, it was found that thirteen new colleges are now in this particular educational field not previously included, and that seven colleges shown in the former report are not now included.

"The net increase in the number of colleges giving training to those wishing to engage in this type of work apparently represents a healthy growth," Mr. Miller said. "It is well known that public health work and the designing and construction of projects essential to improving environmental sanitation have both increased in recent years. The demand for men trained to engage in activities in these two specialized fields has naturally increased and more training centers to provide the needed personnel are required.

"Civil engineering courses of forty-five additional colleges include sanitary engineering subjects requiring up to about 10 per cent of the student's time. Similar curricula in nineteen other colleges demand up to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the study of subjects of primary importance to sanitary engineers.

"The number of graduates from these courses has increased very materially, especially since 1934. Whether this upward trend will continue cannot be predicted.

At the present time, however, the outlook for those trained in problems relating to the sanitation of our environment appears to be good."

--oOo--

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

Preliminary Figures for the Calendar Year 1938

Customs District	: Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	: DOUGLAS	: WESTERN	: MIXED FIR	: TOTAL FIR
	: FIR	: HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK
	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd. Ft.)	: (Bd. Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	94,998,349	32,719,945	44,574,709	172,293,003
Percent of Quota				68.9%
<u>FROM CANADA</u>				
Alaska	538,721	-	-	538,721
Buffalo	1,597,781	873,907	59,352	2,531,040
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	16,530,063	2,972,892	-	19,502,955
Duluth & Superior	9,832,203	3,691,846	-	13,524,049
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	19,549,206	346,949	750,082	20,646,237
Maine & N. H.	108,678	-	-	108,678
Massachusetts	9,525,653	16,198,227	2,565,199	28,289,079
Michigan	127,857	298,263	-	426,120
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	799,908	10,732	41,131,378	41,942,018
Philadelphia	14,734,396	6,157,396	-	20,891,792
Rhode Island	2,413,170	1,000,212	-	3,413,382
St. Lawrence	40,233	-	150	40,383
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	305,127	125,700	-	430,827
Washington	13,386,392	855,164	49,325	14,290,881
Wisconsin	33,328	-	-	33,328

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

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

PRESS RELEASE Preliminary Figures for the Calendar Year 1938

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 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

State	Imports	Quota	Percentage	Total Allowable
Alaska	226,721	-	-	226,721
Arizona	1,207,791	872,147	72,232	2,080,040
California	42,800	-	19,222	67,022
Connecticut	2,222,724	22,000	-	2,244,724
Delaware	12,222,000	2,222,000	-	14,444,000
District of Columbia	8,222,222	2,222,222	-	10,444,444
Florida	1,222,222	-	-	1,222,222
Georgia	22,222	-	-	22,222
Idaho	12,222,000	222,222	700,000	12,444,222
Illinois	100,000	-	-	100,000
Indiana	2,222,222	12,222,222	2,222,222	14,444,444
Iowa	222,222	-	-	222,222
Kansas	22,222	-	-	22,222
Kentucky	22,222	-	-	22,222
Louisiana	22,222	-	-	22,222
Maine	22,222	-	-	22,222
Maryland	22,222	-	-	22,222
Massachusetts	22,222	-	-	22,222
Michigan	22,222	-	-	22,222
Minnesota	22,222	-	-	22,222
Mississippi	22,222	-	-	22,222
Missouri	22,222	-	-	22,222
Montana	22,222	-	-	22,222
Nebraska	22,222	-	-	22,222
Nevada	22,222	-	-	22,222
New Hampshire	22,222	-	-	22,222
New Jersey	22,222	-	-	22,222
New Mexico	22,222	-	-	22,222
New York	22,222	-	-	22,222
North Carolina	22,222	-	-	22,222
North Dakota	22,222	-	-	22,222
Ohio	22,222	-	-	22,222
Oklahoma	22,222	-	-	22,222
Oregon	22,222	-	-	22,222
Pennsylvania	22,222	-	-	22,222
Rhode Island	22,222	-	-	22,222
South Carolina	22,222	-	-	22,222
South Dakota	22,222	-	-	22,222
Tennessee	22,222	-	-	22,222
Texas	22,222	-	-	22,222
Vermont	22,222	-	-	22,222
Virginia	22,222	-	-	22,222
Washington	22,222	-	-	22,222
West Virginia	22,222	-	-	22,222
Wisconsin	22,222	-	-	22,222
Wyoming	22,222	-	-	22,222

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

Sta.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

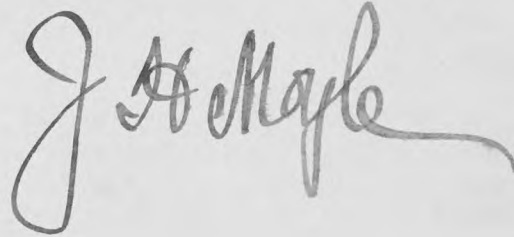
JAN 12 1939

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 Douglas fir and Western hemlock, under the quota provisions of the Canadian Trade Agreement, during the calendar year 1938.

When the release has been mimeographed, please have 145 copies forwarded to Mr. Freeman, Room 404, Wilkins Building.



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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 12, 1939.
1-11-39

Press Service
No. 15-99

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 1938, and the percentage that such imports bear to the total allowable under the quota provisions, as follows:

Customs District	: Sawed Timber and Lumber Not Specially Provided For			
	: DOUGLAS	: WESTERN	: MIXED FIR	: TOTAL FIR
	: FIR	: HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK	: & HEMLOCK
	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)	: (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL IMPORTS	94,998,349	32,719,945	44,574,709	172,293,003
Percent of Quota				68.9%

FROM CANADA

Alaska	538,721	-	-	538,721
Buffalo	1,597,781	873,907	59,352	2,531,040
Chicago	48,606	-	19,223	67,829
Connecticut	3,320,736	38,059	-	3,358,795
Dakota	16,530,063	2,972,892	-	19,502,955
Duluth & Superior	9,832,203	3,691,846	-	13,524,049
Hawaii	1,734,227	-	-	1,734,227
Iowa	25,366	-	-	25,366
Los Angeles	19,549,206	346,949	750,082	20,646,237
Maine & N.H.	108,678	-	-	108,678
Massachusetts	9,525,653	16,198,227	2,565,199	28,289,079
Michigan	127,857	298,263	-	426,120
Montana & Idaho	15,084	-	-	15,084
New York	799,908	10,732	41,131,378	41,942,018
Philadelphia	14,734,396	6,157,396	-	20,891,792
Rhode Island	2,413,170	1,000,212	-	3,413,382
St. Lawrence	40,233	-	150	40,383
St. Louis	21,117	-	-	21,117
San Francisco	310,497	150,598	-	461,095
Vermont	305,127	125,700	-	430,827
Washington	13,386,392	855,164	49,325	14,290,881
Wisconsin	33,328	-	-	33,328