U.S. Treasury Dept.
Press Releases

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, October 4, 1960. A-945

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated July 7, 1960, and the other series to be dated October 6, 1960, which were offered on September 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 3. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing January 5, 1961		:	182-day Treasury bills maturing April 6, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	:	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.388	2.421%	:	98.538 a/	2.892%
Low	99.367	2.504%	:	98.510	2.947%
Average	99.375	2.473% 1/	:	98.521	2.925% 1/

a/ Excepting six tenders totaling $3,420,000
73 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
24 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	:	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 21,425,000	$ 11,425,000	:	$ 3,088,000	$ 3,088,000
New York	1,379,639,000	707,239,000	:	824,644,000	410,904,000
Philadelphia	32,602,000	14,602,000	:	7,389,000	2,389,000
Cleveland	18,456,000	18,456,000	:	24,562,000	15,762,000
Richmond	10,276,000	10,276,000	:	1,655,000	1,655,000
Atlanta	19,411,000	19,011,000	:	5,596,000	5,196,000
Chicago	160,584,000	99,584,000	:	69,194,000	26,814,000
St. Louis	23,209,000	21,709,000	:	4,367,000	4,367,000
Minneapolis	15,516,000	15,246,000	:	4,161,000	2,161,000
Kansas City	34,031,000	29,951,000	:	6,533,000	5,773,000
Dallas	10,635,000	10,535,000	:	3,395,000	2,795,000
San Francisco	43,126,000	42,126,000	:	37,598,000	19,218,000
TOTALS	$1,768,910,000	$1,000,160,000 b/		$992,182,000	$500,122,000 c/

b/ Includes $184,524,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.375
c/ Includes $38,965,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.521
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.52%, for the 91-day bills, and 3.01%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated October 27, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 27, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 26, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 26, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 18, 1961.

A-1031

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 26, 1961, in the amount of $1,400,840,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued January 26, 1961, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated October 27, 1960, and to mature April 27, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 400,087,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated January 26, 1961, and to mature July 27, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, January 23, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

A-1031

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday, January 18, 1961.

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,600,000,000 , or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 26, 1961 , in the amount of $ 1,400,840,000 , as follows:

91 -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued January 26, 1961 , in the amount of $1,100,000,000 , or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated October 27, 1960 , and to mature April 27, 1961 , originally issued in the amount of $ 400,087,000 , the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 -day bills, for $ 500,000,000 , or thereabouts, to be dated January 26, 1961 , and to mature July 27, 1961 .

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, January 23, 1961 . Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated October 27, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 27, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 26, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 26, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any ~~exemption~~, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, January 17, 1961. A-1030

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series oi Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated October 20, 1960, and the other series to be dated January 19, 1961, which were offered on January 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on January 16. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabou of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing April 20, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing July 20, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.413 a/	2.322%	98.730 b/	2.512%
Low	99.400	2.374%	98.717	2.538%
Average	99.404	2.358% 1/	98.721	2.530% 1/

a/ Excepting two tenders totaling $945,000
b/ Excepting one tender of $175,000
42 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
11 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 30,920,000	$ 20,820,000	$ 15,053,000	$ 3,243,000
New York	1,319,637,000	687,107,000	813,341,000	318,178,000
Philadelphia	30,415,000	15,415,000	7,285,000	2,285,000
Cleveland	40,508,000	34,508,000	18,934,000	10,734,000
Richmond	17,952,000	17,952,000	2,430,000	2,230,000
Atlanta	23,987,000	21,787,000	6,035,000	3,635,000
Chicago	235,406,000	145,666,000	81,733,000	27,823,000
St. Louis	32,484,000	30,484,000	7,129,000	4,529,000
Minneapolis	14,665,000	9,265,000	6,097,000	2,497,000
Kansas City	44,383,000	28,383,000	7,856,000	7,681,000
Dallas	17,557,000	17,557,000	3,567,000	2,767,000
San Francisco	80,769,000	71,499,000	24,915,000	14,420,000
TOTALS	$1,888,683,000	$1,100,443,000 c/	$994,375,000	$400,022,000 d/

c/ Includes $269,533,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.40
d/ Includes $56,321,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.721
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return o these bills would provide yields of 2.41%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.60%, for t 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather tha the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-da year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in term of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannu compounding if more than one coupon period is invol...

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RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing April 20, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing July 20, 1961	
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Average	99.404	2.358% 1/	98.721	2.530% 1/

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New York	1,319,637,000	687,107,000	813,341,000	318,178,000
Philadelphia	30,415,000	15,415,000	7,285,000	2,285,000
Cleveland	40,508,000	34,508,000	18,934,000	10,734,000
Richmond	17,952,000	17,952,000	2,430,000	2,230,000
Atlanta	23,987,000	21,787,000	6,035,000	3,635,000
Chicago	235,406,000	145,666,000	81,733,000	27,823,000
St. Louis	32,484,000	30,484,000	7,129,000	4,529,000
Minneapolis	14,665,000	9,265,000	6,097,000	2,497,000
Kansas City	44,383,000	28,383,000	7,856,000	7,681,000
Dallas	17,557,000	17,557,000	3,567,000	2,767,000
San Francisco	80,769,000	71,499,000	24,915,000	14,420,000
TOTALS	$1,888,683,000	$1,100,443,000 c/	$994,375,000	$400,022,000 d/

c/ Includes $269,533,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.404
d/ Includes $56,321,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.721
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.41%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.60%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, January 16, 1961.

A-1029

During December 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of $39,703,700.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
~~Thursday, December 15, 1960.~~
Monday, January 16, 1961

~~A-1006~~ A-1029

During ~~November~~ December 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of ~~$105,503,500~~. $39,703,700

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January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM TO MR. MARTIN L. MOORE:

The following transactions were made in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury Investment and other accounts during the month of December:

Purchases	$81,113,500
Sales	41,409,800
NET PURCHASES	39,703,700

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF December 31, 1960

Washington, Jan. 16, 1961

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time			$293,000,000,000
Outstanding-			
Obligations issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended			
Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$39,445,778,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	18,441,629,000		
Treasury notes	51,283,979,000	$109,171,386,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	79,793,677,050		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,159,118,999		
Depositary	136,649,000		
R.E.A. series	11,079,000		
Investment series	6,152,477,000	133,253,001,049	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	7,210,463,000		
Treasury notes	9,598,416,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,346,264,000	
Total interest-bearing		286,770,651,049	
Matured, interest-ceased		465,998,600	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	51,196,589		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	761,427		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,469,000,000		
~~xxxx~~Int.'l Develop. Ass'n.	57,652,200	2,578,610,216	
Total		289,815,259,865	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A.&..DC..Stad.Bds.	155,009,900		
Matured, interest-ceased	928,425	155,938,325	
Grand total outstanding			289,971,198,19
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			3,028,801,81

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt December 31, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, December 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	290,216,815,24
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	155,938,32
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,372,753,56
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	401,555,32
	289,971,198,19

A-1028

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STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF December 31, 1960

Washington, Jan. 16, 1961

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

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Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time			$293,000,000,000
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Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$39,445,778,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	18,441,629,000		
Treasury notes	51,283,979,000	$109,171,386,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	79,793,677,050		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,159,118,999		
Depositary	136,649,000		
R.E.A. series	11,079,000		
Investment series	6,152,477,000	133,253,001,049	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	7,210,463,000		
Treasury notes	9,598,416,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,346,264,000	
Total interest-bearing		286,770,651,049	
Matured, interest-ceased		465,998,600	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	51,196,589		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	761,427		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,469,000,000		
~~xxxx~~ Int.'l Develop. Ass'n.	57,652,200	2,578,610,216	
Total		289,815,259,865	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A & DC Stad. Bds.	155,009,900		
Matured, interest-ceased	928,425	155,938,325	
Grand total outstanding			289,971,198,190
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			3,028,801,810

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt December 31, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, December 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	290,216,815,242
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	155,938,325
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,372,753,567
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	401,555,377
	289,971,198,190

A-1028

Inasmuch as the fiscal year 1962 budget assumes a rising level of business activity throughout most of calendar year 1961, it is apparent that the projected surplus (assuming appropriate actions b the Congress, in keeping with the President's legislative requests) will be realized only if the economy responds as expected. If the economic advance exceeds expectations, the surplus will be appropriately larger. On the other hand, if the economic advance falls short of our expectations, the Federal fiscal position will move toward deficit. As I have stated several times, the incurrence of deficits is not only unavoidable but may even be helpful during periods of pronounced economic slack. The proper goal is to strive for surpluses in periods of strong business activity sufficient to more than offset the deficits that may occur in periods of slack.

I should like to add my strong surpport to the President's renewed request for removal of the 4-1/4 percent interest rate ceiling on new issues of Treasury bonds. The incoming administratio faces a difficult problem in managing our $290 billion Federal debt. The existence of the interest rate ceiling during much of 1959 and 1960 effectively blocked the debt extension that is essential to achievement of better balance in the debt structure. As a result of the Treasury's inability to extend maturities, the 1 to 5-year marketable debt expanded by $17 billion between the end of 1958 and the end of 1960 (from $54 billion to $71 billion), despite the fact that this maturity sector was already badly over-crowded when the period began. Although the debt maturing in less than one year, at $75 billion, is perhaps not too large in view of the economy's liquidity needs, the fact is that this very short-term debt will tend to grow larger and larger, simply as a result of the passage of time, as the securities now in the 1 to 5-year sector move closer to maturity. This would further complicat the already difficult tasks of debt management and monetary policy. The problem of the 4-1/4 percent interest rate ceiling is not a transitory problem; it is a barrier that must be removed if debt management is to be handled in the best interests of the American people.

I should also like to add my strong support to the President's request for an increase in postal rates to make the postal service self-supporting, and for necessary increases in taxes on motor and aviation fuels. Assuming these and the other proposals of the President are accepted by the Congress, the 1962 budget will indeed respond to the needs of the American economy.

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savings and loan associations. Such a build-up in liquidity serves both as a condition for and stimulant to a resumption of economic advance.

This view of the prospects for the economy justifies revenue estimates reflecting substantial advances in economic activity in calendar year 1961. Still, the estimates may well prove to be conservative. The estimated rise in corporate profits between 1960 and 1961 is $1 billion. The estimated rise in personal income of $10 billion compares with an average annual rise in the past five years of almost $20 billion. It is our opinion that the economic advance which is in prospect for the economy in 1961 should readily produce the increases in Federal revenues assumed in the fiscal year 1962 Budget.

In adjusting Federal fiscal policies so as to contribute to the goal of sustainable economic growth, we should, in my judgment, rely primarily on the tremendous built-in flexibility in the Federal budget. This flexibility, as reflected in the operation of the so-called "built-in stabilizers," coupled with flexibly administered monetary policies, has consistently provided powerful forces for economic stability in the postwar years. As I have emphasized before, any decision to engage in overt fiscal actions to stimulate the economy during a period of economic slack should await clear indications that such built-in flexibility (along with expansive monetary policies) is not sufficient to promote resumption of growth.

The built-in stabilizers have been at work in calendar year 1960. For example, between the first and third quarters of 1960, the expenditures and receipts of Federal, State and local government on national income and product account are estimated to have shifted from a $3.9 billion surplus (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) to a $1.8 billion deficit, with the Federal Government accounting for most of the shift. This change represented a total shift towards deficit in the government income and product account of $5.7 billion, and it is probable that a further move in this direction took place in the final quarter of the year. This large shift in 1960, despite the mildness of the economic adjustment, testifies to the strength of the built-in stabilizers in the American economy. (Note: The Federal Government's surplus or deficit on national income and product account is not the same as its surplus or deficit in the administrative budget or in cash payments to and receipts from the public. The trend in government surplus or deficit on income and product account is a much more significant and timely measure of changes in the government's impact on aggregate income and demand than are changes in the surplus or deficit of the administrative budget.)

coming fiscal year and should also be consistent with the proper role of Federal fiscal policies in promoting relatively high and efficient use of our economic resources. The fiscal year 1962 budget, we are convinced, fully meets these tests.

The calendar year 1960 was a year of economic adjustment. Following widespread expectations early in the year of soaring economic activity, a sharp decline in the rate of inventory accumulation resulted in a decrease in industrial production and employment. In my judgment, this sharp decline (from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of accumulation of $11-1/2 billion in the first quarter to a liquidation rate of approximately $4 billion in the final quarter) resulted mainly from the pronounced decrease in inflationary expections, a growing belief on the part of businessmen that goods could be obtained readily and in large amounts, improving techniques of inventory control, and failure of consumer demand to rise as rapidly as generally expected. In view of the $15-1/2 billion decline in the rate of inventory spending, it is both striking and heartening that gross national product in the final quarter of the year was above the first quarter level and that final demand grew without interruption durin the year.

We believe that the United States economy in calendar year 1961 will once again demonstrate the inherent strength and resiliency that it has shown in earlier postwar adjustments and advance to markedly higher levels. This view is supported by the performance of certain important economic indicators in recent months. Retail sales, a key barometer of consumer attitudes and income positions, have remained close to record levels. Personal income has exhibited strength, despite the relatively high level of unemployment, and disposable personal income in real terms has continued to advance. With this rise in real income and a substantial increase in individual savings, the financial position of consumers has strengthened significantly. Business capital expenditures, according to recent surveys, show substantial resista to the squeeze on profit margins and are expected to decline only slightly in 1961. Total government spending (Federal, State and local) has been rising at a relatively rapid rate in recent months. Most importantly, as the inventory adjustment nears completion, any resulting shift toward inventory accumulation would, of course, add significantly to business demand for goods and stimulate production, employment, and income.

Another factor pointing to a resumption of economic growth is the pervasive impact of the program of monetary ease, followed with vigor in recent months by the Federal Reserve System. As the monetary system has received additional funds, liquidity in the economy has grown apace, as reflected in sharp increases in bank deposits (particularly time and savings deposits) and shares in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON, EST,
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1961.

A-1027

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ANDERSON

For the current fiscal year, 1961, net budget receipts are estimated at $79.0 billion, reflecting an increase of $1.3 billion over fiscal year 1960. A further rise of $3.3 billion to $82.3 billion is estimated for fiscal year 1962. These revenue projections, coupled with estimates of expenditures and favorable Congressional action on the President's legislative requests as set forth in the budget message, would result in budget surpluses of approximately $0.1 billion for this fiscal year and $1.5 billion for fiscal year 1962. Specific assumptions underlying these revenue estimates are:

	Calendar year 1960	Calendar year 1961
	(In billions of dollars)	
Personal income	404	415
Corporate profits ...	45	46

After adjusting for changes in budget accounting procedures, the revenue estimate for fiscal year 1961 is $3.9 billion less than estimated in January 1960. This shortfall reflects primarily the sharp decline in estimated corporate profits for calendar year 1960. In January, earnings of corporations before taxes were estimated at $51 billion, or $6 billion higher than the current estimate. Revenues from this source are now estimated to be $3.1 billion lower. In addition, receipts from individual income taxes are expected to be approximately $400 million lower than estimated last January, even though personal income for calendar year 1960 appears to have been close to the original estimate. The shortfall in this instance arises from a shift within the total of personal income, with wage and salary payments in recent months being somewhat less than estimated and transfer payments, which yield less revenue to the Federal Government, being somewhat higher. Revenues from all other sources in fiscal year 1961 are expected to be about $400 million lower than estimated last January.

The 1962 Federal budget, the final budget of this Administratio has been prepared with a full awareness of the state of the economy and our domestic and international responsibilities. The Administration recognizes that the Federal fiscal position -- as reflected in surplus, balance, or deficit -- is highly important as a framework for Congressional and Executive actions in the

To Master

A-1027

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	(In billions of dollars)	
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The 1962 Federal budget, the final budget of this Administration, has been prepared with a full awareness of the state of the economy and our domestic and international responsibilities. The Administration recognizes that the Federal fiscal position -- as reflected in surplus, balance, or deficit -- is highly important as a framework for Congressional and Executive actions in the coming fiscal year and should also be consistent with the proper role of Federal fiscal policies in promoting relatively high and efficient use of our economic resources. The fiscal year 1962 budget, we are convinced, fully meets these tests.

The calendar year 1960 was a year of economic adjustment. Following widespread expectations early in the year of soaring economic activity, a sharp decline in the rate of inventory accumulation ~~spending~~ resulted in a decrease in industrial production and employment. In my judgment, this sharp decline ~~in inventory spending~~ (from a seasonally adjusted ~~annual~~ rate accumulation of ~~of~~ $11½ billion in the first quarter to a liquidation rate of approximately ~~about~~ $4 billion in the final quarter) resulted mainly from the pronounced decrease in inflationary expectations, a growing belief on the part of ~~consumers~~ businessmen that goods could be obtained readily and in large amounts, ~~the [illegible]~~

~~capacity and competition among the industrial nations of the free world,~~ improved ing techniques of inventory control, and failure of consumer demand to rise as rapidly as generally expected. In view of the $15½ billion decline in the rate of inventory spending, it is both striking and heartening that gross national product in the final quarter of the year was above the first quarter level and that final demand grew without interruption during the year.

We believe that the United States economy in calendar year 1961 will once again demonstrate the inherent strength and resiliency that it has shown in earlier postwar adjustments and advance to markedly higher levels. This view is supported by the performance of certain important economic indicators in recent months. Retail sales, a key barometer of consumer attitudes and income positions, have remained close to record levels. Personal income has exhibited strength, despite the relatively high level of unemployment, and disposable personal income in real terms has continued to advance. With this rise in real income and a substantial increase in individual savings, the financial position of consumers has strengthened significantly. Business capital expenditures, according to recent surveys, show substantial resistance to the squeeze on profit margins and are expected to decline only slightly in 1961. Total government spending (Federal, State and local) has been rising at a relatively rapid rate in recent months. Most importantly, as the inventory adjustment

nears

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3Ra

needs completion, any resulting

~~other basic industries.~~ A shift toward inventory accumulation would, of course, add significantly to business demand for goods and stimulate production, employment, and income.

Another factor pointing to a resumption of economic growth ~~[illegible]~~ is the pervasive impact of the program of monetary ease, followed with vigor in recent months by the Federal Reserve System. As the monetary system has received additional funds, liquidity in the economy has grown apace, as reflected in sharp increases in bank deposits (particularly time and savings deposits) and shares in savings and loan associations. Such a build-up in liquidity serves both as a condition for and stimulant to a resumption of economic advance.

This view of the prospects for the economy justifies revenue estimates reflecting substantial advances in economic activity in calendar year 1961. Still, the estimates may well prove to be conservative. The estimated rise in corporate profits between 1960 and 1961 is $1 billion. The estimated rise in personal income of $10 billion compares with an average annual rise in the past five years of almost $20 billion. It is our opinion that the economic advance which is in prospect for the economy in 1961 should readily produce the increases in Federal revenues assumed in the fiscal year 1962 Budget.

In adjusting Federal fiscal policies so as to contribute to the goal of sustainable economic growth, we should, in my judgment, rely primarily on the tremendous built-in flexibility in the Federal budget.

This flexibility, as reflected in the operation of the so-called "built-in stabilizers," coupled with flexibly administered monetary policies, has consistently provided powerful forces for economic stability in the postwar years. As I have emphasized before, any decision to engage in overt fiscal actions to stimulate the economy during a period of economic slack should await clear indications that such built-in flexibility (along with expansive monetary policies) are not sufficient to promote resumption of growth.

The built-in stabilizers have been at work in calendar year 1960. For example, between the first and third quarters of 1960, the expenditures and receipts of Federal, State and local governments on national income and product account~~s~~ are estimated to have shifted from a $3.9 billion surplus (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) to a $1.8 billion deficit, with the Federal Government accounting for most of the shift. This change represented a total shift towards deficit in the government income and product account of $5.7 billion, and it is probable that a further move in this direction took place in the final quarter of the year. This large shift in 1960, despite the mildness of the economic adjustment, testifies to the strength of the built-in stabilizers in the American economy. (Note: The Federal Government's surplus or deficit on national income and product account is not the same as its surplus or deficit in the administrative budget or in cash payments to and receipts from the public. The trend in government surplus or deficit on income and product account is a much more significant and timely measure of changes in the government's impact on aggregate income and demand than are changes in the surplus or deficit of the administrative budget.)

Inasmuch as the fiscal year ~~1962~~ budget assumes a rising level of business activity throughout most of calendar year 1961, ~~the year,~~ it is apparent that the projected surplus (assuming appropriate actions by the Congress, in keeping with the President's legislative requests) will be realized only if the economy responds as expected. If the economic advance exceeds expectations, the surplus will be appropriately larger. On the other hand, if the economic advance falls short of our expectations, the Federal fiscal position will move toward deficit. As I have stated several times, the incurrence of ~~such~~ deficits is not only unavoidable but may even be ~~appropriate~~ helpful ~~during~~ periods of pronounced economic slack. The proper goal is to strive for surpluses in periods of strong business activity sufficient to more than offset the deficits that may occur in periods of slack.

~~Thus the President's 1962 budget is geared to the needs of a dynamic economy. Assuming~~ that ~~the recommendations of the President~~ ~~appropriate actions by the Congress, as recommended by~~ are executed by the Congress, including ~~action to increase postal~~ rates ~~the President,~~ the Federal fiscal position will ~~tend automatically to respond to the needs of our free enterprise system.~~ the proposed

~~Finally,~~ I should like to add my strong support to the President's renewed request for removal of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest rate ceiling on new issues of Treasury bonds. The incoming administration faces a difficult problem in managing our $290 billion Federal debt. ~~primarily because~~ The existence of the interest rate ceiling during much of 1959 and 1960 effectively blocked the debt extension that is essential to achievement of better balance in the debt structure. As a result of the Treasury's inability to extend maturities, the 1 to 5-year marketable debt expanded by $17 billion between the end of 1958 and the end of 1960 (from

$54 billion to $71 billion), despite the fact that this maturity sector was already badly over-crowded when the period began. Although the debt maturing in less than one year, at $75 billion, is perhaps not too large in view of the economy's liquidity needs, the fact is that this very short-term debt will tend to grow larger and larger, simply as a result of the passage of time, as the securities now in the 1 to 5-year sector move closer to maturity. This would further complicate the already difficult tasks of debt management and monetary policy. The problem of the 4¼ percent interest rate ceiling is not a transitory problem; it is a barrier that must be removed if debt management is to be handled in the best interests of the American people.

I should also like to add my strong support to the President's request for an increase in postal rates to make the postal service self-supporting, and for necessary increases in taxes on motor and aviation fuels. Assuming these and the other proposals of the President are accepted by the Congress, the 1962 budget will indeed respond to the needs of the American economy.

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COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to Jan. 9, 1961	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960 to Jan. 9, 1961
United Kingdom	4,323,457	1,116,474	1,441,152	964,933
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	3,068	12,853	3,068
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,285	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,434,741	1,599,886	1,032,225

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1026

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - January 9, 1961

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-
Peru	247,952	-
British India	2,003,483	-
China	1,370,791	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259
Brazil	618,723	618,721
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475,124	-
Argentina	5,203	-
Haiti	237	-
Ecuador	9,333	-
Honduras	752	-
Paraguay	871	-
Colombia	124	-
Iraq	195	-
British East Africa	2,240	-
Netherlands E. Indies	71,388	-
Barbados	-	-
1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Nigeria	5,377	-
2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
3/Other French Africa	689	-
Algeria and Tunisia	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - January 9, 1961

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	609,648
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1026

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Barbados	-	-
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Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to Jan. 9, 1961	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports Sept. 20, 1960 to Jan. 9, 1961 1/
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Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	3,068	12,853	3,068
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,285	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,434,741	1,599,886	1,032,225

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1025

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391: Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392: Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393: Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394: Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	23,680,000	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,438,385
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	3,441,373
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	37,840,000
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	949,752
Mexico	-		36,880,000	36,880,000	70,480,000	70,480,000	6,320,000	2,190,758
Peru	16,160,000	16,160,000	12,880,000	12,877,950	35,120,000	35,120,000	3,760,000	3,757,431
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

298

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1025

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight	Imports
	(Pounds)		(Pounds)		(Pounds)		(Pounds)	
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	23,680,000	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,438,385
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	3,441,373
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	37,840,000
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	949,752
Mexico	-		36,880,000	36,880,000	70,480,000	70,480,000	6,320,000	2,190,758
Peru	16,160,000	16,160,000	12,880,000	12,877,950	35,120,000	35,120,000	3,760,000	3,757,431
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1024

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - January 1, 1961 - March 31, 1961

IMPORTS - January 1, 1961 - January 9, 1961

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	2,637,455	23,680,000	2,615,020	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	-
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	111,994
Bolivia	5,040,000	3,235,776	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	6,221,121	15,920,000	1,097,692	66,480,000	10,197,721	37,840,000	2,089,445
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	-
Mexico	-		36,880,000	1,267,398	70,480,000	12,958,948	6,320,000	-
Peru	16,160,000	7,236,160	12,880,000	-	35,120,000	1,895,945	3,760,000	198,877
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,832,179	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	184,852	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	3,329,065	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1024

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - January 1, 1961 - March 31, 1961

IMPORTS - January 1, 1961 - January 9, 1961

Country of Production	ITEM 391: Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392: Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393: Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394: Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports (Pounds)	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports (Pounds)	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports (Pounds)	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports (Pounds)
Australia	10,080,000	2,637,455	23,680,000	2,615,020	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	-
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	111,994
Bolivia	5,040,000	3,235,776	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	6,221,121	15,920,000	1,097,692	66,480,000	10,197,721	37,840,000	2,089,445
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	-
Mexico	-		36,880,000	1,267,398	70,480,000	12,958,948	6,320,000	-
Peru	16,160,000	7,236,160	12,880,000	-	35,120,000	1,895,945	3,760,000	198,877
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,832,179	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	184,852	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	3,329,065	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

A-1023

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960, to December 31, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 31, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	306,469
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	3,721,702
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	118,988,470
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	4,703,235
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,495,862

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961.

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Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,495,862

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 31, 1960
›lute Quotas				
ıuts, shelled, unshelled, ınched, salted, prepared or ›served (incl. roasted pea- :s but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	5,000*
, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960- June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	122,233,935*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
:er substitutes, including :ter oil, containing 45% or :e butterfat..................	Calendar Year 1960	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952
	Calendar Year 1961	1,200,000	Pound	Quota Filled
; Oil........................	Nov. 1, 1960- Jan. 31, 1961			
	Argentina	5,525,000	Pound	2,239,333*
	Paraguay	741,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	224,812*

ıports through January 9, 1961.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961

A-1022

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginning of the quota periods to December 31, 1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 31, 1960
Tariff-Rate Quotas:				
Cream, fresh or sour..............	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	128
Whole milk, fresh or sour.........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	239
Cattle, 700 lbs. or more each (other than dairy cows)..........	Oct. 1, 1960- Dec. 31, 1960	120,000	Head	18,644
Cattle less than 200 lbs. each....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	33,006
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish..........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	Quota Fille
Tuna fish.........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	50,266,02
White or Irish potatoes:				
Certified seed..................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	27,863,05
Other...........................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	2,225,86
Peanut oil........................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	1,44
Walnuts...........................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Fille
Woolen fabrics....................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Fille
Woolen fabrics - Pres. Proc. 3285 and 3317 (T. Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7- Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Fille
Stainless steel table flatware (table knives, table forks, table spoons)..................	Nov. 1, 1960- Oct. 31, 1961	69,000,000	Pieces	67,091,40

(over)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IEDIATE RELEASE
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(over)

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	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	224,812*

Imports through January 9, 1961.

BIA/OIE/JS 1/10/61

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

288

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Thursday, January 12, 1961. A-1021

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,500,000, or thereabouts, of 365-day Treasury bills to be dated January 15, 1961, and to matur January 15, 1962, which were offered on January 5, were opened at the Federal Reserv Banks on January 11.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - $3,076,431,000
Total accepted - 1,500,095,000 (includes $146,681,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids: (Excepting one tender of $400,000)

High	- 97.318	Equivalent rate of discount approx.	2.645%	per anm
Low	- 97.262	" " " " "	2.700%	" "
Average	- 97.284	" " " " "	2.679%	" "

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

Federal Reserve District	Total Applied For	Total Accepted
Boston	$ 43,099,000	$ 22,249,000
New York	2,173,884,000	1,145,224,000
Philadelphia	34,200,000	4,200,000
Cleveland	139,812,000	43,212,000
Richmond	15,792,000	10,791,000
Atlanta	44,517,000	27,332,000
Chicago	279,410,000	137,220,000
St. Louis	26,924,000	23,824,000
Minneapolis	18,062,000	5,312,000
Kansas City	39,031,000	22,031,000
Dallas	37,450,000	10,450,000
San Francisco	224,250,000	48,250,000
TOTAL	$3,076,431,000	$1,500,095,000

1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide a yield of 2.77%. Interest rates on bills are quoted terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills able at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual nu of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the ber of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of da the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is invol

2851

A-1021

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TOTAL	$3,076,431,000	$1,500,095,000

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated October 20, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 20, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 19, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 19, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 11, 1961.

A-1020

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 19,1961, in the amount of $1,401,252,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued January 19, 1961, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated October 20,1960, and to mature April 20, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $401,065,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated January 19, 1961, and to mature July 20, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, January 16, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST
Wednesday, January 11, 1961.

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated October 20, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 20, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 19, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 19, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A.M. NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, January 11, 1961.

A-1019

Treasury Secretary Anderson and Postmaster General Summerfield announced today that the Treasury's electronic facilities used in the payment and reconciliation of Government checks here in Washington will be expanded to include the processing of about 275,000,000 postal money orders a year. Combining these two functions will save the Government about $650,000 in cost annually after the changeover is completed.

The electronic system in the Treasury is capable of paying and reconciling over 3,000,000 checks and money orders each working day.

The decision to bring these two comparable functions together followed a study during the past year by the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Both Secretary Anderson and Postmaster General Summerfield characterized the decision as an outstanding example of how two Government agencies can work cooperatively together towards a common objective to achieve savings and improved services in the conduct of Government operations.

Conversion to the new system will require considerable advance work and the rental of additional specialized equipment before the new system can be placed in operation. The estimated savings takes into account the cost of this additional equipment. It is estimated that the new system will become operative in January 1962 and will require about a year to become fully effective.

Within the next twenty-four months, it is expected that use of electronic equipment will cause a net reduction of about 200 employees in the Post Office Department staff that is now processing the money orders in the audit office at Kansas City, Missouri.

It is expected that much of the reduction over the next 24 months will be achieved through normal attrition and transfers to continuing Government functions in the Kansas City area. Postmaster General Summerfield stressed that every effort would be made to assist the remaining employees in finding suitable employment.

The new system will not affect individuals, post offices, or banks in the issuance and handling of money orders. "Data Processing" by the electronic computers will produce most of the economies by rendering unnecessary the recording and auditing procedures now followed by the Post Office Department in paying, verifying, and reconciling money orders.

Under the new system, data concerning money orders issued, such as serial numbers and amounts, will be "fed" into the computer. When a money order is received for payment it will go through the computer and will be either verified or rejected as incorrect. Over 1,000,000 money orders a day will be handled under the new system. The machine will provide information at any time on money orders paid and outstanding. This will simplify the reconciliation of the accounts of over 35,000 postmasters and will provide more timely information for the adjudication of claims relating to stolen, destroyed, and

FOR RELEASE NOT LATER THAN
Release A. M. Newspapers
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1961

A-1019

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GFStickney:maf 1-9-61

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, January 10, 1961. A-1018

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated October 13, 196 and the other series to be dated January 12, 1961, which were offered on January 4, wer opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on January 9. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing April 13, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing July 13, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.408 a/	2.342%	98.710 b/	2.552%
Low	99.393	2.401%	98.676	2.619%
Average	99.397	2.385% 1/	98.684	2.602% 1/

a/ Excepting four tenders totaling $1,452,000
b/ Excepting one tender of $25,000
62 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
10 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 26,590,000	$ 16,590,000	$ 6,770,000	$ 6,770,000
New York	1,389,586,000	630,736,000	800,605,000	372,705,000
Philadelphia	33,047,000	17,517,000	8,782,000	3,602,000
Cleveland	41,358,000	38,358,000	27,499,000	27,499,000
Richmond	15,689,000	15,689,000	2,318,000	2,318,000
Atlanta	26,412,000	25,460,000	5,898,000	5,698,000
Chicago	200,548,000	113,408,000	73,930,000	34,636,000
St. Louis	36,071,000	32,691,000	5,474,000	5,474,000
Minneapolis	13,026,000	8,026,000	4,355,000	1,855,000
Kansas City	38,572,000	29,432,000	14,589,000	12,489,000
Dallas	20,427,000	20,427,000	3,173,000	3,173,000
San Francisco	67,842,000	51,702,000	35,193,000	23,793,000
TOTALS	$1,909,168,000	$1,000,036,000 c/	$988,586,000	$500,012,000 d/

c/ Includes $258,503,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.397
d/ Includes $52,083,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.684
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.43%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.67%, for th 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannu compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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LEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, January 10, 1961.

A-1015

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NGE OF ACCEPTED MPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing April 13, 1961		:	182-day Treasury bills maturing July 13, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	:	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.408 a/	2.342%	:	98.710 b/	2.552%
Low	99.393	2.401%	:	98.676	2.619%
Average	99.397	2.385% 1/	:	98.684	2.602% 1/

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62 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
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TAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	:	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 26,590,000	$ 16,590,000	:	$ 6,770,000	$ 6,770,000
New York	1,389,586,000	630,736,000	:	800,605,000	372,705,000
Philadelphia	33,047,000	17,517,000	:	8,782,000	3,602,000
Cleveland	41,358,000	38,358,000	:	27,499,000	27,499,000
Richmond	15,689,000	15,689,000	:	2,318,000	2,318,000
Atlanta	26,412,000	25,460,000	:	5,898,000	5,698,000
Chicago	200,548,000	113,408,000	:	73,930,000	34,636,000
St. Louis	36,071,000	32,691,000	:	5,474,000	5,474,000
Minneapolis	13,026,000	8,026,000	:	4,355,000	1,855,000
Kansas City	38,572,000	29,432,000	:	14,589,000	12,489,000
Dallas	20,427,000	20,427,000	:	3,173,000	3,173,000
San Francisco	67,842,000	51,702,000	:	35,193,000	23,793,000
TOTALS	$1,909,168,000	$1,000,036,000 c/		$988,586,000	$500,012,000 d/

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CORRECTED COPY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

CORRECTED COPY

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, January 6, 1961.

A-1017

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Emilio Donato del Carril, Ambassador of Argentina, today signed a one-year extension of the $50,000,000 Exchange Agreement between the United States Treasury and the Government and Central Bank of Argentina, which had been in force during 1960.

The agreement is designed to assist Argentina in its continuing efforts to promote economic stability and freedom in its trade and exchange system. Exchange operations on the part of the Argentine authorities will be for the purpose of maintaining an orderly foreign exchange system.

Under the Treasury Exchange Agreement, Argentina may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Argentine pesos. Any pesos acquired by the United States Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Argentina with dollars.

With the purpose of assisting the Argentine Government in continuing its stabilization efforts, by providing currencies that may be used for the maintenance of an orderly exchange market, the International Monetary Fund on December 9, 1960, announced a standby arrangement with Argentina in the amount of $100 million.

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12:30 pm.

RVK:LHL 12/30

A-1017

~~DRAFT PRESS RELEASE~~

(~~To be released January 6, 1961~~)

Immediate Release
Friday January 6, 1961

A-1017

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:pressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in ıole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. ıbject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $400,000 or :ss without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full ; the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. :ttlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be ıde or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 16, 1961, in ısh or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of :easury bills maturing January 15, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders .ll receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for .fferences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in :change and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain :om the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any :emption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of :easury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the ıternal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, ıheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but :e exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal : interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the ıited States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of ıxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally ›ld by the United States is considered to be interest. Under :ctions 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the ıount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not ›nsidered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed or otherwise ısposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital ;sets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life ısurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax :turn only the difference between the price paid for such bills, ıether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount :tually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the ıxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, January 5, 1961.

A-1016

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 365-day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 15, 1961, in the amount of $1,503,740,000, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated January 15, 1961, and will mature January 15, 1962, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Wednesday, January 11, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. (Notwithstanding the fact that these bills will run for 365 days, the discount rate will be computed on a bank discount basis of 360 days, as is currently the practice on all issues of Treasury bills.) It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Wednesday, January 11, 1961.

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

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A-1016

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 PM, EST,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Thursday, January 5, 1961 (1) .

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,500,000,000 (2), or thereabouts, of 365 (3) -day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 15, 1961 (4), in the amount of $1,503,740,000 (5), to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated January 15, 1961 (6), and will mature January 15, 1962 (7), when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Wednesday, January 11, 1961 (8). Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. (Notwithstanding the fact that these bills will run for 365 days, the discount rate will be computed on a bank discount basis of 360 days, as is currently the practice on all issues of Treasury bills.) It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the

273

face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 400,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 16, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 15, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Wednesday, January 11, 1961.

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Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated October 13, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 13, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 12, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 12, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, January 4, 1961.

A-1015

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 12, 1961, in the amount of \$1,500,493,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued January 12, 1961 in the amount of \$1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated October 13, 1960, and to mature April 13, 1961, originally issued in the amount of \$500,480,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for \$500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated January 12, 1961, and to mature July 13, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, January 9, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, ~~4:00 PM, EST~~
Wednesday, January 4, 1961.

A-1015

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 ~~(16)~~ or less for the additional bills dated October 13, 1960 ~~(17)~~, (91 ~~(18)~~ days remaining until maturity date on April 13, 1961 ~~(19)~~) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 ~~(20)~~ or less for the 182 ~~(21)~~ -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 12, 1961 ~~(22)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 12, 1961 ~~(23)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE *(Continued)*

10. If you favored method (c) in question 9, which of the following alternatives would be the most suitable? *(Check one)*

☐ a. REINVESTMENT DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL COST AND THE CURRENT REPLACEMENT VALUE OF THE OLD ASSET TO BE DEDUCTED IMMEDIATELY WITH ADJUSTMENT OF THE DEPRECIABLE BASIS OF THE NEW PROPERTY

☐ b. DEPRECIATION WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE TAXPAYER TO CLAIM ANNUAL DEPRECIATION BASED ON ORIGINAL COST ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN THE PRICE LEVEL

☐ c. OTHER *(Specify)*

11. How does the amount of depreciation for book purposes compare with depreciation taken for tax purposes in the most recent year? *(Check only one)*

☐ a. ABOUT THE SAME ☐ b. MORE ☐ c. LESS

12. If there are differences, are they caused by: *(Check one or more)*

☐ a. CAPITALIZATION OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS?

☐ b. DIFFERENCE IN USEFUL LIVES?

☐ c. DIFFERENCE IN DEPRECIATION METHODS *(For example, straight line for book and double declining balance for tax purposes)?* IF ITEM 12c. WAS CHECKED, DO YOU SET UP DEFERRED TAX RESERVES OR MAKE OTHER BOOK ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TAX DIFFERENCES RESULTING FROM THE NEW METHOD?

☐ (i) YES ☐ (ii) NO

☐ d. PRICE LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR BOOK PURPOSES?

☐ e. OTHER? *(Specify)*

13. If depreciation were liberalized along the lines you favor, would you be willing to:

a. GENERALLY CONFORM BOOK AND TAX DEPRECIATION ACCOUNTING PRACTICES? ☐ (i) YES ☐ (ii) NO

b. FOREGO CAPITAL GAINS BENEFITS ON DISPOSALS OF DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY TO THE EXTENT OF DEPRECIATION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN? ☐ (i) YES ☐ (ii) NO

c. WOULD LIBERALIZED DEPRECIATION MATERIALLY INFLUENCE YOUR INVESTMENT DECISIONS SO AS TO INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES? *(Please explain briefly the reasons for your answer to 13c.)* ☐ (i) YES ☐ (ii) NO

14. Do you expect future rates of obsolescence on your depreciable property to increase **significantly?**

☐ a. YES ☐ b. NO *(If "Yes," please explain reasons for expected change)*

15. Please complete the following summary schedule on the firm's dispositions of depreciable property during the most recent year.

(Please round the figures to the nearest thousand and adjust items so that they add to totals)

ITEM	ORIGINAL COST (1)	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (2)	NET SALVAGE AND SALES PROCEEDS (3)	NET GAIN OR LOSS ( ) REALIZED AS		AMOUNT OF SALVAGE AND SALES PROCEEDS CREDITED TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE (6)
				CAPITAL (4)	ORDINARY (5)	
a. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
b. MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER						
c. TOTAL						

Budget Bureau Number 48-6001 Approval expires March 3

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT - DEPRECIATION SURVEY

FOR TREASURY USE

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Explain items checked where appropriate - Use separate sheet for comments)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FIRM

For Treasur Do not write this space

1. Check any of the new methods permitted under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for tax purposes which you are using for any significant part of your assets.

☐ a. THE DOUBLE DECLINING BALANCE ☐ b. THE SUM OF THE YEARS- DIGITS

☐ c. OTHER *(Specify)*

d. ENTER THE YEAR YOU FIRST ADOPTED ANY OF THESE METHODS 19____

2. Have you elected to use the additional first-year depreciation allowance provided under the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958?

☐ a. YES ☐ b. NO c. IF "YES," PLEASE ENTER THE AMOUNT OF THIS DEDUCTION FOR THE MOST RECENT YEAR *(In thousands)* $____________

3. If a material change was made in the estimated useful lives of your depreciable assets for tax purposes since December 31, 1953, please enter the year the change was made.

a. 19____ CHECK IF THE USEFUL LIVES WERE MADE ☐ b. LONGER ☐ c. SHORTER

4. If a material change was made in the estimated salvage value of your depreciable assets for tax purposes since December 31, 1953, please enter the year the change was made.

a. 19____ CHECK IF THE SALVAGE VALUE WAS ☐ b. INCREASED ☐ c. DECREASED

5. Do you think the present allowances for depreciation for tax purposes are reasonably satisfactory?

☐ a. YES ☐ b. NO ☐ c. DON'T KNOW

6. If, in your opinion, you should have taken more depreciation than was allowed for tax purposes in the most recent year to maintain your investment in depreciable property and to provide for obsolescence, please fill out the following items:

a. AMOUNT YOU ESTIMATE WOULD HAVE MET YOUR REQUIREMENTS *(In thousands)* ...... $____________

b. ACTUAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION DEDUCTION .... ____________

c. DIFFERENCE .... $____________

7. How did your capital expenditures on depreciable property since December 31, 1953 compare with your depreciation deductions for the same period?

a. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY SINCE 1953 *(In thousands)* .... $____________

b. DEPRECIATION.. $____________

c. AMORTIZATION.. $____________

d. TOTAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION SINCE 1953 .... ____________

e. DIFFERENCE .... $____________

8. If you think your deductions for depreciation are inadequate, what are the major reasons for this opinion? *(Check one or more of the following)*

☐ a. USEFUL LIVES REQUIRED FOR TAX PURPOSES TOO LONG ☐ b. INADEQUATE ALLOWANCE DURING EARLY YEARS

☐ c. CHANGE IN PRICE LEVELS ☐ d. OTHER *(Specify)*

9. If you think that the present tax treatment of depreciation should be changed, indicate your first choice by entering "1" in the space provided and your second choice by entering "2" in the space provided. Place a check mark in the space provided for any of the other methods which you favor. *(If you so desire, please expand on any measure you favor.)*

	a. ALL DEPRECIABLE ASSETS GROUPED INTO BROAD-CLASS CATEGORIES WITH GENERALLY SHORTER MINIMUM LIVES PRESCRIBED BY STATUTE.
	b. FURTHER ACCELERATION DURING EARLY PART OF LIFE OF ASSET, SUCH AS TRIPLE DECLINING BAL.
	c. SOME FORM OF DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT INCREASED PRICE LEVELS *(See Question 10)*
	d. FURTHER EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL FIRST-YEAR DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE
	e. FREEDOM TO FOLLOW OWN JUDGMENT AS TO LIVES AND METHODS *(Consistently applied)*
	f. ISSUE A NEW REVISED BULLETIN "F", FOR CONTINUED USE AS A GUIDE ONLY.
	g. LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING A DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS ALONG THE LINES OF BULLETIN "F", TO BE PRESCRIBED FOR GENERAL USE SUBJECT TO A STATUTORY PERCENTAGE LEEWAY AS TO USEFUL LIVES OR DEPRECIATION RATES.
	h. A SELECTIVE PROGRAM OF ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES OR LINES OF BUSINESS WHICH MAY DEMONSTRATE A NEED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST *(For example, special shortened service lives for railroad equipment and rolling stock, textile machinery, or depreciable assets used in producing for export)*
	i. OTHER *(Explain briefly)*

It would be greatly appreciated if you would undertake to complete the questionnaire by September 1. Please address your reply to: Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

If you should encounter any problems in filling out the questionnaire, we would be glad to answer any questions or assist you in any way which seems feasible. You may address your written inquiries to me or to the Under Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C. In case you wish to make an inquiry by telephone, you may do so conveniently by calling the Chief, Tax Analysis Staff, Treasury Department, at WOrth 4-2318 or EXecutive 3-6400, extension 2318, here in Washington.

May I thank you in advance for your interest in making available your suggestions and comments.

Sincerely yours,

Philip McCallum

Philip McCallum
Administrator

Enclosure

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

August 8, 1960

Dear Sir:

The Small Business Administration is co-operating with the Treasury Department in making a survey of current practices and opinions on depreciation deductions for income tax purposes. The enclosed questionnaire is designed to give you an opportunity to express your views and suggestions on tax policy in the depreciation area.

The purpose of this survey is to provide a factual basis for evaluating the many legislative proposals for changes in the depreciation provisions which have been placed before the Congress in recent years. As you know, the income tax deductions for depreciation are of particular importance to small business.

Your firm is one of a cross section of American industry, including both large and small firms, which have been selected for this study. When the study is completed we hope to secure data from a representative group of businesses, more than half of which would be classified as small business concerns.

We hope you will participate. We want a full representation of the views of small businessmen in this study.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which is composed of the Chairmen and ranking members from both parties of the tax-writing Committees of the Congress, has recently announced that the Joint Committee is interested in this survey. His statement indicated that in the past, because of the lack of information on this subject, the Congress has encountered a great deal of difficulty in considering proper legislation dealing with depreciation. As he stated, if the groups included "would give full and prompt participation in the survey, it would add greatly to its reliability and usefulness in providing a sound basis for making revisions in the depreciation laws."

The survey is solely to provide information. The data requested on the questionnaire are not designed or intended for use in the review of particular taxpayers' depreciation allowances or tax liabilities. Although statistical summaries will be made available to the Congress and others, information with respect to individual companies received through the survey will be held in confidence.

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It would be greatly appreciated if you would undertake to complete and return the questionnaire and schedules by September 1. If you should encounter any problems in supplying the data requested, we would be glad to answer any questions or assist you in any way which seems feasible. Please address your written inquiries to me. In case of telephone inquiries, please call the Chief, Tax Analysis Staff, Treasury Department, at WOrth 4-2318 or EXecutive 3-6400, extension 2318, here in Washington.

I should like to express our appreciation for your cooperation in providing the information essential to the success of the survey.

Sincerely yours,

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

(Copy of Under Secretary Scribner's cover letter of July 5, 1960 which was sent to 2700 corporations included in the Treasury Department depreciation survey.)

In the past two or three years many proposals for changes in the tax laws relating to depreciation have been placed before Congress. In studying these proposals, the Treasury Department has found it difficult to evaluate them because of a lack of sufficient reliable statistical information. While we do not want to burden you, in order to determine what changes may be appropriate in this area we need more information.

I am enclosing certain schedules and a questionnaire, with accompanying instructions, to enable you to furnish information on your current practices and opinions on depreciation. Your firm is one of about 6,000 businesses, both large and small, representing a cross section of American industry included in this survey.

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The purpose of the survey is solely to provide a broad statistical basis for an up-to-date understanding of depreciation practices within industry groups and for general classes of depreciable properties. The data requested are not designed, or

Table 2

Choice of liberalized depreciation methods by volunteer respondents

(Percentage of responses)

Depreciation methods	Volunteers: 1st choice	Volunteers: 2nd choice	Volunteers: Otherwise favored
a. All depreciable assets grouped into broad-class categories with generally shorter minimum lives prescribed by statute	11%	13%	8%
b. Further acceleration during early part of life of asset, such as triple declining balance	8	11	9
c. Some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels	23	20	19
d. Further extension of additional first-year depreciation allowance	4	7	9
e. Freedom to follow own judgment as to lives and methods, consistently applied	47	24	15
f. Issue a revised Bulletin "F", for continued use as a guide only	1	14	12
g. Legislation authorizing a detailed classification of assets along lines of Bulletin "F", to be prescribed for general use subject to a statutory percentage leeway as to useful lives or depreciation rates	1	5	8
h. A selective program of accelerated depreciation for particular industries or lines of business which may demonstrate a need for encouragement in the national interest	1	4	12
i. Other	4	2	8
	100%	100%	100%

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff — January 3, 1961

Source: Preliminary tabulation from Treasury Department Depreciation Survey Questionnaire, Volunteer Respondents, Question 9.

Table 1

Choice of liberalized depreciation methods by responding large corporations and small businesses

(Percentage of responses)

Depreciation methods	Large corporations			Small businesses		
	1st choice	2nd choice	Otherwise favored	1st choice	2nd choice	Otherwise favored
a. All depreciable assets grouped into broad-class categories with generally shorter minimum lives prescribed by statute	8%	17%	14%	13%	14%	9%
b. Further acceleration during early part of life of asset, such as triple declining balance	4	13	14	7	11	11
c. Some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels	29	25	16	22	22	14
d. Further extension of additional first-year depreciation allowance	*	3	7	4	10	11
e. Freedom to follow own judgment as to lives and methods, consistently applied	51	25	13	50	23	16
f. Issue a revised Bulletin "F", for continued use as a guide only	2	8	13	2	9	18
g. Legislation authorizing a detailed classification of assets along lines of Bulletin "F", to be prescribed for general use subject to a statutory percentage leeway as to useful lives or depreciation rates	1	4	6	1	5	7
h. A selective program of accelerated depreciation for particular industries or lines of business which may demonstrate a need for encouragement in the national interest	2	3	11	*	4	10
i. Other	3	2	6	1	2	4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff — January 3, 1961

*Less than 1%.

Source: Preliminary tabulation from Treasury Department Depreciation Survey Questionnaire, Question 9.

APPENDIX A

Depreciation Survey - Large Corporations

Status of responses on December 22, 1960

Responses through November included in preliminary tabulation			1,918
Additional late responses			44
Total responses through December 22			1,962
Corporations unable to respond or for which data were reported by other respondents:			
Mergers, sale of assets, or consolidation for tax purposes with respondents		139	
Mergers or sale of assets to non-sample corporation		14	
Mergers or sale of assets to nonrespondents		9	
Corporation liquidated or ceased operations		26	
Corporation indicating few or no depreciable assets		39	
Duplications		7	
No address located for corporation		9	243
Nonrespondents:			
No reason given for nonresponse		396	
Giving reason for response:			
Lack of adequate staff and time	27		
Expense of responding	10		
Information not readily available	8		
Engaged in discussion with Service	6		
Have reported for affiliate	16		
Present depreciation provisions satisfactory	6		
No interest in survey	5		
Assets outside the United States	8		
Miscellaneous	14	100	496
Total large corporations in survey			2,701

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff

January 3, 1961

The significance of these data on business views concerning the changing importance of the obsolescence factor in depreciation will be enhanced by a comparative analysis, industry by industry, which is planned for the final report.

****

This study was undertaken at the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr., and Assistant to the Secretary Jay W. Glasmann, to provide factual groundwork and guidelines for the development of specific depreciation reforms which would encourage growth and strengthen the economy. This preliminary report of results dealing with taxpayers' experience and opinions in the depreciation area is not intended to present Treasury recommendations at this time with respect to future depreciation policy. However, the preliminary information summarized here indicates discernible trends in the thinking and experience of the business community and suggests many factors which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of major tax reform in the depreciation area.

Depreciation for book purposes compared with tax depreciation

About 61 percent of the large corporations indicated that depreciation for book purposes was about the same as depreciation taken for tax purposes in the most recent year. About 28 percent took less depreciation for book than for tax purposes, while 11 percent took more for book than for tax purposes. In the case of the smaller firms, depreciation for book and tax purposes was about the same for about 92 percent of the respondents. The remaining 8 percent was approximately equally divided between those who took more and those who took less for book than for tax purposes.

While differences in tax and book depreciation were reported to be due to a variety of factors, the bulk of the large firms indicating such differences reported that they were caused by differences in depreciation methods. About 62 percent of those indicating that there was a difference in depreciation methods, such as the use of straight line for book and the double declining balance for tax purposes, reported that they set up deferre tax reserves or made other book adjustments for the current tax differences resulting from the new methods.

Business response to liberalized depreciation

The great majority of firms answering this question (86 percent of the larger corporations and 97 percent of the smaller businesses) indicated that they would be willing generally to conform book and tax depreciation accounting in the event depreciation were liberalized along the lines they favored.

A substantial majority who answered (73 percent for large and 63 percent for small firms) also expressed willingness to forego capital gain benefits on disposals of depreciable property to the extent of depreciation previously taken if depreciation were liberalized.

A decisive majority of the responding firms (approximately 65 percent of the large and 59 percent of the small businesses) indicated that liberalized depreciation would materially influence their investment decisions in a manner which would increase their capital expenditures.

Opinions on future trends of obsolescence

The questionnaire data do not show clear trends of opinion on expected changes in the future rates of obsolescence on depreciable property. About 58 percent of the larger firms were of the opinion that future rates of obsolescence would increase significantly, as against 42 percent who were of the opinion that they would not so increase. However, only 34 percent of the small business respondents anticipated an increase in the tempo of obsolescence.

Choices among alternative methods of liberalization

About 89 percent of the larger firms returning questionnaires and 85 percent of the smaller firms chose to answer Question 9, which gave participants in the survey an opportunity to express their choice among alternative methods of liberalization. These are substantially higher proportions of the survey groups than the number indicating that they felt that the present allowances are not satisfactory. Among both large and small firms, a decided preference was expressed for a method which would accord the taxpayer freedom to follow his own judgment as to useful lives and depreciation methods, consistently applied. In the case of the large corporations, for example, 51 percent of those indicating a first choice among methods of liberalization, chose freedom to follow the taxpayer's own judgment. About 29 percent gave first choice to some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels. About 8 percent designated as first choice a method of grouping depreciable assets into broad class categories, with generally shortened minimum lives prescribed by statute.

The small business firms expressed approximately the same pattern of preferences among alternative methods of liberalization. About 50 percent of the small firms gave first choice to freedom to follow the taxpayer's own judgment, with about 22 percent preferring adjustments to reflect increased price levels and 13 percent, the statutory bracket system. The general pattern of choice indicated on the volunteer returns was similar to that expressed by the survey groups, both large and small.

Further details on the order of choice among alternative liberalization methods are summarized in the accompanying tables 1 and 2.

Methods of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels.

Over half of the large corporations indicated interest in some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels by giving it first or second choice or otherwise favoring this approach. Of this number, about three-fourths felt that the most suitable method of making this adjustment would be to allow the taxpayer to claim annual depreciation based on original cost adjusted for changes in the price level. About one-fifth of this group favored the reinvestment depreciation allowance which would permit the differences between the original cost and current replacement value of a retired asset to be deducted at the time of replacement with a corresponding reduction of the depreciable basis of the new property. Less than 5 percent of such respondents indicated a preference for other methods of price level adjustment.

Among the small business group, about 59 percent favored annual adjustments to cost depreciation and 39 percent the reinvestment depreciation allowance.

Of the one out of six reporting a change in estimated life, about one-third involved instances in which service lives were shortened materially while two-thirds involved lengthening of service life. Thus, out of 1,918 responding corporations, only 222 reported a material lengthening of service life in the period since 1953. The one out of eight involving a material change in estimated salvage value generally represented adjustments which increased salvage.

The experience of the small business respondents with respect to changes of estimated service life disclosed a similar pattern. The questionnaire data suggest, however, that changes in salvage value estimates have been somewhat more numerous among the small business respondents.

Limitations of the preliminary and other available data make it difficult to compare the experience since the adoption of liberalized administrative procedures under the 1953 Revenue Rulings 90 and 91 with administrative experience for earlier periods. However, statistical information will be available to permit an analysis of the classes and length of life of assets and types of businesses in which the estimated useful lives and salvage values have been materially altered during the survey period, as well as the probable reasons for such adjustments.

General views on present depreciation provisions

About 32 percent of the large corporations and 53 percent of the smaller firms indicated that they regard the present allowances for depreciation for tax purposes as reasonably satisfactory. About 63 percent of the large corporations and about 42 percent of the smaller firms considered the present allowances unsatisfactory. A minority of 5 percent had no opinions as to whether present provisions are reasonably satisfactory.

Opinions of major causes of inadequacy of depreciation allowances

In general, the views of the large and small firms on causes of inadequacy of present depreciation allowances followed a similar pattern. More than 60 percent of the firms responding to this phase of the questionnaire attributed what they considered an inadequacy of the present allowances to excessively long useful lives for tax purposes. About 20 percent attributed the inadequacy to inappropriate timing of allowances resulting in an insufficient allowance during the early years of service. About 70 percent considered the change in price levels to be a major cause of inadequacy. The number of firms expressing opinions on the major reasons for the inadequacy of present depreciation allowances was somewhat greater than those who chose to indicate that the present system is not reasonably satisfactory.

Use of new depreciation methods

About 70 percent of the responding large corporations reported that they used one or more of the new liberalized depreciation methods authorized under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, leaving 30 percent which did not report using the new methods for any significant part of their depreciable property accounts. Of those reporting that they had adopted one or more of the new methods, nearly two-thirds indicated that they were using the double declining balance method. More than one-half reported using the sum of the years digits method. About 1 percent reported that they were using other equivalent new methods.

Among the smaller business firms, 57 percent reported the use of one or more of the new methods. About three-fourths of these indicated that they were using the double declining balance method. More than one-third reported use of the sum of the years digits method, with a small number using other equivalent methods.

Additional first-year depreciation allowance

As might reasonably be expected, the preliminary survey data disclosed differences in the extent of use of the additional first-year depreciation allowance provided under the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, as between large and small firms. This allowance permits the taxpayer at his election to write off in the first year 20 percent of up to $10,000 capital expenditures annually ($20,000 on a joint return) for both new and used equipment, other than certain short-lived assets. Although equally available to large and small firms, it is of importance chiefly for small business. About 22 percent of the larger corporations surveyed had elected to use the additional first-year depreciation allowance. About 37 percent of the smaller firms had elected to use the additional first-year allowance.

Recent experience with respect to changes in service lives and salvage values

Questionnaire responses by both large and small firms indicated relatively few material changes in service lives and salvage value during the period since 1953. The number of reported changes - either increases or decreases - reflect general stability in this aspect of depreciation.

In the case of the large firms, five out of six reported no material change in estimated useful life since 1953. About seven out of eight reported no material change in estimated salvage value in the survey period.

classifications was also made so as to provide approximately two-thirds coverage of the depreciable property in each industry. The small businesses in the survey were determined, from as wide a range of industries as was practicable, by random selection procedures using the list of commercial and industrial employers with between 50 and 250 employees reporting to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for purposes of the Federal payroll taxes. A more detailed description of the selection procedures and the characteristics of the survey groups will be included in the final report.

For large corporations, 2,701 schedules and questionnaires were mailed, of which 1,918 or 71 percent were returned satisfactorily filled out in sufficient time for the present tabulation. Some additional returns have been received which were too late to be included in the preliminary tabulation but which will be utilized in the final report. Allowing for these late returns and other factors, such as mergers and consolidated reporting among respondents subsequent to the selection of the survey group, it is estimated the effective response by the larger firms has been nearly 80 percent. The large corporations included in this preliminary study reported depreciable property of about $202 billion or over half of the total depreciable property accounts of taxpaying corporations. A recent tally of responses and nonresponses by the larger firms, with reasons for nonresponse, is shown in Appendix A.

In the small business portion of the survey 7,593 questionnaires were mailed, of which 1,177 or nearly one-sixth were returned in time for the present preliminary report. Owing to the greater number of small businesses and selection procedures used, mailings of questionnaires to small businesses by the Small Business Administration were necessarily made at a later date then the initial mailings by the Treasury to large corporations, resulting in less time for response prior to the cut-off for this report. Follow-up procedures used to encourage response by the larger firms were not feasible for the more numerous small businesses selected for the study. Nevertheless, the one-sixth response reported here is relatively high by standards of past experience with mail surveys of the small business community. Preliminary study indicates that an important factor contributing to nonresponse has been the relatively high turnover, including changes of ownership, name, and address among small enterprises. A further analysis of nonrespondents and typical reasons for nonresponse among the smaller firms is in preparation for the final report.

An additional 361 questionnaire returns were volunteered by firms, mostly small, not included in the initial sample. Including the volunteer returns, questionnaire data have been received from roughly 3,500 respondents, of which about 2,000 may be characterized as large and 1,500 as small businesses.

Preliminary Report on Treasury Depreciation Survey

This preliminary report on the results of the Treasury's depreciation survey, initiated by the Department last July, summarizes the highlights of current practices and opinions on depreciation obtained from survey questionnaires returned through November. The study was conducted in cooperation with the Small Business Administration with particular reference to the small businesses included in the survey. A copy of the questionnaire form and the respective transmittal letters from Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred C. Scribner, Jr. and Small Business Administrator Philip McCallum, which were sent to participating businesses and on which the present summary is based, accompany this report.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain up-to-date information on current depreciation practices and opinions from representative groups of taxpayers in order to determine how the present depreciation provisions of the tax law are operating and what legislative changes may be appropriate. It is hoped that this preliminary report may furnish guidance to public consideration of possible revisions in the depreciation law pending completion of a more detailed study which will include late returns and which requires further time for tabulation and processing of the data.

In addition to providing a more complete analysis and interpretation of the results, the final study will furnish statistical information on service lives of different types of depreciable property, more comprehensive reporting on the extent of the use of the new methods of depreciation made available under the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, as well as other pertinent information. The final study will also include appropriate classification of data by size of firm and industry, which could not be completed in time for this report. The present preliminary report therefore covers only key aspects of the questionnaire portion of the survey for both large and small firms. It deals primarily with information submitted on depreciation practices, experience under the present law, and opinions on alternative legislative approaches to liberalization of depreciation in the interest of a better tax system, expanded investment, and greater employment opportunities.

Coverage of preliminary report

The survey results reported here are necessarily subject to the limitations inherent in a study of this nature and scope. The survey covered two distinct groups: one comprising large corporations with a high proportion of all the depreciable property on tax returns; the other comprising a longer list of small enterprises, both corporate and unincorporated, which were canvassed by the Small Business Administration. The list of large corporations surveyed was compiled through selection procedures which included businesses with approximately two-thirds of the total depreciable property of active taxpaying corporations in the country. To the extent feasible, the distribution of the survey groups among different industrial

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 253

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A.M. NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, January 5, 1961. A-1014

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This study, which has been conducted by the Treasury in cooperation with the Small Business Administration, was initiated last July with the transmittal by Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr. of questionnaires to a cross section of thousands of businesses throughout the country. Today's preliminary report summarizes the highlights of the survey findings on current practices and opinions on depreciation policy, including major tax reforms in this area to expand investment and employment opportunities.

A final report which will present additional information is scheduled when more detailed tabulations are completed.

Info. Service Letterhead

252

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15 pages

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Use of new depreciation methods

About 70 percent of the responding large corporations reported that they used one or more of the new liberalized depreciation methods authorized under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, leaving 30 percent which did not report using the new methods for any significant part of their depreciable property accounts. Of those reporting that they had adopted one or more of the new methods, nearly two-thirds indicated that they were using the double declining balance method. More than one-half reported using the sum of the years digits method. About 1 percent reported that they were using other equivalent new methods.

Among the smaller business firms, 57 percent reported the use of one or more of the new methods. About three-fourths of these indicated that they were using the double declining balance method. More than one-third reported use of the sum of the years digits method, with a small number using other equivalent methods.

Additional first-year depreciation allowance

As might reasonably be expected, the preliminary survey data disclosed differences in the extent of use of the additional first-year depreciation allowance provided under the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, as between large and small firms. This allowance permits the taxpayer at his election to write off in the first year 20 percent of up to $10,000 capital expenditures annually ($20,000 on a joint return) for both new and used equipment, other than certain short-lived assets. Although equally available to large and small firms, it is of importance chiefly for small business. About 22 percent of the larger corporations surveyed had elected to use the additional first-year depreciation allowance. About 37 percent of the smaller firms had elected to use the additional first-year allowance.

Recent experience with respect to changes in service lives and salvage values

Questionnaire responses by both large and small firms indicated relatively few material changes in service lives and salvage value during the period since 1953. The number of reported changes - either increases or decreases - reflect general stability in this aspect of depreciation.

In the case of the large firms, five out of six reported no material change in estimated useful life since 1953. About seven out of eight reported no material change in estimated salvage value in the survey period.

Of the one out of six reporting a change in estimated life, about one-third involved instances in which service lives were shortened materially while two-thirds involved lengthening of service life. Thus, out of 1,918 responding corporations, only 222 reported a material lengthening of service life in the period since 1953. The one out of eight involving a material change in estimated salvage value generally represented adjustments which increased salvage.

The experience of the small business respondents with respect to changes of estimated service life disclosed a similar pattern. The questionnaire data suggest, however, that changes in salvage value estimates have been somewhat more numerous among the small business respondents.

Limitations of the preliminary and other available data make it difficult to compare the experience since the adoption of liberalized administrative procedures under the 1953 Revenue Rulings 90 and 91 with administrative experience for earlier periods. However, statistical information will be available to permit an analysis of the classes and length of life of assets and types of businesses in which the estimated useful lives and salvage values have been materially altered during the survey period, as well as the probable reasons for such adjustments.

General views on present depreciation provisions

About 32 percent of the large corporations and 53 percent of the smaller firms indicated that they regard the present allowances for depreciation for tax purposes as reasonably satisfactory. About 63 percent of the large corporations and about 42 percent of the smaller firms considered the present allowances unsatisfactory. A minority of 5 percent had no opinions as to whether present provisions are reasonably satisfactory.

Opinions of major causes of inadequacy of depreciation allowances

In general, the views of the large and small firms on causes of inadequacy of present depreciation allowances followed a similar pattern. More than 60 percent of the firms responding to this phase of the questionnaire attributed what they considered an inadequacy of the present allowances to excessively long useful lives for tax purposes. About 20 percent attributed the inadequacy to inappropriate timing of allowances resulting in an insufficient allowance during the early years of service. About 70 percent considered the change in price levels to be a major cause of inadequacy. The number of firms expressing opinions on the major reasons for the inadequacy of present depreciation allowances was somewhat greater than those who chose to indicate that the present system is not reasonably satisfactory.

Choices among alternative methods of liberalization

About 89 percent of the larger firms returning questionnaires and 85 percent of the smaller firms chose to answer Question 9, which gave participants in the survey an opportunity to express their choice among alternative methods of liberalization. These are substantially higher proportions of the survey groups than the number indicating that they felt that the present allowances are not satisfactory. Among both large and small firms, a decided preference was expressed for a method which would accord the taxpayer freedom to follow his own judgment as to useful lives and depreciation methods, consistently applied. In the case of the large corporations, for example, 51 percent of those indicating a first choice among methods of liberalization, chose freedom to follow the taxpayer's own judgment. About 29 percent gave first choice to some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels. About 8 percent designated as first choice a method of grouping depreciable assets into broad class categories, with generally shortened minimum lives prescribed by statute.

The small business firms expressed approximately the same pattern of preferences among alternative methods of liberalization. About 50 percent of the small firms gave first choice to freedom to follow the taxpayer's own judgment, with about 22 percent preferring adjustments to reflect increased price levels and 13 percent, the statutory bracket system. The general pattern of choice indicated on the volunteer returns was similar to that expressed by the survey groups, both large and small.

Further details on the order of choice among alternative liberalization methods are summarized in the accompanying tables 1 and 2.

Methods of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels.

Over half of the large corporations indicated interest in some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels by giving it first or second choice or otherwise favoring this approach. Of this number, about three-fourths felt that the most suitable method of making this adjustment would be to allow the taxpayer to claim annual depreciation based on original cost adjusted for changes in the price level. About one-fifth of this group favored the reinvestment depreciation allowance which would permit the differences between the original cost and current replacement value of a retired asset to be deducted at the time of replacement with a corresponding reduction of the depreciable basis of the new property. Less than 5 percent of such respondents indicated a preference for other methods of price level adjustment.

Among the small business group, about 59 percent favored annual adjustments to cost depreciation and 39 percent the reinvestment depreciation allowance.

Depreciation for book purposes compared with tax depreciation

About 61 percent of the large corporations indicated that depreciation for book purposes was about the same as depreciation taken for tax purposes in the most recent year. About 28 percent took less depreciation for book than for tax purposes, while 11 percent took more for book than for tax purposes. In the case of the smaller firms, depreciation for book and tax purposes was about the same for about 92 percent of the respondents. The remaining 8 percent was approximately equally divided between those who took more and those who took less for book than for tax purposes.

While differences in tax and book depreciation were reported to be due to a variety of factors, the bulk of the large firms indicating such differences reported that they were caused by differences in depreciation methods. About 62 percent of those indicating that there was a difference in depreciation methods, such as the use of straight line for book and the double declining balance for tax purposes, reported that they set up deferred tax reserves or made other book adjustments for the current tax differences resulting from the new methods.

Business response to liberalized depreciation

The great majority of firms answering this question (86 percent of the larger corporations and 97 percent of the smaller businesses) indicated that they would be willing generally to conform book and tax depreciation accounting in the event depreciation were liberalized along the lines they favored.

A substantial majority who answered (73 percent for large and 63 percent for small firms) also expressed willingness to forego capital gain benefits on disposals of depreciable property to the extent of depreciation previously taken if depreciation were liberalized.

A decisive majority of the responding firms (approximately 65 percent of the large and 59 percent of the small businesses) indicated that liberalized depreciation would materially influence their investment decisions in a manner which would increase their capital expenditures.

Opinions on future trends of obsolescence

The questionnaire data do not show clear trends of opinion on expected changes in the future rates of obsolescence on depreciable property. About 58 percent of the larger firms were of the opinion that future rates of obsolescence would increase significantly, as against 42 percent who were of the opinion that they would not so increase. However, only 34 percent of the small business respondents anticipated an increase in the tempo of obsolescence.

The significance of these data on business views concerning the changing importance of the obsolescence factor in depreciation will be enhanced by a comparative analysis, industry by industry, which is planned for the final report.

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This study was undertaken at the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr., and Assistant to the Secretary Jay W. Glasmann, to provide factual groundwork and guidelines for the development of specific depreciation reforms which would encourage growth and strengthen the economy. This preliminary report of results dealing with taxpayers' experience and opinions in the depreciation area is not intended to present Treasury recommendations at this time with respect to future depreciation policy. However, the preliminary information summarized here indicates discernible trends in the thinking and experience of the business community and suggests many factors which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of major tax reform in the depreciation area.

APPENDIX A

Depreciation Survey - Large Corporations

Status of responses on December 22, 1960

Responses through November included in preliminary tabulation			1,918
Additional late responses			44
Total responses through December 22			1,962
Corporations unable to respond or for which data were reported by other respondents:			
Mergers, sale of assets, or consolidation for tax purposes with respondents		139	
Mergers or sale of assets to non-sample corporation		14	
Mergers or sale of assets to nonrespondents		9	
Corporation liquidated or ceased operations		26	
Corporation indicating few or no depreciable assets		39	
Duplications		7	
No address located for corporation		9	243
Nonrespondents:			
No reason given for nonresponse		396	
Giving reason for response:			
Lack of adequate staff and time	27		
Expense of responding	10		
Information not readily available	8		
Engaged in discussion with Service	6		
Have reported for affiliate	16		
Present depreciation provisions satisfactory	6		
No interest in survey	5		
Assets outside the United States	8		
Miscellaneous	14	100	496
Total large corporations in survey			2,701

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff

January 3, 1961

Table 1

Choice of liberalized depreciation methods by responding large corporations and small businesses

(Percentage of responses)

Depreciation methods	Large corporations: 1st choice	Large corporations: 2nd choice	Large corporations: Otherwise favored	Small businesses: 1st choice	Small businesses: 2nd choice	Small businesses: Otherwise favored
a. All depreciable assets grouped into broad-class categories with generally shorter minimum lives prescribed by statute	8%	17%	14%	13%	14%	9%
b. Further acceleration during early part of life of asset, such as triple declining balance	4	13	14	7	11	11
c. Some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels	29	25	16	22	22	14
d. Further extension of additional first-year depreciation allowance	*	3	7	4	10	11
e. Freedom to follow own judgment as to lives and methods, consistently applied	51	25	13	50	23	16
f. Issue a revised Bulletin "F", for continued use as a guide only	2	8	13	2	9	18
g. Legislation authorizing a detailed classification of assets along lines of Bulletin "F", to be prescribed for general use subject to a statutory percentage leeway as to useful lives or depreciation rates	1	4	6	1	5	7
h. A selective program of accelerated depreciation for particular industries or lines of business which may demonstrate a need for encouragement in the national interest	2	3	11	*	4	10
i. Other	3	2	6	1	2	4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff — January 3, 1961

*Less than 1%.

Source: Preliminary tabulation from Treasury Department Depreciation Survey Questionnaire, Question 9.

Table 2

Choice of liberalized depreciation methods by volunteer respondents

(Percentage of responses)

Depreciation methods	Volunteers: 1st choice	Volunteers: 2nd choice	Volunteers: Otherwise favored
a. All depreciable assets grouped into broad-class categories with generally shorter minimum lives prescribed by statute	11%	13%	8%
b. Further acceleration during early part of life of asset, such as triple declining balance	8	11	9
c. Some form of depreciation adjustment to reflect increased price levels	23	20	19
d. Further extension of additional first-year depreciation allowance	4	7	9
e. Freedom to follow own judgment as to lives and methods, consistently applied	47	24	15
f. Issue a revised Bulletin "F", for continued use as a guide only	1	14	12
g. Legislation authorizing a detailed classification of assets along lines of Bulletin "F", to be prescribed for general use subject to a statutory percentage leeway as to useful lives or depreciation rates	1	5	8
h. A selective program of accelerated depreciation for particular industries or lines of business which may demonstrate a need for encouragement in the national interest	1	4	12
i. Other	4	2	8
	100%	100%	100%

Treasury Department, Tax Analysis Staff — January 3, 1961

Source: Preliminary tabulation from Treasury Department Depreciation Survey Questionnaire, Volunteer Respondents, Question 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

251

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Saturday, December 31, 1960. A-1013

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated October 6, 1960, and the other series to be dated January 5, 1961, which were offered on December 22, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 30. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing April 6, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing July 6, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.449 a/	2.180%	98.786 b/	2.401%
Low	99.430	2.255%	98.760	2.453%
Average	99.435	2.234% 1/	98.772	2.429% 1/

a/ Excepting one tender of $100,000
b/ Excepting one tender of $200,000
The entire amount of 91-day bills bid at the low price was accepted
86 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 21,094,000	$ 21,094,000	$ 1,475,000	$ 1,475,000
New York	1,359,936,000	703,436,000	796,169,000	422,989,000
Philadelphia	24,283,000	13,283,000	6,754,000	1,754,000
Cleveland	18,221,000	18,221,000	10,566,000	10,559,000
Richmond	10,498,000	10,498,000	1,504,000	1,504,000
Atlanta	17,973,000	16,873,000	3,431,000	3,231,000
Chicago	173,945,000	108,445,000	55,544,000	24,264,000
St. Louis	25,498,000	24,498,000	3,339,000	3,089,000
Minneapolis	11,413,000	7,413,000	3,615,000	2,115,000
Kansas City	35,586,000	34,586,000	12,655,000	12,501,000
Dallas	10,239,000	10,239,000	2,248,000	2,248,000
San Francisco	47,757,000	31,757,000	29,397,000	14,407,000
TOTALS	$1,756,443,000	$1,000,343,000 c/	$926,697,000	$500,136,000 d/

c/ Includes $176,589,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.4
d/ Includes $30,932,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.77
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide yields of 2.28%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.49%, for 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount wit the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather th the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-d year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in ter of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in a interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiann compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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250 A-1013

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Philadelphia	24,283,000	13,283,000	6,754,000	1,754,000
Cleveland	18,221,000	18,221,000	10,566,000	10,559,000
Richmond	10,498,000	10,498,000	1,504,000	1,504,000
Atlanta	17,973,000	16,873,000	3,431,000	3,231,000
Chicago	173,945,000	108,445,000	55,544,000	24,264,000
St. Louis	25,498,000	24,498,000	3,339,000	3,089,000
Minneapolis	11,413,000	7,413,000	3,615,000	2,115,000
Kansas City	35,586,000	34,586,000	12,655,000	12,501,000
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Saturday, December 24, 1960. A-1012

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 29, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 29, 1960, which were offered on December 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 23. Tenders were in vited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or the abouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 30, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing June 29, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.464	2.120%	98.838	2.298%
Low	99.449	2.180%	98.814	2.346%
Average	99.457	2.148% 1/	98.820	2.333% 1/

78 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
62 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 26,142,000	$ 26,142,000	$ 2,193,000	$ 1,943,000
New York	1,579,957,000	698,357,000	881,639,000	431,138,000
Philadelphia	23,288,000	11,888,000	7,563,000	2,563,000
Cleveland	40,314,000	25,014,000	16,129,000	11,129,000
Richmond	9,864,000	9,764,000	1,875,000	1,373,000
Atlanta	14,881,000	13,181,000	6,710,000	6,310,000
Chicago	155,487,000	87,777,000	64,090,000	14,260,000
St. Louis	16,036,000	15,036,000	4,604,000	3,489,000
Minneapolis	11,721,000	7,501,000	4,148,000	1,648,000
Kansas City	19,633,000	18,633,000	6,262,000	4,643,000
Dallas	30,869,000	10,869,000	6,191,000	3,041,000
San Francisco	83,676,000	76,176,000	29,423,000	18,945,000
TOTALS	$2,011,868,000	$1,000,338,000 a/	$1,030,827,000	$500,482,000 b/

a/ Includes $165,857,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.45
b/ Includes $33,026,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.820
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return o these bills would provide yields of 2.19%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.39%, for t 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather tha the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-da year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in term of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannu compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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Atlanta	14,881,000	13,181,000	6,710,000	6,310,000
Chicago	155,487,000	87,777,000	64,090,000	14,260,000
St. Louis	16,036,000	15,036,000	4,604,000	3,489,000
Minneapolis	11,721,000	7,501,000	4,148,000	1,648,000
Kansas City	19,633,000	18,633,000	6,262,000	4,643,000
Dallas	30,869,000	10,869,000	6,191,000	3,041,000
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INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR1959

Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income, Selected Sources of Income, and Income Tax, for 1959, Compared with 1958 and 1957

	1959	1958 (Millions)	1957
Number of returns	60.3	59.1	59.8
Adjusted gross income	$305,760.6	$281,154.1	$280,320.6
Salaries and wages:			
Number of returns	52.9	51.6	52.6
Amount	$247,201.6	$227,550.6	$228,076.9
Total domestic and foreign dividends received:			
Number of returns	5.9	5.1	5.1
Amount	$ 10,294.2	$ 9,057.8	$ 9,432.1
Interest received:			
Number of returns	9.4	7.4	7.3
Amount	$ 4,542.3	$ 3,659.2	$ 3,319.0
Income tax after credits:			
Number of taxable returns	47.5	45.7	46.9
Amount	$ 38,899.7	$ 34,335.7	$ 34,393.6

Percentage Increase in 1959 Over ---	1958	1957
Number of returns	2.0	0.8
Adjusted gross income	8.8	9.1
Salaries and wages:		
Number of returns	2.6	0.6
Amount	8.6	8.4
Total domestic and foreign dividends received:		
Number of returns	15.8	15.8
Amount	13.7	9.1
Interest received:		
Number of returns	26.2	28.3
Amount	24.1	36.9
Income tax after credits:		
Number of taxable returns	4.1	1.4
Amount	13.3	13.1

Sources: 1959, advance statistics in Tax Analysis of Individual Income Tax Returns
1958 and 1957, complete Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns

Internal Revenue Service
Statistics Division
December 1960

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

247

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 22, 1960.

A-1011

The following identical letter has been sent to the Chairmen and ranking Minority members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee:

December 22,1960

Dear

The enclosed advance data from Statistics of Income for 1959 individual income tax returns filed during 1960 show significant increases over the two prior years in the number of returns reporting interest and dividends. There were also sizable increases in the amount of dividends and interest reported. Although the advance data may be revised somewhat when the complete Statistics of Income becomes available, our experience in previous years is that little change occurs in the dividend and interest items. These statistics indicate a considerable degree of success for the first year of the Treasury's concerted drive to improve taxpayer reporting of dividend and interest income.

The enclosed table shows for 1959 that 5.9 million returns reported $10.3 billion in dividends. This represents a 16 percent increase over 1958 in the number of returns reporting dividends and a 14 percent increase over the same period in the dollar amount of dividends reported.

Of even greater importance, in my opinion, is the fact that the table shows for 1959 that 9.4 million returns reported $4.5 billion in interest. This is an increase of 26 percent over 1958 in the number of returns reporting interest and an increase of 24 percent over the same period in the dollar amount of interest reported.

It is the present intention of the Revenue Service to issue a press release containing these and other data from the 1959 returns shortly before the end of the year. I thought, however, that you would appreciate receiving this information since it releates so closely to our previous discussions concerning dividend and interest income.

Sincerely,

/s/ Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosure

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 22, 1960. A-1011

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December 22,1960

Dear

The enclosed advance data from Statistics of Income for 1959 individual income tax returns filed during 1960 show significant increases over the two prior years in the number of returns reporting interest and dividends. There were also sizable increases in the amount of dividends and interest reported. Although the advance data may be revised somewhat when the complete Statistics of Income becomes available, our experience in previous years is that little change occurs in the dividend and interest items. These statistics indicate a considerable degree of success for the first year of the Treasury's concerted drive to improve taxpayer reporting of dividend and interest income.

The enclosed table shows for 1959 that 5.9 million returns reported $10.3 billion in dividends. This represents a 16 percent increase over 1958 in the number of returns reporting dividends and a 14 percent increase over the same period in the dollar amount of dividends reported.

Of even greater importance, in my opinion, is the fact that the table shows for 1959 that 9.4 million returns reported $4.5 billion in interest. This is an increase of 26 percent over 1958 in the number of returns reporting interest and an increase of 24 percent over the same period in the dollar amount of interest reported.

It is the present intention of the Revenue Service to issue a press release containing these and other data from the 1959 returns shortly before the end of the year. I thought, however, that you would appreciate receiving this information since it releates so closely to our previous discussions concerning dividend and interest income.

Sincerely,

/s/ Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosure

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR1959

Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income, Selected Sources of Income, and Income Tax, for 1959, Compared with 1958 and 1957

	1959	1958 (Millions)	1957
Number of returns	60.3	59.1	59.8
Adjusted gross income	$305,760.6	$281,154.1	$280,320.6
Salaries and wages:			
Number of returns	52.9	51.6	52.6
Amount	$247,201.6	$227,550.6	$228,076.9
Total domestic and foreign dividends received:			
Number of returns	5.9	5.1	5.1
Amount	$ 10,294.2	$ 9,057.8	$ 9,432.1
Interest received:			
Number of returns	9.4	7.4	7.3
Amount	$ 4,542.3	$ 3,659.2	$ 3,319.0
Income tax after credits:			
Number of taxable returns	47.5	45.7	46.9
Amount	$ 38,899.7	$ 34,335.7	$ 34,393.6

Percentage Increase in 1959 Over ---	1958	1957
Number of returns	2.0	0.8
Adjusted gross income	8.8	9.1
Salaries and wages:		
Number of returns	2.6	0.6
Amount	8.6	8.4
Total domestic and foreign dividends received:		
Number of returns	15.8	15.8
Amount	13.7	9.1
Interest received:		
Number of returns	26.2	28.3
Amount	24.1	36.9
Income tax after credits:		
Number of taxable returns	4.1	1.4
Amount	13.3	13.1

Sources: 1959, advance statistics in Tax Analysis of Individual Income Tax Returns
1958 and 1957, complete Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns

Internal Revenue Service
Statistics Division
December 1960

December 22, 1960

Mr. Dear Mr. Chairman:

The enclosed advance data from Statistics of Income for 1959 individual income tax returns filed during 1960 show significant increases over the two prior years in the number of returns reporting interest and dividends. There were also sizable increases in the amount of dividends and interest reported. Although the advance data may be revised somewhat when the complete Statistics of Income becomes available, our experience in previous years is that little change occurs in the dividend and interest items. These statistics indicate a considerable degree of success for the first year of the Treasury's concerted drive to improve taxpayer reporting of dividend and interest income.

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Of even greater importance, in my opinion, is the fact that the table shows for 1959 that 9.4 million returns reported $4.5 billion in interest. This is an increase of 26 percent over 1958 in the number of returns reporting interest and an increase of 24 percent over the same period in the dollar amount of interest reported.

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Sincerely,

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Treasury

Honorable Wilbur D. Mills
Chairman, Ways and Means Committee
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

FCS/ETR:jcf 12/22/60

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000or less for the additional bills dated October 6, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on April 6, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 5, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 5, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 22, 1960.

A-1010

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 5, 1961, in the amount of $ 1,500,195,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued January 5, 1961, in the amount of $ 1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated October 6, 1960, and to mature April 6, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 500,137,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $ 500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated January 5, 1961, and to mature July 6, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Friday, December 30, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, ~~4:00 P.M., EST,~~
Thursday, December 22, 1960 .

A-1010

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,500,000,000 , or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing January 5, 1961 , in the amount of $ 1,500,195,000 , as follows:

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182 -day bills, for $ 500,000,000 , or thereabouts, to be dated January 5, 1961 , and to mature July 6, 1961 .

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decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 ~~(16)~~ or less for the additional bills dated October 6, 1960 ~~(17)~~, (91 ~~(18)~~ days remaining until maturity date on April 6, 1961 ~~(19)~~) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 ~~(20)~~ or less for the 182 ~~(21)~~ -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on January 5, 1961 ~~(22)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing January 5, 1961 ~~(23)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, December 20, 1960. A-1009

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 22, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 22, 1960, which were offered on December 14, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 19. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabou of 183-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 23, 1961		183-day Treasury bills maturing June 23, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.449	2.180%	98.800	2.361%
Low	99.433	2.243%	98.780	2.400%
Average	99.438	2.222% 1/	98.784	2.392% 1/

31 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
77 percent of the amount of 183-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 32,106,000	$ 31,656,000	$ 6,533,000	$ 6,004,000
New York	1,434,657,000	673,507,000	875,744,000	354,983,000
Philadelphia	27,334,000	12,034,000	7,594,000	2,244,000
Cleveland	60,282,000	29,507,000	31,704,000	20,874,000
Richmond	13,375,000	13,205,000	8,096,000	8,088,000
Atlanta	23,342,000	18,842,000	5,327,000	4,876,000
Chicago	183,382,000	116,669,000	65,561,000	34,508,000
St. Louis	29,390,000	26,420,000	5,430,000	4,930,000
Minneapolis	17,969,000	14,969,000	5,003,000	2,388,000
Kansas City	44,381,000	37,351,000	13,949,000	8,149,000
Dallas	13,891,000	13,831,000	5,611,000	4,910,000
San Francisco	119,321,000	113,186,000	53,380,000	48,144,000
	$1,999,430,000	$1,101,177,000 a/	$1,083,932,000	$500,098,000

a/ Includes $234,001,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.4
b/ Includes $53,183,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.78
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide yields of 2.27%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.46%, for 183-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount wit the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather th the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-d year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in ter of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in a interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiann compounding if more than one coupon period is involved

237

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ANGE OF ACCEPTED OMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 23, 1961		183-day Treasury bills maturing June 23, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.449	2.180%	98.800	2.361%
Low	99.433	2.243%	98.780	2.400%
Average	99.438	2.222% 1/	98.784	2.392% 1/

1 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
7 percent of the amount of 183-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

OTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 32,106,000	$ 31,656,000	$ 6,533,000	$ 6,004,000
New York	1,434,657,000	673,507,000	875,744,000	354,983,000
Philadelphia	27,334,000	12,034,000	7,594,000	2,244,000
Cleveland	60,282,000	29,507,000	31,704,000	20,874,000
Richmond	13,375,000	13,205,000	8,096,000	8,088,000
Atlanta	23,342,000	18,842,000	5,327,000	4,876,000
Chicago	183,382,000	116,669,000	65,561,000	34,508,000
St. Louis	29,390,000	26,420,000	5,430,000	4,930,000
Minneapolis	17,969,000	14,969,000	5,003,000	2,388,000
Kansas City	44,381,000	37,351,000	13,949,000	8,149,000
Dallas	13,891,000	13,831,000	5,611,000	4,910,000
San Francisco	119,321,000	113,186,000	53,380,000	48,144,000
	$1,999,430,000	$1,101,177,000 a/	$1,083,932,000	$500,098,000 b/

/ Includes $234,001,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.438
/ Includes $53,183,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.784
/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.27%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.46%, for the 183-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF November 30, 1960

Washington, Dec. 19, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time			$293,000,000,00
Outstanding-			
Obligations issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended			
Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$39,454,485,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	18,441,629,000		
Treasury notes	51,226,146,000	$109,122,260,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	79,668,038,350		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,394,325,383		
Depositary	117,407,500		
R.E.A. series	9,339,000		
Investment series	6,216,596,000	133,405,706,233	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	7,299,051,000		
Treasury notes	9,724,122,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,560,558,000	
Total interest-bearing		287,088,524,233	
Matured, interest-ceased		356,233,025	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	50,959,931		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	761,602		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,458,000,000		
~~Total~~ Int.Develop't Ass'n	57,652,200	2,567,373,733	
Total		290,012,130,991	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A.& DC Stadium Bds	152,119,900		
Matured, interest-ceased	937,000	153,056,900	
Grand total outstanding			290,165,187,89
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			2,834,812,10

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt November 30, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, November 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	290,414,114,99
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	153,056,90
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,567,171,89
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	401,984,00
	290,165,187,89

A-1008

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF November 30, 1960

Washington, Dec. 19, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

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Treasury notes	51,226,146,000	$109,122,260,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	79,668,038,350		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,394,325,383		
Depositary	117,407,500		
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Treasury notes	9,724,122,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,560,558,000	
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~~Total~~ Int.Develop't Ass'n	57,652,200	2,567,373,733	
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Matured, interest-ceased	937,000	153,056,900	
Grand total outstanding			290,165,187,891
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			2,834,812,109

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt November 30, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, November 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	290,414,114,993
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	153,056,900
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,567,171,893
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	401,984,002
	290,165,187,891

A-1008

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 29, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on March 30, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 29, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 29, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, December 16, 1960.

A-1007

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 29,1960, in the amount of $1,501,766,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 29, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 29,1960,and to mature March 30, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $499,960,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 29, 1960,and to mature June 29, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time,Friday, December 23,1960 . Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

A-106

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST
Friday, December 16, 1960.

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 29, 1960, in the amount of $1,501,766,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 29, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 29, 1960, and to mature March 30, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $499,960,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 29, 1960, and to mature June 29, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Friday, December 23, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 ~~(16)~~ or less for the additional bills dated September 29, 1960 ~~(17)~~, (91 ~~(18)~~ days remaining until maturity date on March 30, 1961 ~~(19)~~) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 ~~(20)~~ or less for the 182 ~~(21)~~ -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 29, 1960 ~~(22)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 29, 1960 ~~(23)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not ~~have any exemption,~~ as such, and loss

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BEXAXX-X MODIFIED

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 15, 1960. A-1006

During November 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of $105,503,500.

oOo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A-1006
~~A-984~~

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
~~Tuesday, November 15, 1960.~~
Thursday, December 15, 1960

During November ~~October~~ 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of ~~$25,516,300~~ $105,503,500

oOo

December 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM TO MR. MARTIN L. MOORE:

The following transactions were made in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury Investment and other accounts during the month of November:

Purchases..........................	$155,933,500
Sales...............................	50,430,000
NET PURCHASES..........	105,503,500

HMJr

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960. A-1005

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960 to December 3, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	278,375
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	3,539,206
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	105,686,353
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	4,054,005
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,445,156

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960. A-1005

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960, to December 3, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	278,375
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	3,539,206
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	105,686,353
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	4,054,005
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,445,156

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
Absolute Quotas:				
Peanuts, shelled, unshelled, blanched, salted, prepared or preserved (incl. roasted peanuts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
Rye, rye flour, and rye meal.... .	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	122,023,847*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
Butter substitutes, including butter oil, containing 45% or more butterfat............... ...	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
Tung Oil.........................	Nov. 1, 1960 - Jan. 31, 1961			
	Argentina	5,525,000	Pound	475,642*
	Paraguay	741,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	-

* Imports through December 13, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960.

A-1004

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports fo[r] consumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginni[ng] of the quota periods to December 3,1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
Tariff-Rate Quotas:				
Cream, fresh or sour..............	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	122
Whole milk, fresh or sour.........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	220
Cattle, 700 lbs. or more each (other than dairy cows)..........	Oct. 1, 1960 - Dec. 31, 1960	120,000	Head	9,956
Cattle less than 200 lbs. each....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	32,700
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish..........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	Quota Filled
Tuna fish.........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	46,563,451
White or Irish potatoes:				
Certified seed..................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	10,404,250
Other...........................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	1,225,117
Peanut oil........................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	1,440
Walnuts...........................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Woolen fabrics....................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Woolen fabrics - Pres. Proc. 3285 and 3317 (T. Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7 - Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Stainless steel table flatware (table knives, table forks, table spoons)..................	Nov. 1, 1960- Oct. 31, 1961	69,000,000	Pieces	58,502,137 1/

1/ As of December 9, 1960

(over)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 224
Washington, D. C.

MEDIATE RELEASE
IDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960. A-1004

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for nsumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginning the quota periods to December 3,1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
riff-Rate Quotas:				
eam, fresh or sour..............	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	122
ole milk, fresh or sour.........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	220
ttle, 700 lbs. or more each other than dairy cows)..........	Oct. 1, 1960 - Dec. 31, 1960	120,000	Head	9,956
ttle less than 200 lbs. each....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	32,700
sh, fresh or frozen, filleted, ., cod, haddock, hake, pol- ck, cusk, and rosefish..........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	Quota Filled
a fish.........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	46,563,451
ite or Irish potatoes:				
ertified seed..................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	10,404,250
her............................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	1,225,117
anut oil.......................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	1,440
lnuts..........................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Filled
olen fabrics...................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Filled
olen fabrics - res. Proc. 3285 and 3317 T. Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7 - Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Filled
ainless steel table flatware table knives, table forks, table spoons)..................	Nov. 1, 1960- Oct. 31, 1961	69,000,000	Pieces	58,502,137 1/

As of December 9, 1960

(over)

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Dec. 3, 1960
solute Quotas‡				
anuts, shelled, unshelled, lanched, salted, prepared or reserved (incl. roasted pea-uts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
e, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	122,023,847*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
tter substitutes, including utter oil, containing 45% or ore butterfat..................	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
ng Oil........................	Nov. 1, 1960 - Jan. 31, 1961			
	Argentina	5,525,000	Pound	475,642*
	Paraguay	741,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	-

Imports through December 13, 1960.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960.

A-1003

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	22,714,292	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,438,385
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	2,537,732
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	31,428,762
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	949,752
Mexico	-		36,880,000	29,131,635	70,480,000	70,480,000	6,320,000	791,913
Peru	16,160,000	9,141,060	12,880,000	5,559,711	35,120,000	33,194,919	3,760,000	1,954,751
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960.

A-1003

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	22,714,292	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,438,385
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	2,537,732
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	31,428,762
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	949,752
Mexico	-		36,880,000	29,131,635	70,480,000	70,480,000	6,320,000	791,913
Peru	16,160,000	9,141,060	12,880,000	5,559,711	35,120,000	33,194,919	3,760,000	1,954,751
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to December 13, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960 to December 13, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	1,039,856	1,441,152	928,458
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	3,068	12,853	3,068
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,285	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,358,123	1,599,886	995,750

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960.

A-1002

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports	Country of Origin	Established Quota	Impor
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-	Honduras	752	
Peru	247,952	-	Paraguay	871	
British India	2,003,483	-	Colombia	124	
China	1,370,791	-	Iraq	195	
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259	British East Africa ...	2,240	
Brazil	618,723	618,721	Netherlands E. Indies .	71,388	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	475,124	-	Barbados	-	
Argentina	5,203	-	1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	
Haiti	237	-	Nigeria	5,377	
Ecuador	9,333	-	2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	
			3/Other French Africa ...	689	
			Algeria and Tunisia ...	-	

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	609,648
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,332,252

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960.

A-1002

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-
Peru	247,952	-
British India	2,003,483	-
China	1,370,791	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259
Brazil	618,723	618,721
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475,124	--
Argentina	5,203	-
Haiti	237	-
Ecuador	9,333	-
Honduras	752	
Paraguay	871	-
Colombia	124	-
Iraq	195	-
British East Africa	2,240	-
Netherlands E. Indies	71,388	-
Barbados	-	-
1/ Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Nigeria	5,377	-
2/ Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
3/ Other French Africa	689	-
Algeria and Tunisia		-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - December 13, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	609,648
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,332,252

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to December 13, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960 to December 13, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	1,039,856	1,441,152	928,458
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	3,068	12,853	3,068
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,285	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,358,123	1,599,886	995,750

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960.

A-1001

The Treasury Department today announced the results of the current exchange offering of 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1969, dated October 1, 1957, maturing October 1, 1969, at a price of 100-1/2%, with certain interest and other adjustments as of December 15, 1960, open to holders of $750 million of outstanding Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1961.

Amounts exchanged were divided among the Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Series F bonds Exchanged	Series G bonds Exchanged	Cash Adjustments	Total Allotments
Boston	$ 665,550	$ 13,874,500	$ 20,950	$ 14,561,000
New York	2,565,475	25,816,500	68,025	28,450,000
Philadelphia	383,725	8,381,700	35,575	8,801,000
Cleveland	1,166,425	9,739,900	31,175	10,937,500
Richmond	609,125	6,191,800	15,075	6,816,000
Atlanta	687,050	6,476,100	12,350	7,175,500
Chicago	3,237,600	26,017,300	87,100	29,342,000
St. Louis	72,800	8,751,500	23,700	8,848,000
Minneapolis	445,500	4,417,400	15,600	4,878,500
Kansas City	602,700	9,655,900	19,400	10,278,000
Dallas	463,425	4,150,900	9,175	4,623,500
San Francisco	841,925	9,686,400	19,175	10,547,500
Treasury	45,700	2,078,600	4,200	2,128,500
TOTAL	$11,787,000	$135,238,500	$361,500	$147,387,000

A-1001

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960.

The Treasury Department today announced the results of the current exchange offering of 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1969, dated October 1, 1957, maturing October 1, 1969, at a price of 100-1/2%, with certain interest and other adjustments as of December 15, 1960, open to holders of $750 million of outstanding Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1961.

Amounts exchanged were divided among the Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Series F bonds Exchanged	Series G bonds Exchanged	Cash Adjustments	Total Allotments
Boston	$ 665,550	$ 13,874,500	$ 20,950	$ 14,561,000
New York	2,565,475	25,816,500	68,025	28,450,000
Philadelphia	383,725	8,381,700	35,575	8,801,000
Cleveland	1,166,425	9,739,900	31,175	10,937,500
Richmond	609,125	6,191,800	15,075	6,816,000
Atlanta	687,050	6,476,100	12,350	7,175,500
Chicago	3,237,600	26,017,300	87,100	29,342,000
St. Louis	72,800	8,751,500	23,700	8,848,000
Minneapolis	445,500	4,417,400	15,600	4,878,500
Kansas City	602,700	9,655,900	19,400	10,278,000
Dallas	463,425	4,150,900	9,175	4,623,500
San Francisco	841,925	9,686,400	19,175	10,547,500
Treasury	45,700	2,078,600	4,200	2,128,500
TOTAL	$11,787,000	$135,238,500	$361,500	$147,387,000

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 22,1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on March 23, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 183-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 22, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 22,1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960.

A-1000

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 22,1960, in the amount of $1,601,680,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 22, 1960, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 22,1960,and to mature March 23, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $500,264,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

183-day bills, for $ 500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 22,1960, and to mature June 23, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time,Monday, December 19,1960 . Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960 .

A-1000

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000 , or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 22, 1960 , in the amount of $1,601,680,000 , as follows:

91 -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 22, 1960 , in the amount of $1,100,000,000 , or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 22, 1960 , and to mature March 23, 1961 , originally issued in the amount of $500,264,000 , the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

183 -day bills, for $500,000,000 , or thereabouts, to be dated December 22, 1960 , and to mature June 23, 1961 .

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, December 19, 1960 (15). Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

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decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 (x000) or less for the additional bills dated September 22, 1960 (xkx), (91 (xbx) days remaining until maturity date on March 23, 1961 (xkx)) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 (x00x) or less for the 183 (x2x) -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 22, 1960 (x22x), in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 22, 1960 (x23x). Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

UNITED STATES NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

January 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

(in millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases

Country	First Quarter 1960	Second Quarter 1960	Third Quarter 1960
Argentina	---	---	-30.0
Austria	-1.1	---	---
Belgium	-26.3	-24.5	-7.0
Colombia	---	---	-6.3
Egypt	---	-7.5	---
France	---	---	-56.3
Greece	---	---	-5.0
Honduras	-.8*	---	---
Iceland	-2.4	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	-2.0
Iraq	---	---	-1.8
Iran	-.4*	---	---
Japan	---	---	-15.2
Netherlands	-10.0	-24.9	-110.0
Pakistan	---	-12.5**	---
Saudi Arabia	---	-11.3**	---
Spain	---	---	-32.7
Switzerland	---	---	-159.7
Syria	---	-2.1**	---
Tunisia	---	-.5**	---
United Kingdom	---	---	-200.0
Vatican City	---	+1.0	-2.5
Yugoslavia	---	---	-3.5
All Other	-.8	-1.1	+.3
Total	-41.7	-83.5	-631.6

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Note: * These sales appeared on First Quarter, 1960, Press Release as a sale of $1.1 million to the IMF which had purchased the gold on their behalf for their IMF quota subscription increase.

** These sales appeared on Second Quarter, 1960, Press Release as a sale of $26.4 million to the IMF which had purchased the gold on their behalf for their IMF quota subscription increase.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960. A-999

The Treasury Department today made public a report on monetary gold transactions with foreign governments, central banks and international institutions for the third quarter of 1960. The net sale of monetary gold by the United States in this period amounted to $631.6 million. These transactions brought to $756.9 million, net sales of monetary gold in the first nine months of this year.

A table showing net transactions, by country, for the first three quarters of 1960, is printed on reverse side.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 14, 1960. A-999

The Treasury Department today made public a report on monetary gold transactions with foreign governments, central banks and international institutions for the third quarter of 1960. The net sale of monetary gold by the United States in this period amounted to $631.6 million. These transactions brought to $756.9 million, net sales of monetary gold in the first nine months of this year.

A table showing net transactions, by country, for the first three quarters of 1960, is printed on reverse side.

UNITED STATES NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

January 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

(in millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases

Country	First Quarter 1960	Second Quarter 1960	Third Quarter 1960
Argentina	---	---	-30.0
Austria	-1.1	---	---
Belgium	-26.3	-24.5	-7.0
Colombia	---	---	-6.3
Egypt	---	-7.5	---
France	---	---	-56.3
Greece	---	---	-5.0
Honduras	-.8*	---	---
Iceland	-2.4	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	-2.0
Iraq	---	---	-1.8
Iran	-.4*	---	---
Japan	---	---	-15.2
Netherlands	-10.0	-24.9	-110.0
Pakistan	---	-12.5**	---
Saudi Arabia	---	-11.3**	---
Spain	---	---	-32.7
Switzerland	---	---	-159.7
Syria	---	-2.1**	---
Tunisia	---	-.5**	---
United Kingdom	---	---	-200.0
Vatican City	---	+1.0	-2.5
Yugoslavia	---	---	-3.5
All Other	-.8	-1.1	+.3
Total	-41.7	-83.5	-631.6

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Note: * These sales appeared on First Quarter, 1960, Press Release as a sale of $1.1 million to the IMF which had purchased the gold on their behalf for their IMF quota subscription increase.

** These sales appeared on Second Quarter, 1960, Press Release as a sale of $26.4 million to the IMF which had purchased the gold on their behalf for their IMF quota subscription increase.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, December 13, 1960. A-998

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 15, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 15, 1960, which were offered on December 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 12. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 16, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing June 15, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.421	2.291%	98.696	2.579%
Low	99.403	2.362%	98.671	2.629%
Average	99.410	2.334% 1/	98.675	2.621% 1/

40 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
57 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 23,213,000	$ 13,213,000	$ 12,236,000	$ 9,106,000
New York	1,613,460,000	729,560,000	1,169,832,000	371,354,000
Philadelphia	25,539,000	10,539,000	8,404,000	3,404,000
Cleveland	50,090,000	40,090,000	33,780,000	17,880,000
Richmond	14,290,000	14,110,000	6,476,000	1,376,000
Atlanta	26,780,000	23,580,000	12,105,000	6,355,000
Chicago	199,754,000	112,754,000	64,200,000	24,300,000
St. Louis	26,600,000	26,100,000	5,281,000	4,781,000
Minneapolis	15,782,000	12,082,000	4,876,000	2,376,000
Kansas City	35,459,000	29,059,000	14,549,000	8,081,000
Dallas	18,076,000	16,076,000	7,002,000	4,002,000
San Francisco	74,955,000	72,955,000	66,852,000	48,352,000
TOTALS	2,123,998,000	1,100,118,000 a/	$1,405,593,000	$501,367,000 b/

a/ Includes $230,152,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.410
b/ Includes $51,647,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.675
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.38%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.69%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, December 13, 1960. 207A-998

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 15, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 15, 1960, which were offered on December 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 12. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 16, 1961		:	182-day Treasury bills maturing June 15, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	:	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.421	2.291%	:	98.696	2.579%
Low	99.403	2.362%	:	98.671	2.629%
Average	99.410	2.334% 1/	:	98.675	2.621% 1/

40 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
57 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	:	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 23,213,000	$ 13,213,000	:	$ 12,236,000	$ 9,106,000
New York	1,613,460,000	729,560,000	:	1,169,832,000	371,354,000
Philadelphia	25,539,000	10,539,000	:	8,404,000	3,404,000
Cleveland	50,090,000	40,090,000	:	33,780,000	17,880,000
Richmond	14,290,000	14,110,000	:	6,476,000	1,376,000
Atlanta	26,780,000	23,580,000	:	12,105,000	6,355,000
Chicago	199,754,000	112,754,000	:	64,200,000	24,300,000
St. Louis	26,600,000	26,100,000	:	5,281,000	4,781,000
Minneapolis	15,782,000	12,082,000	:	4,876,000	2,376,000
Kansas City	35,459,000	29,059,000	:	14,549,000	8,081,000
Dallas	18,076,000	16,076,000	:	7,002,000	4,002,000
San Francisco	74,955,000	72,955,000	:	66,852,000	48,352,000
TOTALS	2,123,998,000	1,100,118,000 a/		$1,405,593,000	$501,367,000 b/

a/ Includes $230,152,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.410
b/ Includes $51,647,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.675
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.38%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.69%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

Comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks - Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Oct. 3, 1960	June 15, 1960	Oct. 6, 1959	Increase or decrease since June 15, 1960		Increase or decrease since Oct. 6, 1959	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
LIABILITIES							
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:							
Demand	59,025,547	59,649,364	59,274,141	-623,817	-1.05	-248,594	-.42
Time	35,972,754	34,650,471	34,289,639	1,322,283	3.82	1,683,115	4.91
Deposits of U. S. Government	4,087,800	3,769,645	2,865,783	318,155	8.44	1,222,017	42.64
Postal savings deposits	8,297	8,464	9,164	-167	-1.97	-867	-9.46
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	8,473,965	8,137,561	7,749,004	336,404	4.13	724,961	9.36
Deposits of banks	8,885,686	8,409,880	8,735,201	475,806	5.66	150,485	1.72
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	1,509,134	1,552,826	1,681,835	-43,692	-2.81	-172,701	-10.27
Total deposits	117,963,183	116,178,211	114,604,767	1,784,972	1.54	3,358,416	2.93
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	1,013,323	1,490,892	1,363,830	-477,569	-32.03	-350,507	-25.70
Other liabilities	3,254,378	3,077,909	2,062,725	176,469	5.73	1,191,653	57.77
Total liabilities, excluding capital accounts	122,230,884	120,747,012	118,031,322	1,483,872	1.23	4,199,562	3.56
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Capital stock:							
Common	3,306,547	3,263,652	3,133,666	42,895	1.31	172,881	5.52
Preferred	1,530	1,530	3,091	---	---	-1,561	-50.50
Total	3,308,077	3,265,182	3,136,757	42,895	1.31	171,320	5.46
Surplus	5,250,859	5,164,562	4,963,740	86,297	1.67	287,119	5.78
Undivided profits	2,201,129	2,019,267	1,948,004	181,862	9.01	253,125	12.99
Reserves	249,388	237,151	255,021	12,237	5.16	-5,633	-2.21
Total surplus, profits and reserves	7,701,376	7,420,980	7,166,765	280,396	3.78	534,611	7.46
Total capital accounts	11,009,453	10,686,162	10,303,522	323,291	3.03	705,931	6.85
Total liabilities and capital accounts	133,240,337	131,433,174	128,334,844	1,807,163	1.37	4,905,493	3.82
RATIOS:	Percent	Percent	Percent				
U.S.Gov't securities to total assets	22.97	22.29	24.51				
Loans & discounts to total assets	47.39	47.47	45.55				
Capital accounts to total deposits	9.33	9.20	8.99				

NOTE: Minus sign denotes decrease.

other securities of $1,900,000,000 increased $166,000,000. Other loans, including loans to farmers and other loans to individuals (repair and modernization and installment cash loans, and single-payment loans) of $12,100,000,000 showed an increase of $273,000,000 since June. The percentage of net loans and discounts (after deduction of valuation reserves of $1,234,579,000) to total assets on October 3, 1960 was 47.39 in comparison with 47.47 in June and 45.55 in October 1959.

Total investments of the banks in bonds, stocks, and other securities aggregated $41,300,000,000, an increase of $1,400,000,000 since June. Included in the investments were obligations of the United States Government of $30,600,000,000 ($91,209,000 of which were guaranteed obligations). These investments, representing 22.97 percent of total assets, increased $1,300,000,000 during the period. Other bonds, stocks, and other securities of $10,700,000,000, including $9,100,000,000 of obligations of States and other political subdivisions, showed an increase of $72,000,000 since June.

Cash of $1,550,000,000, reserves with Federal Reserve banks of $10,800,000,000, and balances with other banks (including cash items in process of collection) of $13,500,000,000, a total of $25,850,000,000, showed a decrease of $530,000,000.

Bills payable and other liabilities for borrowed money of $1,013,000,000 showed a decrease of $478,000,000 since June.

Total capital funds of the banks on October 3 of $11,009,000,000, equal to 9.33 percent of total deposits, were $323,000,000 more than in June when they were 9.20 percent of total deposits. Included in the capital funds were capital stock of $3,308,000,000, of which $1,530,000 was preferred stock; surplus of $5,251,000,000; undivided profits of $2,201,000,000, and capital reserves of $249,000,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 9, 1960

A-997

The total assets reported by the 4,535 active national banks in the United States and possessions on October 3, 1960 amounted to $133,200,000,000, it was announced today by Comptroller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney. The total assets showed an increase of $1,800,000,000 over the amount reported by the 4,542 active national banks on June 15, 1960, the date of the previous call, and an increase of $4,900,000,000 over the amount reported by the 4,550 banks on October 6, 1959.

The deposits of the banks on October 3 were $118,000,000,000, an increase of $1,800,000,000 since June. Included in the deposit figures were demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $59,000,000,000, a decrease of $600,000,000, and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $36,000,000,000, an increase of $1,300,000,000. Deposits of the United States Government of $4,100,000,000 increased $300,000,000 in the period; deposits of States and political subdivisions of $8,500,000,000 increased $300,000,000, and deposits of banks of $8,900,000,000 showed an increase of $500,000,000. Postal savings deposits were $8,297,000 and certified and cashiers' checks, etc., were $1,500,000,000.

Gross loans and discounts on October 3, 1960 of $64,300,000,000 showed an increase of more than $700,000,000 since June. Commercial and industrial loans of $23,400,000,000 increased $59,000,000, while loans on real estate of $15,400,000,000 increased $139,000,000. Loans to financial institutions amounted to $4,900,000,000, a decrease of $23,000,000. Retail automobile installment loans of $5,000,000,000 showed an increase of $121,000,000. Other types of retail installment loans of $1,600,000,000 showed an increase of $13,000,000. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and others for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks, bonds, and

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, December 9, 1960

A-997

The total assets reported by the 4,535 active national banks in the United States and possessions on October 3, 1960 amounted to $133,200,000,000, it was announced today by Comptroller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney. The total assets showed an increase of $1,800,000,000 over the amount reported by the 4,542 active national banks on June 15, 1960, the date of the previous call, and an increase of $4,900,000,000 over the amount reported by the 4,550 banks on October 6, 1959.

The deposits of the banks on October 3 were $118,000,000,000, an increase of $1,800,000,000 since June. Included in the deposit figures were demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $59,000,000,000, a decrease of $600,000,000, and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $36,000,000,000, an increase of $1,300,000,000. Deposits of the United States Government of $4,100,000,000 increased $300,000,000 in the period; deposits of States and political subdivisions of $8,500,000,000 increased $300,000,000, and deposits of banks of $8,900,000,000 showed an increase of $500,000,000. Postal savings deposits were $8,297,000 and certified and cashiers' checks, etc., were $1,500,000,000.

Gross loans and discounts on October 3, 1960 of $64,300,000,000 showed an increase of more than $700,000,000 since June. Commercial and industrial loans of $23,400,000,000 increased $59,000,000, while loans on real estate of $15,400,000,000 increased $139,000,000. Loans to financial institutions amounted to $4,900,000,000, a decrease of $23,000,000. Retail automobile installment loans of $5,000,000,000 showed an increase of $121,000,000. Other types of retail installment loans of $1,600,000,000 showed an increase of $13,000,000. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and others for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks, bonds, and other securities of $1,900,000,000 increased $166,000,000. Other loans, including loans to farmers and other loans to individuals (repair and modernization and installment cash loans, and single-payment loans) of $12,100,000,000 showed an increase of $273,000,000 since June. The percentage of net loans and discounts (after deduction of valuation reserves of $1,234,579,000) to total assets on October 3, 1960 was 47.39 in comparison with 47.47 in June and 45.55 in October 1959.

Total investments of the banks in bonds, stocks, and other securities aggregated $41,300,000,000, an increase of $1,400,000,000 since June. Included in the investments were obligations of the United States Government of $30,600,000,000 ($91,209,000 of which were guaranteed obligations). These investments, representing 22.97 percent of total assets, increased $1,300,000,000 during the period. Other bonds, stocks, and other securities of $10,700,000,000, including $9,100,000,000 of obligations of States and other political subdivisions, showed an increase of $72,000,000 since June.

Cash of $1,550,000,000, reserves with Federal Reserve banks of $10,800,000,000, and balances with other banks (including cash items in process of collection) of $13,500,000,000, a total of $25,850,000,000, showed a decrease of $530,000,000.

Bills payable and other liabilities for borrowed money of $1,013,000,000 showed a decrease of $478,000,000 since June.

Total capital funds of the banks on October 3 of $11,009,000,000, equal to 9.33 percent of total deposits, were $323,000,000 more than in June when they were 9.20 percent of total deposits. Included in the capital funds were capital stock of $3,308,000,000, of which $1,530,000 was preferred stock; surplus of $5,251,000,000; undivided profits of $2,201,000,000, and capital reserves of $249,000,000.

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Statement showing comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks as of Oct. 3, 1960, June 15, 1960 and Oct. 6, 1959

(In thousands of dollars)

	Oct. 3, 1960	June 15, 1960	Oct. 6, 1959	Increase or decrease since June 15, 1960		Increase or decrease since Oct. 6, 1959	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Number of banks	4,535	4,542	4,550	-7		-15	
ASSETS							
Commercial and industrial loans	23,414,546	23,355,540	21,514,228	59,006	.25	1,900,318	8.83
Loans on real estate	15,416,351	15,277,735	14,950,660	138,616	.91	465,691	3.11
Loans to financial institutions	4,911,095	4,934,488	4,309,003	-23,393	-.47	602,092	13.97
All other loans	20,629,765	20,056,318	18,804,677	573,447	2.86	1,825,088	9.71
Total gross loans	64,371,757	63,624,081	59,578,568	747,676	1.18	4,793,189	8.05
Less valuation reserves	1,234,579	1,226,348	1,124,681	8,231	.67	109,898	9.77
Net loans	63,137,178	62,397,733	58,453,887	739,445	1.19	4,683,291	8.01
U. S. Government securities:							
Direct obligations	30,507,592	29,227,240	31,429,322	1,280,352	4.38	-921,730	-2.93
Obligations fully guaranteed	91,209	70,438	21,408	20,771	29.49	69,801	326.05
Total U. S. Securities	30,598,801	29,297,678	31,450,730	1,301,123	4.44	-851,929	-2.71
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	9,123,621	8,984,454	9,204,383	139,167	1.55	-80,762	-.88
Other bonds, notes and debentures	1,245,349	1,318,874	1,596,997	-73,525	-5.57	-351,648	-22.02
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks	316,748	310,631	297,045	6,117	1.97	19,703	6.63
Total securities	41,284,519	39,911,637	42,549,155	1,372,882	3.44	-1,264,636	-2.97
Total loans and securities	104,421,697	102,309,370	101,003,042	2,112,327	2.06	3,418,655	3.38
Currency and coin	1,546,553	1,669,619	1,508,232	-123,066	-7.37	38,321	2.54
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	10,833,627	11,116,992	11,533,298	-283,365	-2.55	-699,671	-6.07
Balances with other banks	13,466,182	13,593,058	11,787,331	-126,876	-.93	1,678,851	14.24
Total cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances and cash items in process of collection	25,846,362	26,379,669	24,828,861	-533,307	-2.02	1,017,501	4.10
Other assets	2,972,278	2,744,135	2,502,941	228,143	8.31	469,337	18.75
Total assets	133,240,337	131,433,174	128,334,844	1,807,163	1.37	4,905,493	3.82

Comparison of principal items of assets and liabilities of active national banks - Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Oct. 3, 1960	June 15, 1960	Oct. 6, 1959	Increase or decrease since June 15, 1960		Increase or decrease since Oct. 6, 1959	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
LIABILITIES							
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:							
Demand	59,025,547	59,649,364	59,274,141	-623,817	-1.05	-248,594	-.42
Time	35,972,754	34,650,471	34,289,639	1,322,283	3.82	1,683,115	4.91
Deposits of U. S. Government	4,087,800	3,769,645	2,865,783	318,155	8.44	1,222,017	42.64
Postal savings deposits	8,297	8,464	9,164	-167	-1.97	-867	-9.46
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	8,473,965	8,137,561	7,749,004	336,404	4.13	724,961	9.36
Deposits of banks	8,885,686	8,409,880	8,735,201	475,806	5.66	150,485	1.72
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	1,509,134	1,552,826	1,681,835	-43,692	-2.81	-172,701	-10.27
Total deposits	117,963,183	116,178,211	114,604,767	1,784,972	1.54	3,358,416	2.93
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	1,013,323	1,490,892	1,363,830	-477,569	-32.03	-350,507	-25.70
Other liabilities	3,254,378	3,077,909	2,062,725	176,469	5.73	1,191,653	57.77
Total liabilities, excluding capital accounts	122,230,884	120,747,012	118,031,322	1,483,872	1.23	4,199,562	3.56
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Capital stock:							
Common	3,306,547	3,263,652	3,133,666	42,895	1.31	172,881	5.52
Preferred	1,530	1,530	3,091	---	---	-1,561	-50.50
Total	3,308,077	3,265,182	3,136,757	42,895	1.31	171,320	5.46
urplus	5,250,859	5,164,562	4,963,740	86,297	1.67	287,119	5.78
ndivided profits	2,201,129	2,019,267	1,948,004	181,862	9.01	253,125	12.99
eserves	249,388	237,151	255,021	12,237	5.16	-5,633	-2.21
Total surplus, profits and reserves	7,701,376	7,420,980	7,166,765	280,396	3.78	534,611	7.46
Total capital accounts	11,009,453	10,686,162	10,303,522	323,291	3.03	705,931	6.85
Total liabilities and capital accounts	133,240,337	131,433,174	128,334,844	1,807,163	1.37	4,905,493	3.82
ATIOS:	Percent	Percent	Percent				
U.S.Gov't securities to total assets	22.97	22.29	24.51				
Loans & discounts to total assets	47.39	47.47	45.55				
Capital accounts to total deposits	9.33	9.20	8.99				

NOTE: Minus sign denotes decrease.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 15,1960,(91 days remaining until maturity date on March 16, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 15, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 15,1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, December 7, 1960.

A-996

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 15, 1960, in the amount of $ 1,599,788,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 15, 1960, in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 15,1960, and to mature March 16, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 500,129,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 15,1960, and to mature June 15, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, December 12, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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A-996

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
Wednesday, December 7, 1960.

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182 -day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 15, 1960, and to mature June 15, 1961.

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

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 (x16x) or less for the additional bills dated September 15, 1960 (x17x), (91 (x18x) days remaining until maturity date on March 16, 1961 (x19x)) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 (x20x) or less for the 182 (x21x) -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 15, 1960 (x22x), in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 15, 1960 (x23x). Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, December 6, 1960.

A-995

The Treasury announced today that on the basis of preliminary reports holders of $144 million of the $750 million of outstanding Series F and G bonds maturing in 1961 have exchanged their bonds for the 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969, dated October 1, 1957, maturing October 1, 1969. The bonds exchanged include $11 million of Series F and $133 million of Series G.

The 4% bonds constitute an additional amount to the $1,276 million of such bonds (including $157 million held by Federal Reserve Banks and Treasury investment accounts) now outstanding. The bonds were offered to holders of Series F and G bonds maturing in 1961 at a price of 100-1/2%, with certain interest and other adjustments as of December 15, 1960. The subscription books for exchanges were open during the period from November 21 to November 29, 1960, inclusive.

A final report of exchanges by Federal Reserve Districts will be made when all final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, December 6, 1960.

A-994

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 8, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 8, 1960, which were offered on November 30, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 5. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabout of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 9, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing June 8, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.427	2.267%	98.665	2.641%
Low	99.401	2.370%	98.648	2.674%
Average	99.412	2.328% 1/	98.654	2.663% 1/

14 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
8 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 21,202,000	$ 11,202,000	$ 1,280,000	$ 1,280,000
New York	1,396,058,000	790,558,000	808,092,000	414,341,000
Philadelphia	24,513,000	9,513,000	6,574,000	1,463,000
Cleveland	35,984,000	35,684,000	23,426,000	17,776,000
Richmond	10,577,000	10,377,000	3,681,000	1,681,000
Atlanta	22,159,000	21,501,000	6,093,000	5,293,000
Chicago	159,216,000	93,716,000	74,420,000	24,814,000
St. Louis	19,622,000	19,622,000	20,617,000	4,427,000
Minneapolis	15,248,000	15,148,000	3,915,000	1,415,000
Kansas City	38,982,000	32,542,000	17,756,000	6,216,000
Dallas	13,492,000	13,492,000	7,878,000	2,878,000
San Francisco	46,677,000	46,677,000	64,566,000	18,582,000
TOTALS	$1,803,730,000	$1,100,032,000 a/	$1,038,298,000	$500,166,000 b/

a/ Includes $206,454,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.412
b/ Includes $47,427,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.654
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.37%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.74%, for th 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannua compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, December 6, 1960.

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 8, 1960, and the other series to be dated December 8, 1960, which were offered on November 30, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 5. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

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Low	99.401	2.370%	98.648	2.674%
Average	99.412	2.328% 1/	98.654	2.663% 1/

14 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
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TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 21,202,000	$ 11,202,000	$ 1,280,000	$ 1,280,000
New York	1,396,058,000	790,558,000	808,092,000	414,341,000
Philadelphia	24,513,000	9,513,000	6,574,000	1,463,000
Cleveland	35,984,000	35,684,000	23,426,000	17,776,000
Richmond	10,577,000	10,377,000	3,681,000	1,681,000
Atlanta	22,159,000	21,501,000	6,093,000	5,293,000
Chicago	159,216,000	93,716,000	74,420,000	24,814,000
St. Louis	19,622,000	19,622,000	20,617,000	4,427,000
Minneapolis	15,248,000	15,148,000	3,915,000	1,415,000
Kansas City	38,982,000	32,542,000	17,756,000	6,216,000
Dallas	13,492,000	13,492,000	7,878,000	2,878,000
San Francisco	46,677,000	46,677,000	64,566,000	18,582,000
TOTALS	$1,803,730,000	$1,100,032,000 a/	$1,038,298,000	$500,166,000 b/

a/ Includes $206,454,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.412
b/ Includes $47,427,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.654
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.37%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.74%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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obtain effective representation of small business viewpoints. Trade associations and various business and professional organizations have assisted in the development of the survey and have encouraged full participation by business firms.

To date, the Treasury has received substantially complete replies to the statistical and questionnaire portions of the survey from about 80 percent of the larger firms. The depreciation allowances of firms reporting to date represent somewhat more than 80 percent of the total planned coverage of the survey, which is designed to furnish information with respect to businesses having a substantial part of the total depreciable property of American industry. The percentage of responses among the smaller firms is, as was expected, lower than that of the larger firms with greater facilities for handling this type of inquiry.

In addition to a more complete review of business practices and opinions on depreciation, the final study to be completed next year will furnish more detailed information on service lives of different types of depreciable property in various lines of industry, the extent of use of the new methods of depreciation made available under the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, as well as other pertinent statistical background.

Depreciation reforms have been carried out in many countries in recent years to contribute to the growth and modernization of industrial capacity. The underlying objective of this type of reform is to provide a better tax climate for expanded business activities in the direction of job-creating investment, more efficient and competitive plant capacity, and fuller achievement of the Nation's productive potential. The widespread interest in this form of structural tax change stems from the relationship between the timing of allowances for the recovery of investment for tax purposes and the rate of industrial growth and the strength and stability of the economy.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

189

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A.M. NEWSPAPERS,
Sunday, December 4, 1960.

A-993

The Treasury Department today announced that it planned to release by the end of December a preliminary report on the results of its depreciation survey initiated earlier this year.

The preliminary report will deal primarily with the opinions of participating firms on their depreciation problems and their views on methods of achieving depreciation reform. Preliminary findings from the survey reflect objections to present depreciation rules and widespread interest in methods which would provide greater flexibility, including freedom for taxpayers to use their own judgment as to depreciation rates and methods.

Jay W. Glasmann, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the New England Tax Institute in Boston yesterday, said that the preliminary report would summarize the highlights of current practices and opinions on depreciation obtained from survey questionnaires returned to date. It is thought that these preliminary findings may furnish guidance to public consideration of depreciation questions pending completion of a more detailed study.

Following the issuance of the interim report later this month, the Treasury expects to proceed with a more complete tabulation and analysis which should be available at a reasonably early date next year. Mr. Glasmann said, however, that if further information is to be included in the final study, returns from participating firms must be received by the Treasury before December 15. Both the Treasury and interested trade associations have in recent weeks endeavored to obtain timely responses from those participating firms which have not yet sent in replies.

The Treasury depreciation survey, which has received widespread attention from the business community and the tax-writing committees of the Congress, was begun last July with the transmittal by Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr., of a questionnaire and statistical schedules to thousands of firms throughout the country. The purpose of the survey is to obtain essential information from a broad cross section of taxpayers to evaluate the operation of the present depreciation provisions of the tax law and to determine what legislative changes may be appropriate.

As previously announced in July, the Small Business Administration has cooperated with the Treasury in this survey to

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DRAFT RES 11/30/60

Proposed release on the depreciation survey

T R E A S U R Y   D E P A R T M E N T

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A - 993

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~~Friday~~, December ~~2~~, 1960
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The preliminary report will deal primarily with the opinions of participating firms on their depreciation problems and their views on methods of achieving depreciation reform. Preliminary findings from the survey reflect objections to present depreciation rules and widespread interest in methods which would provide greater flexibility, including freedom for taxpayers to use their own judgment as to depreciation rates and methods.

In an address ~~to be made~~ before the New England Tax Institute in Boston ~~on Saturday, December~~ 3, yesterday, ~~Mr.~~ Jay W. Glasmann, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treas., said ~~stated~~ that ~~a~~ the preliminary report~~, to be released~~ in ~~late~~ ~~December,~~ would summarize the highlights of current practices and opinions on depreciation obtained from survey questionnaires returned to date. It is thought that these preliminary findings may furnish guidance to public consideration of depreciation questions pending completion of a more detailed study.

Following the issuance of the interim report later this month, the Treasury expects to proceed with a more complete tabulation and analysis which should be available at a reasonably early date next year.

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As previously announced in July, the Small Business Administration has cooperated with the Treasury in this survey to obtain effective representation of small business viewpoints. Trade associations and various business and professional organizations have assisted in the development of the survey and have encouraged full participation by business firms.

To date, the Treasury has received substantially complete replies to the statistical and questionnaire portions of the survey from about 80 percent of the larger firms. The depreciation allowances of firms reporting to date represent somewhat more than 80 percent of the total planned coverage of the survey, which is designed to furnish information with respect to businesses having a substantial part of the total depreciable property of American industry. The percentage of responses among the smaller firms is, as was expected, lower than that of the larger firms with greater facilities for handling this type of inquiry.

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Depreciation reforms have been carried out in many countries in recent years to contribute to the growth and modernization of industrial capacity. The underlying objective of this type of reform is to provide a better tax climate for expanded business activities in the direction of job-creating investment, more efficient and competitive plant capacity, and fuller achievement of the Nation's productive potential. The widespread interest in this form of structural tax change stems from the relationship between the timing of allowances for the recovery of investment for tax purposes and the rate of industrial growth and the strength and stability of the economy.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

NOV 17 1960

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

It is with regret that I learned from your letter of November 10, 1960, that you plan to retire December 31, 1960.

I know that Bill Heffelfinger feels as I do that your retirement will be a loss to the Treasury. In my position I have depended heavily on that dedicated group of career employees and I am sure it must be a source of satisfaction to you to know that, as one of them, you have made an outstanding contribution to the efficient operation of a very important Department.

I wish to congratulate you on your accomplishments and to wish you the very best.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Robert W. Maxwell
Commissioner of Accounts
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, December 1, 1960

A-992

The Treasury Department today announced that Robert W. Maxwell is retiring as Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts effective December 31, 1960. In his letter to Mr. Maxwell, Secretary Anderson referred to him as one of that dedicated group of career employees on whom he depended heavily.

In recognition of his outstanding and unusual qualities of leadership, the Department's Exceptional Service Award was presented to Mr. Maxwell at a ceremony in the Commissioner's office, which was attended by officials, friends and associates. The award is symbolized by a gold medal and a lapel emblem.

Mr. Maxwell has served as Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts since March 1945 and has completed more than 34 years of Government service. He joined the U. S. Bureau of Efficiency in 1926 and in 1934 transferred from the Farm Credit Administration to his present organization. He was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, August 9, 1901, and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and the Washington College of Law. He is a Certified Public Accountant and a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Harold R. Gearhart, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts, has been selected to succeed Mr. Maxwell.

Exchange of letters between Secretary Anderson and Mr. Maxwell are attached.

Attachments

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Thursday, December 1, 1960

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I wish to congratulate you on your accomplishments and to wish you the very best.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Robert W. Maxwell
Commissioner of Accounts
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 8,1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on March 9, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 8, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 8,1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 30, 1960. A-991

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 8,1960, in the amount of $1,608,780,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 8, 1960, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 8,1960, and to mature March 9, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $500,592,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 -day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 8, 1960, and to mature June 8, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, December 5, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

A-991

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, ~~4:00 P.M., EST~~,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Wednesday, November 30, 1960 .
~~(1)~~

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,600,000,000 ~~(2)~~, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 8, 1960 ~~(3)~~, in the amount of $ 1,608,780,000 ~~(4)~~, as follows:

91 ~~(5)~~ -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 8, 1960 ~~(6)~~,
in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000 ~~(7)~~, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 8, 1960 ~~(8)~~, and to mature March 9, 1961 ~~(9)~~, originally issued in the amount of $ 500,592,000 ~~(10)~~, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 ~~(11)~~ -day bills, for $ 500,000,000 ~~(12)~~, or thereabouts, to be dated
December 8, 1960 x~~(13)~~, and to mature June 8, 1961 ~~(14)~~.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, December 5, 1960 ~~(15)~~.
Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 8, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on March 9, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 8, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 8, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 29, 1960.

A-990

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated September 1, 196 and the other series to be dated December 1, 1960, which were offered on November 23, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on November 28. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing March 2, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing June 1, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.422 a/	2.287%	98.684	2.603%
Low	99.396	2.389%	98.653	2.664%
Average	99.412	2.326% 1/	98.665	2.640% 1/

a/ Excepting 2 tenders totaling $600,000
31 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
74 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 19,145,000	$ 9,145,000	$ 1,265,000	$ 1,265,000
New York	1,401,339,000	684,444,000	785,545,000	358,045,000
Philadelphia	23,458,000	8,458,000	6,118,000	1,118,000
Cleveland	31,113,000	31,113,000	26,624,000	26,224,000
Richmond	10,939,000	10,939,000	7,592,000	7,592,000
Atlanta	27,412,000	26,805,000	4,695,000	4,495,000
Chicago	173,190,000	111,920,000	76,749,000	43,549,000
St. Louis	16,325,000	14,825,000	7,579,000	7,579,000
Minneapolis	13,393,000	13,393,000	3,902,000	1,902,000
Kansas City	35,813,000	33,743,000	8,635,000	8,535,000
Dallas	14,179,000	14,179,000	2,598,000	2,598,000
San Francisco	43,166,000	41,166,000	42,309,000	37,309,000
TOTALS	$1,809,472,000	$1,000,130,000 b/	$973,611,000	$500,211,000 c/

b/ Includes $198,540,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.412
c/ Includes $41,889,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.665
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.37%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.71%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 29, 1960.

175 A-990

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Average	99.412	2.326% 1/	:	98.665	2.640% 1/

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Richmond	10,939,000	10,939,000	:	7,592,000	7,592,000
Atlanta	27,412,000	26,805,000	:	4,695,000	4,495,000
Chicago	173,190,000	111,920,000	:	76,749,000	43,549,000
St. Louis	16,325,000	14,825,000	:	7,579,000	7,579,000
Minneapolis	13,393,000	13,393,000	:	3,902,000	1,902,000
Kansas City	35,813,000	33,743,000	:	8,635,000	8,535,000
Dallas	14,179,000	14,179,000	:	2,598,000	2,598,000
San Francisco	43,166,000	41,166,000	:	42,309,000	37,309,000
TOTALS	$1,809,472,000	$1,000,130,000 b/	:	$973,611,000	$500,211,000 c/

b/ Includes $198,540,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.412
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Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 23, 1960.

A-989

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 1, 1960, in the amount of $1,500,737,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 1, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 1, 1960, and to mature March 2, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 505,724,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $ 500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated December 1, 1960, and to mature June 1, 1961.

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

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Wednesday, November 23, 1960 .
x(1)x

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000 x(2)x, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 1, 1960 x(3)x, in the amount of $1,500,737,000 x(4)x, as follows:

91 x(5)x -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued December 1, 1960 x(6)x, in the amount of $ 1,000,000,000 x(7)x, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated September 1, 1960 xx(8)x, and to mature March 2, 1961 x(9)x, originally issued in the amount of $ 505,724,000 x(10)x, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 x(11)x -day bills, for $500,000,000 x(12)x, or thereabouts, to be dated December 1, 1960 x(13)x, and to mature June 1, 1961 x(14)x.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, November 28, 1960 x(15)x. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated September 1, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on March 2, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182 (21) -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 1, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 1, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, November 22, 1960. A-988

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated August 25, 196 and the other series to be dated November 25, 1960, which were offered on November 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on November 21. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 90-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 181-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	90-day Treasury bills maturing February 23, 1961		181-day Treasury bills maturing May 25, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.412	2.352%	98.626	2.733%
Low	99.389	2.444%	98.612	2.761%
Average	99.401	2.396% 1/	98.618	2.749% 1/

20 percent of the amount of 90-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
12 percent of the amount of 181-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 28,292,000	$ 18,292,000	$ 17,772,000	$ 6,547,000
New York	1,320,790,000	720,290,000	1,040,302,000	344,898,000
Philadelphia	28,199,000	13,114,000	7,357,000	1,957,000
Cleveland	29,772,000	29,772,000	27,166,000	8,133,000
Richmond	12,546,000	12,546,000	7,546,000	2,446,000
Atlanta	19,870,000	18,470,000	4,284,000	4,084,000
Chicago	185,418,000	136,418,000	103,561,000	61,651,000
St. Louis	20,877,000	20,477,000	4,081,000	3,581,000
Minneapolis	20,925,000	19,025,000	4,514,000	2,014,000
Kansas City	46,444,000	46,444,000	31,445,000	22,344,000
Dallas	13,278,000	13,278,000	4,719,000	3,919,000
San Francisco	51,977,000	51,877,000	51,824,000	40,117,000
TOTALS	$1,778,388,000	$1,100,003,000 a/	$1,304,571,000	$501,691,000 b/

a/ Includes $218,643,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.40
b/ Includes $51,446,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.618
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return o these bills would provide yields of 2.44%, for the 90-day bills, and 2.83%, for t 181-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather tha the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-da year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in term of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannu compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, November 22, 1960.

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20 percent of the amount of 90-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
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TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
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Atlanta	19,870,000	18,470,000	4,284,000	4,084,000
Chicago	185,418,000	136,418,000	103,561,000	61,651,000
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Kansas City	46,444,000	46,444,000	31,445,000	22,344,000
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TOTALS	$1,778,388,000	$1,100,003,000 a/	$1,304,571,000	$501,691,000 b/

a/ Includes $218,643,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.401
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1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.44%, for the 90-day bills, and 2.83%, for the 181-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

persons are important. Information concerning the effects of various forms of registration may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or from banking institutions generally.

VI. 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.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

3. Series F and G bonds tendered in exchange must bear appropriate requests for payment in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 530, Eighth Revision, as amended, or the special endorsements provided for in Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised. In any case in which bonds in bearer form, or registered bonds in another name, are desired, requests for payment must be supplemented by specific instructions signed by the owner who signed the request for payment. An owner's instructions for bearer or registered bonds may be recorded on the surrendered bonds by typing or otherwise recording on the back thereof, or by changing the existing request for payment form to conform to one of the two following forms:

(a) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 in bearer form to be delivered to (insert name and address of person to whom delivery is to be made).

(b) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 registered in the name of (insert exact registration desired - see Section V hereof).

V. REGISTRATION OF BONDS

1. Treasury bonds may be registered only as authorized in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, Revised, as supplemented. Registration in the name of one person payable on death to another is not authorized. Registered Treasury bonds may be transferred to a purchaser only upon proper assignment. Treasury bonds registered in the form "A or B" may be transferred only upon assignment by or on behalf of both, except that if one of them is deceased, an assignment by or on behalf of the survivor will be accepted. Since Treasury bonds are not redeemable before maturity at the option of the owners, the effects of registering them in the names of two or more

TABLE 2 - For Series G Bonds

G bonds aturing in 961 on the first day of -	Exchange values of G bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of G bonds	Interest to be credited on G bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960 to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of G bonds	1/ Total amounts TO BE COLLECTED FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (face amt.) of G bonds accepted (COLS. 2 and 4 minus 3)
	COL. 1	COL. 2	COL. 3	COL. 4	COL. 5
anuary	$99.98	$0.52	$1.15	$0.82	$0.19
ebruary	99.94	0.56	0.94	0.82	0.44
arch	99.91	0.59	0.73	0.82	0.68
pril	99.87	0.63	0.52	0.82	0.93
ay	99.83	0.67	0.31	0.82	1.18
une	99.80	0.70	0.10	0.82	1.42
uly	99.77	0.73	2/	0.82	1.65
ugust	99.73	0.77	0.94	0.82	0.65
eptember	99.70	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.89
ctober	99.66	0.84	0.52	0.82	1.14
ovember	99.63	0.87	0.31	0.82	1.38
ecember	99.59	0.91	0.10	0.82	1.63

/ In addition, for each $100, or multiple thereof, between the face amount of Series G bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

/ Interest will be paid to January 1, 1961, on bonds maturing July 1, 1961, in regular course on January 1, 1961, by checks mailed by the Treasury Department. As these checks will include unearned interest for the period from December 15, 1960, to January 1, 1961, each subscriber who tenders these bonds will be required to make an interest refund of $0.10 per $100 (face amount). The above amount of $1.65 in COL. 5 includes such refund.

2. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury Tax and Loan Account for any cash payments authorized or required to be made under this circular 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.

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TABLE 1 - For Series F Bonds

F bonds maturing in 1961 on the first day of -	Exchange values of F bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of F bonds	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960 to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds	1/ Total amounts TO BE COLLECTED FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds accepted (COLS. 2 plus 3)
	COL. 1	COL. 2	COL. 3	COL. 4
January	$99.88	$0.62	$0.82	$1.44
February	99.64	0.86	0.82	1.68
March	99.40	1.10	0.82	1.92
April	99.16	1.34	0.82	2.16
May	98.92	1.58	0.82	2.40
June	98.68	1.82	0.82	2.64
July	98.44	2.06	0.82	2.88
August	98.20	2.30	0.82	3.12
September	97.96	2.54	0.82	3.36
October	97.72	2.78	0.82	3.60
November	97.48	3.02	0.82	3.84
December	97.24	3.26	0.82	4.08

1/ In addition, for each $100, or multiple or fraction thereof, between the face amount of Series F bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

(b) Series G bonds.--The exchange values of Series G bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the accrued inter to be credited on the Series G bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bond and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series G bonds per $100 (face amount) are as follows:

on or before December 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in a like face amount of United States Savings Bonds of Series F and Series G maturing from January 1 to December 1, 1961, inclusive, and any cash difference necessary to make up an even $500 multiple, which bonds and cash should accompany the subscription, together with the net amount to be collected from the subscriber as set forth in Tables 1 and 2 hereof. The Series F and G bonds will be accepted in the exchange at amounts set forth hereunder for their respective months of maturity. These exchange values are higher than present redemption values. They have been set so that holders of Series F and G bonds who elect to accept this exchange offer will receive, in effect, an investment yield approximately 1 percent per annum more than would otherwise accrue from December 15, 1960, to the maturity dates of their bonds, and will receive an investment yield of approximately 3.93 percent on the 4 percent marketable bonds received in exchange for the period from the maturity dates of their Series F and G bonds to October 1, 1969. <u>All subscribers will be charged the interest from October 1, 1960, to December 15, 1960 ($0.82 per $100) on the bonds allotted</u>. Other adjustments with respect to bonds accepted in exchange will be made as set forth in Tables 1 and 2 hereof, which also show the net amounts to be collected from subscribers for each $100 (face amount) of bonds accepted in exchange.

(a) <u>Series F bonds</u>.--The exchange values of Series F bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bonds and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series F bonds per $100 (face amount) are as follows:

after the books reopen will be paid at par plus accrued interest from the reopening of the books to the date of payment. In either case checks for the full six months' interest due on the last day of the closed period will be forwarded to the owner in due course. All bonds submitted must be accompanied by Form PD 1782, 3/ properly completed, signed and sworn to, and by proof of the representatives' authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representatives' letters of appointment issued by the court. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, and except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and be dated within six months prior to the submission of the bonds, unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such submission. Upon payment of the bonds appropriate memorandum receipt will be forwarded to the representatives, which will be followed in due course by formal receipt from the District Director of Internal Revenue.

"6. 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 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Banking institutions generally, and paying agents eligible to process bonds under Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised, may submit exchange subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in 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 for the face amount of bonds allotted hereunder must be made

3/ Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

from December 15, 1960, on the bonds now offered, the bonds are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 996:

"1. The bonds will be dated October 1, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature October 1, 1969, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000. 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. Any bonds issued hereunder which upon the death of the owner constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment,1/ provided:

(a) that the bonds were actually owned by the decedent at the time of his death; and
(b) that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply the entire proceeds of redemption to the payment of Federal estate taxes.

Registered bonds submitted for redemption hereunder must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at __________ for credit on Federal estate taxes due from estate of ______________." Owing to the periodic closing of the transfer books and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered owner during the closed period, registered bonds received after the closing of the books for payment during such closed period will be paid only at par with a deduction of interest from the date of payment to the next interest payment date;2/ bonds received during the closed period for payment at a date

1/ An exact half-year's interest is computed for each full half-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the half year. For a fractional part of any half year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such half year.
2/ The transfer books are closed from March 2 to April 1, and from September 2 to October 1 (both dates inclusive) in each year.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1969

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Dated October 1, 1957, with interest from December 15, 1960 Due October 1, 1969

Interest payable April 1 and October 1

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

1960
Department Circular No. 1056

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, November 18, 1960

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at 100-1/2 percent of their face value and accrued interest, for bonds of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1969, in exchange for a like face amount of United States Savings Bonds of Series F and maturing in the calendar year 1961, which will be accepted at exchange values set forth in Section IV hereof. Holders of Series F and G bonds aggregating less than an even multiple of $500 maturity value (the lowest denomination of new bonds available) may exchange such bonds with payment of the difference in cash to make up the next higher $500 multiple. Interest on the bonds will be adjusted as of December 15, 1960, as set forth in Section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of securities, together with cash adjustments, tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on November 21 through November 29 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1969 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 996, dated September 16, 1957, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects therewith except that interest on the bonds to be issued under this circular will accrue from December 15, 1960. Subject to the provision for the accrual of interest

Bonds from October 1, 1960 to December 15, 1960 ($0.82 per $100) and will also be charged with the premium on the issue price of the bonds ($0.50 per $100).

The lowest denomination of the 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 is $500. Holders of smaller denominations Series F and G bonds may exchange them for the next higher multiple of $500 upon payment of any cash difference.

The 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 which, upon the death of the owner, constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment provided the proceeds are used in payment of Federal Estate Taxes.

The marketable 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 are subject to fluctuations in prices at which they may be sold. Holders of Series F and G bonds desiring a security not subject to market fluctuations may exchange them at maturity for Series E or H bonds with interest at 3-3/4% if held to maturity.

Full details of this offering to holders of Series F and G bonds appear in the official circular being released at this time, and which will be available at banking institutions on Monday, November 21. Holders may consult their local banks for further information after that time.

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The lowest denomination of the 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 is $500. Holders of smaller denominations Series F and G bonds may exchange them for the next higher multiple of $500 upon payment of any cash difference.

The 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 which, upon the death of the owner, constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment provided the proceeds are used in payment of Federal Estate Taxes.

The marketable 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 are subject to fluctuations in prices at which they may be sold. Holders of Series F and G bonds desiring a security not subject to market fluctuations may exchange them at maturity for Series E or H bonds with interest at 3-3/4% if held to maturity.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4 PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1969

ted October 1, 1957, with interest from December 15, 1960 Due October 1, 1969

Interest payable April 1 and October 1

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

1960
partment Circular No. 1056

Fiscal Service
ureau of the Public Debt

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, November 18, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty nd Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at 100-1/2 percent of their face value and crued interest, for bonds of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 69, in exchange for a like face amount of United States Savings Bonds of Series F and G turing in the calendar year 1961, which will be accepted at exchange values set forth Section IV hereof. Holders of Series F and G bonds aggregating less than an even ltiple of $500 maturity value (the lowest denomination of new bonds available) may exange such bonds with payment of the difference in cash to make up the next higher $500 ltiple. Interest on the bonds will be adjusted as of December 15, 1960, as set forth Section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to e amount of securities, together with cash adjustments, tendered in exchange and acpted. The books will be open only on November 21 through November 29 for the receipt subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the 4 pernt Treasury Bonds of 1969 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 996, dated Septem- 16, 1957, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects erewith except that interest on the bonds to be issued under this circular will ace from December 15, 1960. Subject to the provision for the accrual of interest

from December 15, 1960, on the bonds now offered, the bonds are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 996:

"1. The bonds will be dated October 1, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature October 1, 1969, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000. 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. Any bonds issued hereunder which upon the death of the owner constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment,1/ provided:

(a) that the bonds were actually owned by the decedent at the time of his death; and
(b) that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply the entire proceeds of redemption to the payment of Federal estate taxes.

Registered bonds submitted for redemption hereunder must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at ____________ for credit on Federal estate taxes due from estate of ______________." Owing to the periodic closing of the transfer books and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered owner during the closed period, registered bonds received after the closing of the books for payment during such closed period will be paid only at par with a deduction of interest from the date of payment to the next interest payment date;2/ bonds received during the closed period for payment at a date

1/ An exact half-year's interest is computed for each full half-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the half year. For a fractional part of any half year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such half year.
2/ The transfer books are closed from March 2 to April 1, and from September 2 to October 1 (both dates inclusive) in each year.

after the books reopen will be paid at par plus accrued interest from the reopening of the books to the date of payment. In either case checks for the full six months' interest due on the last day of the closed period will be forwarded to the owner in due course. All bonds submitted must be accompanied by Form PD 1782, 3/ properly completed, signed and sworn to, and by proof of the representatives' authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representatives' letters of appointment issued by the court. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, and except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and be dated within six months prior to the submission of the bonds, unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such submission. Upon payment of the bonds appropriate memorandum receipt will be forwarded to the representatives, which will be followed in due course by formal receipt from the District Director of Internal Revenue.

"6. 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 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Banking institutions generally, and paying agents eligible to process bonds under Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised, may submit exchange subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in 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 for the face amount of bonds allotted hereunder must be made

3/ Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

on or before December 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in a like face amount of United States Savings Bonds of Series F and Series G maturing from January 1 to December 1, 1961, inclusive, and any cash difference necessary to make up an even $500 multiple, which bonds and cash should accompany the subscription, together with the net amount to be collected from the subscriber as set forth in Tables 1 and 2 hereof. The Series F and G bonds will be accepted in the exchange at amounts set forth hereunder for their respective months of maturity. These exchange values are higher than present redemption values. They have been set so that holders of Series F and G bonds who elect to accept this exchange offer will receive, in effect, an investment yield approximately 1 percent per annum more than would otherwise accrue from December 15, 1960, to the maturity dates of their bonds, and will receive an investment yield of approximately 3.93 percent on the 4 percent marketable bonds received in exchange for the period from the maturity dates of their Series F and G bonds to October 1, 1969. <u>All subscribers will be charged the interest from October 1, 1960, to December 15, 1960 ($0.82 per $100) on the bonds allotted.</u> Other adjustments with respect to bonds accepted in exchange will be made as set forth in Tables 1 and 2 hereof, which also show the net amounts to be collected from subscribers for each $100 (face amount) of bonds accepted in exchange.

(a) <u>Series F bonds</u>.--The exchange values of Series F bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bonds and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series F bonds per $100 (face amount) are as follows:

TABLE 1 - For Series F Bonds

F bonds maturing in 1961 on the first day of -	Exchange values of F bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of F bonds	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960 to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds	1/ Total amounts TO BE COLLECTED FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds accepted (COLS. 2 plus 3)
	COL. 1	COL. 2	COL. 3	COL. 4
January	$99.88	$0.62	$0.82	$1.44
February	99.64	0.86	0.82	1.68
March	99.40	1.10	0.82	1.92
April	99.16	1.34	0.82	2.16
May	98.92	1.58	0.82	2.40
June	98.68	1.82	0.82	2.64
July	98.44	2.06	0.82	2.88
August	98.20	2.30	0.82	3.12
September	97.96	2.54	0.82	3.36
October	97.72	2.78	0.82	3.60
November	97.48	3.02	0.82	3.84
December	97.24	3.26	0.82	4.08

1/ In addition, for each $100, or multiple or fraction thereof, between the face amount of Series F bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

(b) Series G bonds.--The exchange values of Series G bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the accrued interest to be credited on the Series G bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bonds and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series G bonds per $100 (face amount) are as follows:

TABLE 2 - For Series G Bonds

G bonds maturing in 1961 on the first day of -	Exchange values of G bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of G bonds	Interest to be credited on G bonds per $100 (face amt.)	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960 to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of G bonds	1/ Total amounts TO BE COLLECT FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (fac amt.) of G bon accepted (COLS 2 and 4 minus
	COL. 1	COL. 2	COL. 3	COL. 4	COL. 5
January	$99.98	$0.52	$1.15	$0.82	$0.19
February	99.94	0.56	0.94	0.82	0.44
March	99.91	0.59	0.73	0.82	0.68
April	99.87	0.63	0.52	0.82	0.93
May	99.83	0.67	0.31	0.82	1.18
June	99.80	0.70	0.10	0.82	1.42
July	99.77	0.73	2/	0.82	1.65
August	99.73	0.77	0.94	0.82	0.65
September	99.70	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.89
October	99.66	0.84	0.52	0.82	1.14
November	99.63	0.87	0.31	0.82	1.38
December	99.59	0.91	0.10	0.82	1.63

1/ In addition, for each $100, or multiple thereof, between the face amount of Series bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

2/ Interest will be paid to January 1, 1961, on bonds maturing July 1, 1961, in regula course on January 1, 1961, by checks mailed by the Treasury Department. As these checks will include unearned interest for the period from December 15, 1960, to January 1, 1961, each subscriber who tenders these bonds will be required to make a interest refund of $0.10 per $100 (face amount). The above amount of $1.65 in COL. includes such refund.

2. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury Tax and Loan Account for any cash payments authorized or required to be made under this circular 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.

3. Series F and G bonds tendered in exchange must bear appropriate requests for payment in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 530, Eighth Revision, as amended, or the special endorsements provided for in Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised. In any case in which bonds in bearer form, or registered bonds in another name, are desired, requests for payment must be supplemented by specific instructions signed by the owner who signed the request for payment. An owner's instructions for bearer or registered bonds may be recorded on the surrendered bonds by typing or otherwise recording on the back thereof, or by changing the existing request for payment form to conform to one of the two following forms:

(a) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 in bearer form to be delivered to (insert name and address of person to whom delivery is to be made).

(b) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury Bonds of 1969 registered in the name of (insert exact registration desired - see Section V hereof).

V. REGISTRATION OF BONDS

1. Treasury bonds may be registered only as authorized in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, Revised, as supplemented. Registration in the name of one person payable on death to another is not authorized. Registered Treasury bonds may be transferred to a purchaser only upon proper assignment. Treasury bonds registered in the form "A or B" may be transferred only upon assignment by or on behalf of both, except that if one of them is deceased, an assignment by or on behalf of the survivor will be accepted. Since Treasury bonds are not redeemable before maturity at the option of the owners, the effects of registering them in the names of two or more

persons are important. Information concerning the effects of various forms of registration may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or from banking institutions generally.

VI. 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.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF October 31, 1960

Washington, Nov. 18, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time			$293,000,000,000
Outstanding-			
Obligations issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended			
Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$39,453,610,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	25,478,835,000		
Treasury notes	42,102,998,000	$107,035,443,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	82,273,127,850		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,359,391,247		
Depositary	119,360,500		
R.E.A. series	6,398,000		
Investment series	6,253,398,000	136,011,675,597	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	6,921,744,000		
Treasury notes	9,815,892,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,275,021,000	
Total interest-bearing		287,322,139,597	
Matured, interest-ceased		342,286,850	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	50,242,536		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	762,171		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,369,000,000	2,420,004,707	
Total		290,084,431,154	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A. & DC Stadium Bds.	158,102,750		
Matured, interest-ceased	973,150	159,075,900	
Grand total outstanding			290,243,507,054
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			2,756,492,946

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt October 31, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, October 31, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	290,486,732,636
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	159,075,900
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,645,808,536
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	402,301,482
	290,243,507,054

A-986

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION

AS OF October 31, 1960

Washington, Nov. 18, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

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* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,359,391,247		
Depositary	119,360,500		
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Investment series	6,253,398,000	136,011,675,597	
Special Funds-			
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Treasury notes	9,815,892,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,275,021,000	
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Total		290,084,431,154	
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Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			2,756,492,946

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Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	159,075,900
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	290,645,808,536
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	402,301,482
	290,243,507,054

A-986

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated **August 25, 1960**, (90 days remaining until maturity date on **February 23, 1961**) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 181-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on **November 25, 1960**, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing **November 25, 1960**. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 16, 1960.

A-985

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing **November 25,1960,** in the amount of $ 1,600,142,000, as follows:

90-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued **November 25, 1960** in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated **August 25, 1960,** and to mature **February 23, 1961,** originally issued in the amount of $ 500,864,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

181-day bills, for $ 500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated **November 25, 1960,** and to mature **May 25, 1961.**

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, **Monday, November 21, 1960.** Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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XXXXXXXXXXXX

A-958

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
Wednesday, November 16, 1960 .
(1)

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000 (2), or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing November 25, 1960 (3), in the amount of $ 1,600,142,000 (4), as follows:

90 (5) -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued November 25, 1960 (6), in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000 (7), or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated August 25, 1960 (8), and to mature February 23, 1961 (9), originally issued in the amount of $ 500,864,000 (10), the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

181 (11) -day bills, for $ 500,000,000 (12), or thereabouts, to be dated November 25, 1960 (13), and to mature May 25, 1961 (14).

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, November 21, 1960 (15). Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

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decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated August 25, 1960 , (90 days remaining until maturity date on February 23, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 181 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 25, 1960 , in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 25, 1960 . Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, November 15, 1960.

A-984

During October 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of $25,546,300

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT 149

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A-~~A-969~~ 984

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
~~Monday,~~ October 17, 1960.
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1960

During ~~September~~ October 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of ~~$3,432,300~~ $25,546,800.

oOo

November 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO MR. MARTIN L. MOORE:

The following transactions were made in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investments and other accounts during the month of October:

Purchases	$25,914,000
Sales	367,700
NET PURCHASES	25,546,300

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, November 15, 1960. A-983

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated August 18, 1960, and the other series to be dated November 17, 1960, which were offered on November 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on November 14. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing February 16, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing May 18, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.360 a/	2.532%	98.586 b/	2.797%
Low	99.333	2.639%	98.560	2.848%
Average	99.337	2.624% 1/	98.572	2.825% 1/

a/ Excepting two tenders totaling $718,000
b/ Excepting two tenders totaling $900,000
56 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
77 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 24,688,000	$ 14,688,000	$ 17,694,000	$ 16,544,000
New York	1,574,838,000	756,528,000	709,223,000	357,153,000
Philadelphia	36,925,000	20,925,000	7,387,000	3,927,000
Cleveland	39,265,000	39,265,000	24,559,000	24,559,000
Richmond	18,558,000	16,058,000	4,571,000	1,571,000
Atlanta	20,065,000	18,765,000	3,715,000	3,715,000
Chicago	208,925,000	103,373,000	59,631,000	37,481,000
St. Louis	27,110,000	25,110,000	8,880,000	8,880,000
Minneapolis	18,822,000	13,782,000	5,142,000	2,642,000
Kansas City	48,619,000	34,619,000	6,513,000	6,013,000
Dallas	15,820,000	15,820,000	3,538,000	3,538,000
San Francisco	76,631,000	41,631,000	47,432,000	34,052,000
TOTALS	$2,110,266,000	$1,100,564,000 c/	$898,285,000	$500,075,000 d/

c/ Includes $238,004,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.337
d/ Includes $45,952,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.572
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.68%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.91%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing February 16, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing May 18, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.360 a/	2.532%	98.586 b/	2.797%
Low	99.333	2.639%	98.560	2.848%
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Philadelphia	36,925,000	20,925,000	7,387,000	3,927,000
Cleveland	39,265,000	39,265,000	24,559,000	24,559,000
Richmond	18,558,000	16,058,000	4,571,000	1,571,000
Atlanta	20,065,000	18,765,000	3,715,000	3,715,000
Chicago	208,925,000	103,373,000	59,631,000	37,481,000
St. Louis	27,110,000	25,110,000	8,880,000	8,880,000
Minneapolis	18,822,000	13,782,000	5,142,000	2,642,000
Kansas City	48,619,000	34,619,000	6,513,000	6,013,000
Dallas	15,820,000	15,820,000	3,538,000	3,538,000
San Francisco	76,631,000	41,631,000	47,432,000	34,052,000
TOTALS	$2,110,266,000	$1,100,564,000 c/	$898,285,000	$500,075,000 d/

c/ Includes $238,004,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.337
d/ Includes $45,952,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.572
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.68%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.91%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, November 10, 1960.

A-982

The results of the Treasury's current exchange offering of 3-1/4 percent 15-month notes, due February 15, 1962, and 3-3/4 percent 5-1/2-year bonds, due May 15, 1966, bot to be dated November 15, 1960, are summarized in the following tables.

Maturing Issues	Eligible for Exchange	Exchange Subscriptions			For Cash Redemptio
		3-1/4% Notes	3-3/4% Bonds	Total	
(In thousands of dollars)					
4-3/4% Ctfs., C-1960	$ 7,037,206	$6,430,259*	$ 334,129	$ 6,764,388	$272,818
2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	3,806,483	2,669,295	878,954	3,548,249	258,234
Total	$10,843,689	$9,099,554	$1,213,083	$10,312,637	$531,052

Exchanges for 3-1/4% Notes of Series F-1962

Federal Reserve District	4-3/4% Ctfs. of Series C-1960	2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	Total Exchanges for F-1962 Notes
Boston	$ 68,474,000	$ 42,842,000	$ 111,316,000
New York	5,685,086,000 *	1,657,922,000	7,343,008,000
Philadelphia	23,533,000	42,041,000	65,574,000
Cleveland	59,604,000	95,158,000	154,762,000
Richmond	30,411,000	67,462,000	97,873,000
Atlanta	45,062,000	79,996,000	125,058,000
Chicago	157,080,000	263,624,000	420,704,000
St. Louis	70,892,000	116,859,000	187,751,000
Minneapolis	31,947,000	63,358,000	95,305,000
Kansas City	41,839,000	74,739,000	116,578,000
Dallas	22,060,000	40,101,000	62,161,000
San Francisco	185,998,000	120,023,000	306,021,000
Treasury	8,273,000	5,170,000	13,443,000
TOTAL	$6,430,259,000	$2,669,295,000	$9,099,554,000

Exchanges for 3-3/4% Bonds of 1966

Federal Reserve District	4-3/4% Ctfs. of Series C-1960	2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	Total Exchanges for Bonds of 196
Boston	$ 20,802,000	$ 21,118,500	$ 41,920,500
New York	163,590,000	340,167,500	503,757,500
Philadelphia	7,944,000	28,038,000	35,982,000
Cleveland	6,510,000	48,862,000	55,372,000
Richmond	4,899,000	20,126,500	25,025,500
Atlanta	9,053,000	29,053,500	38,106,500
Chicago	55,809,000	177,379,500	233,188,500
St. Louis	11,802,000	50,260,000	62,062,000
Minneapolis	10,569,000	27,019,000	37,588,000
Kansas City	15,430,000	56,831,000	72,261,000
Dallas	7,232,000	30,702,500	37,934,500
San Francisco	20,352,000	46,094,000	66,446,000
Treasury	137,000	3,302,000	3,439,000
TOTAL	$ 334,129,000	$ 878,954,000	$1,213,083,000

*Includes $5 billion for account of Federal Reserve Banks.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, November 10, 1960.

The results of the Treasury's current exchange offering of 3-1/4 percent 15-month notes, due February 15, 1962, and 3-3/4 percent 5-1/2-year bonds, due May 15, 1966, both to be dated November 15, 1960, are summarized in the following tables.

Maturing Issues	Eligible for Exchange	Exchange Subscriptions 3-1/4% Notes	3-3/4% Bonds	Total	For Cash Redemption
	(In thousands of dollars)				
4-3/4% Ctfs., C-1960	$ 7,037,206	$6,430,259*	$ 334,129	$ 6,764,388	$272,818
2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	3,806,483	2,669,295	878,954	3,548,249	258,234
Total	$10,843,689	$9,099,554	$1,213,083	$10,312,637	$531,052

Exchanges for 3-1/4% Notes of Series F-1962

Federal Reserve District	4-3/4% Ctfs. of Series C-1960	2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	Total Exchanges for F-1962 Notes
Boston	$ 68,474,000	$ 42,842,000	$ 111,316,000
New York	5,685,086,000 *	1,657,922,000	7,343,008,000
Philadelphia	23,533,000	42,041,000	65,574,000
Cleveland	59,604,000	95,158,000	154,762,000
Richmond	30,411,000	67,462,000	97,873,000
Atlanta	45,062,000	79,996,000	125,058,000
Chicago	157,080,000	263,624,000	420,704,000
St. Louis	70,892,000	116,859,000	187,751,000
Minneapolis	31,947,000	63,358,000	95,305,000
Kansas City	41,839,000	74,739,000	116,578,000
Dallas	22,060,000	40,101,000	62,161,000
San Francisco	185,998,000	120,023,000	306,021,000
Treasury	8,273,000	5,170,000	13,443,000
TOTAL	$6,430,259,000	$2,669,295,000	$9,099,554,000

Exchanges for 3-3/4% Bonds of 1966

Federal Reserve District	4-3/4% Ctfs. of Series C-1960	2-1/8% Bonds of 1960	Total Exchanges for Bonds of 1966
Boston	$ 20,802,000	$ 21,118,500	$ 41,920,500
New York	163,590,000	340,167,500	503,757,500
Philadelphia	7,944,000	28,038,000	35,982,000
Cleveland	6,510,000	48,862,000	55,372,000
Richmond	4,899,000	20,126,500	25,025,500
Atlanta	9,053,000	29,053,500	38,106,500
Chicago	55,809,000	177,379,500	233,188,500
St. Louis	11,802,000	50,260,000	62,062,000
Minneapolis	10,569,000	27,019,000	37,588,000
Kansas City	15,430,000	56,831,000	72,261,000
Dallas	7,232,000	30,702,500	37,934,500
San Francisco	20,352,000	46,094,000	66,446,000
Treasury	137,000	3,302,000	3,439,000
TOTAL	$ 334,129,000	$ 878,954,000	$1,213,083,000

*Includes $5 billion for account of Federal Reserve Banks.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-981

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - November 8, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	13,424,866	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	2,810,916
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	1,653,213
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	7,813,002	66,480,000	56,395,557	37,840,000	13,142,199
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	551,154
Mexico	-		36,880,000	15,602,292	70,480,000	42,396,488	6,320,000	557,599
Peru	16,160,000	5,500,414	12,880,000	1,004,931	35,120,000	14,370,038	3,760,000	398,723
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	7,048,491	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	2,322,424	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-981

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - November 8, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	13,424,866	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	2,810,916
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	1,653,213
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	7,813,002	66,480,000	56,395,557	37,840,000	13,142,199
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	551,154
Mexico	-		36,880,000	15,602,292	70,480,000	42,396,488	6,320,000	557,599
Peru	16,160,000	5,500,414	12,880,000	1,004,931	35,120,000	14,370,038	3,760,000	398,723
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	7,048,491	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	2,322,424	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to November 7, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960 to November 7, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	974,459	1,441,152	923,501
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,233	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,289,606	1,599,886	987,725

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-980

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - November 7, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports	Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-	Honduras	752	-
Peru	247,952	-	Paraguay	871	-
British India	2,003,483	-	Colombia	124	-
China	1,370,791	-	Iraq	195	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259	British East Africa ...	2,240	-
Brazil	618,723	618,721	Netherlands E. Indies .	71,388	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	475,124	-	Barbados	-	-
Argentina	5,203	-	1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Haiti	237	-	Nigeria	5,377	-
Ecuador	9,333	-	2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
			3/Other French Africa ...	689	-
			Algeria and Tunisia ...	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - November 7, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	609,648
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-980

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

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Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - November 7, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
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Peru	247,952	-
British India	2,003,483	-
China	1,370,791	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259
Brazil	618,723	618,721
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475,124	-
Argentina	5,203	-
Haiti	237	-
Ecuador	9,333	-
Honduras	752	-
Paraguay	871	-
Colombia	124	-
Iraq	195	-
British East Africa	2,240	-
Netherlands E. Indies	71,388	-
Barbados	-	-
1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Nigeria	5,377	-
2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
3/Other French Africa	689	-
Algeria and Tunisia	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - November 7, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	609,648
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to November 7, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960 to November 7, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	974,459	1,441,152	923,501
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,233	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,289,606	1,599,886	987,725

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to November 7, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports Sept. 20, 1960 to November 7, 1960 1/
United Kingdom	4,323,457	974,459	1,441,152	923,501
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	11,233	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,289,606	1,599,886	987,725

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, November 10, 1960

A-979

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960, to October 29, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 29, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	234,121
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	3,076,820
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	85,364,154
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	3,472,419
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,415,906

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

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Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	3,472,419
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,415,906

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 29, 1960
solute Quotas:				
anuts, shelled, unshelled, lanched, salted, prepared or reserved (incl. roasted pea- uts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
e, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	121,511,631*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
tter substitutes, including utter oil, containing 45% or ore butterfat..................	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
ng Oil.........................	Feb. 1, 1960 - Oct. 31, 1960			
	Argentina	17,979,151	Pound	17,947,286**
	Paraguay	2,223,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	704,382	Pound	185,254**
ng Oil.........................	Nov. 1, 1960 - Jan. 31, 1961			
	Argentina	5,525,000	Pound	211,090*
	Paraguay	741,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	-

Imports through November 7, 1960.

Imports through October 31, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-978

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginning of the quota periods to October 29, 1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 29, 1960
Tariff-Rate Quotas:				
Cream, fresh or sour..............	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	119
Whole milk, fresh or sour.........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	209
Cattle, 700 lbs. or more each (other than dairy cows)..........	Oct. 1, 1960 - Dec. 31, 1960	120,000	Head	3,503
Cattle less than 200 lbs. each....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	32,407
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish.........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	35,276,964
Tuna fish.........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	41,295,078
White or Irish potatoes:				
Certified seed....................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	853,600
Other.............................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	365,602
Peanut oil........................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	-
Walnuts...........................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Woolen fabrics....................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Woolen fabrics - Pres. Proc. 3285 and 3317 (T. Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7 - Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Filled
Stainless steel table flatware (table knives, table forks, table spoons)..................	Nov. 1, 1959 - Oct. 31, 1960	69,000,000	Pieces	68,955,350 1/

1/ As of October 31; subject to further adjustment.

(over)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

DIATE RELEASE
RSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960.

A-978

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1/ As of October 31; subject to further adjustment.

(over)

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 29, 1960
Absolute Quotas:				
Peanuts, shelled, unshelled, blanched, salted, prepared or preserved (incl. roasted peanuts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
Rye, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	121,511,631*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
Butter substitutes, including butter oil, containing 45% or more butterfat..................	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
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	Argentina	17,979,151	Pound	17,947,286**
	Paraguay	2,223,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	704,382	Pound	185,254**
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	Argentina	5,525,000	Pound	211,090*
	Paraguay	741,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	234,000	Pound	-

* Imports through November 7, 1960.

** Imports through October 31, 1960.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated August 18, 1960, (91days remaining until maturity date on February 16, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 17, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 17, 1960.Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, November 7, 1960.

A-977

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing November 17, 1960, in the amount of $1,600,125,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued November 17, 1960, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated August 18, 1960, and to mature February 16, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $500,335,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 -day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated November 17, 1960, and to mature May 18, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, November 14, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Monday, November 7, 1960 .
(1)

A-977

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000 (2), or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing November 17, 1960 (3), in the amount of $ 1,600,125,000 (4), as follows:

91 (5) -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued November 17, 1960 (6), in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000 (7), or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated August 18, 1960 (8), and to mature February 16, 1961 (9), originally issued in the amount of $ 500,335,000 (10), the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 (11) -day bills, for $ 500,000,000 (12), or thereabouts, to be dated November 17, 1960 (13), and to mature May 18, 1961 (14).

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, November 14, 1960 (15). Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 or less for the additional bills dated August 18, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on February 16, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 17, 1960 , in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 17, 1960 . Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, November 8, 1960. A-976

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series o Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated August 11, 19 and the other series to be dated November 10, 1960, which were offered on November 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on November 7. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing February 9, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing May 11, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.413 a/	2.322%	98.722 b/	2.528%
Low	99.379	2.457%	98.691	2.589%
Average	99.396	2.390% 1/	98.700	2.572% 1/

a/ Excepting one tender of $225,000
b/ Excepting two tenders totaling $275,000
43 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
44 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 22,357,000	$ 12,357,000	$ 2,971,000	$ 2,696,000
New York	1,371,401,000	745,001,000	728,691,000	305,091,000
Philadelphia	29,082,000	17,082,000	8,053,000	3,053,000
Cleveland	32,428,000	32,428,000	16,860,000	16,860,000
Richmond	10,759,000	10,759,000	3,459,000	3,459,000
Atlanta	26,764,000	26,764,000	5,068,000	5,068,000
Chicago	194,263,000	129,263,000	56,957,000	23,177,000
St. Louis	20,831,000	19,831,000	5,153,000	5,153,000
Minneapolis	19,562,000	19,262,000	5,399,000	3,119,000
Kansas City	29,868,000	29,868,000	6,144,000	6,044,000
Dallas	16,242,000	16,242,000	3,151,000	3,151,000
San Francisco	41,820,000	41,320,000	24,685,000	23,185,000
TOTALS	$1,815,377,000	$1,100,177,000 c/	$866,591,000	$400,056,000 d/

c/ Includes $208,162,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.39
d/ Includes $44,961,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.70
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide yields of 2.44%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.64%, for 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount wit the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather th the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-d year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in ter of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in a interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiann compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

128 A-

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Richmond	10,759,000	10,759,000	3,459,000	3,459,000
Atlanta	26,764,000	26,764,000	5,068,000	5,068,000
Chicago	194,263,000	129,263,000	56,957,000	23,177,000
St. Louis	20,831,000	19,831,000	5,153,000	5,153,000
Minneapolis	19,562,000	19,262,000	5,399,000	3,119,000
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c/ Includes $208,162,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.396
d/ Includes $44,961,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.700
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.44%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.64%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 127

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, November 4, 1960. A-975

Preliminary figures show that about $10,303 million of the two issues of Treasury securities maturing November 15, involved in the current refunding, aggregating $10,844 million, have been exchanged for the two new issues. Exchanges include about $9,096 million for the new 15-month 3-1/4 percent notes and $1,207 million for the new 5-1/2-year 3-3/4 percent bonds. The entire holdings of the Federal Reserve System, amounting to $5 billion, were exchanged for the new notes. About $541 million of the two issues maturing November 15 remain for cash redemption.

Final figures regarding the exchange will be announced after final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

A-975

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Friday, November 4, 1960.

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Final figures regarding the exchange will be announced after final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with our conversation, I regretfully tender my resignation both as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as U. S. Executive Director of the IBRD, effective as of December 18, 1960 and enclose a letter of resignation to the President, which I would ask you to transmit if these arrangements are satisfactory.

I shall look back on the two years I have spent in the Treasury as a unique opportunity to have served our Government at a difficult time, and shall always have a sense of deep fulfillment at the opportunity of working under your inspiring leadership.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ T. G. UPTON

T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary

Honorable Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of the Treasury

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1960

Dear Grady:

It is a matter of great regret that I have officially recommended to the President the acceptance of your resignation effective December 18, 1960.

Your service in the Treasury in handling vital matters in the field of international finance has been outstanding. You have contributed a great deal in furthering the United States role in programs effecting the development of the free world.

We trust you will find your new association with the Inter-American Development Bank a challenging one and one in which you will be highly successful. The association with an institution as important to the hemisphere as this Bank should certainly be rewarding.

Sincerely,

/s/ BOB ANDERSON

Honorable T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as Executive Director for the United States of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, effective December 18, 1960.

My reluctance to leave these posts before the end of your Administration is tempered by the fact that I do so only to enable me to join the Inter-American Development Bank, and there carry forward the far-sighted and constructive plans for Latin American development which you have initiated through the establishment of the Bank itself, and through the Newport Declaration and the Act of Bogota. I shall dedicate myself to the work of the Inter-American Development Bank as wholeheartedly as I have have devoted myself to the two posts from which I now regretfully resign.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ T.G. UPTON
T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary

The President

The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE 122

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Upton:

It is with regret that I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and as Executive Director for the United States of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, effective December 18, 1960.

In so doing, I wish to express my appreciation of your two years of service in the Treasury, during which time you have been of material assistance in the highly constructive international financial programs in which the United States is engaged. In the years ahead you may look back with considerable pride upon the work you have done in the Treasury.

My best wishes go with you in your new association with the Inter-American Development Bank, which gives every promise of being one of the most useful institutions in aiding the forward economic movement of nations in this hemisphere of the free world.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, November 4, 1960.

CORRECTED COPY

A-974

Treasury Secretary Anderson today told T. Graydon Upton that it was "a matter of great regret" that he recommended to the President the acceptance of Mr. Upton's resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, effective December 18, 1960.

Mr. Upton has been appointed to the position of Executive Vice President of the Inter-American Development Bank.

In forwarding Mr. Upton's resignation to President Eisenhower, Secretary Anderson said, "Your service in the Treasury in handling vital matters in the field of international finance has been outstanding. You have contributed a great deal in furthering the United States role in programs effecting the development of the free world."

Mr. Upton, in serving as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for international finance activities, was also U. S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He has served in these posts since December 17, 1958

During the past two years Mr. Upton aided in drafting the agreement establishing the Inter-American Bank and was the principal member of the United States delegation attending the initial meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank in El Salvador earlier this year. He has attended a number of international conferences in Latin America and Europe while serving as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From June 1950 until his appointment to the Treasury post, Mr. Upton was Vice President, Foreign Department of The Philadelphia National Bank.

He is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1931 and the Harvard Business School in 1932. He trained in banking in Germany and England and held positions in banking in New York and London. He served during the war with the Coast Artillery and the Office of Strategic Services, and left active duty in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Upton resides at 5315 Albemarle Street in Washington. is married to the former Ann Nash of Savannah, Georgia, and they have four children.

Attached are copies of correspondence between President Eisenhower, Secretary Anderson and Mr. Upton.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, November 4, 1960.

CORRECTED COPY

A-974

Treasury Secretary Anderson today told T. Graydon Upton that it was "a matter of great regret" that he recommended to the President the acceptance of Mr. Upton's resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, effective December 18, 1960.

Mr. Upton has been appointed to the position of Executive Vice President of the Inter-American Development Bank.

In forwarding Mr. Upton's resignation to President Eisenhower, Secretary Anderson said, "Your service in the Treasury in handling vital matters in the field of international finance has been outstanding. You have contributed a great deal in furthering the United States role in programs effecting the development of the free world."

Mr. Upton, in serving as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for international finance activities, was also U. S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He has served in these posts since December 17, 1958.

During the past two years Mr. Upton aided in drafting the agreement establishing the Inter-American Bank and was the principal member of the United States delegation attending the initial meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank in El Salvador earlier this year. He has attended a number of international conferences in Latin America and Europe while serving as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From June 1950 until his appointment to the Treasury post, Mr. Upton was Vice President, Foreign Department of The Philadelphia National Bank.

He is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1931 and the Harvard Business School in 1932. He trained in banking in Germany and England and held positions in banking in New York and London. He served during the war with the Coast Artillery and the Office of Strategic Services, and left active duty in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Upton resides at 5315 Albemarle Street in Washington. He is married to the former Ann Nash of Savannah, Georgia, and they have four children.

Attached are copies of correspondence between President Eisenhower, Secretary Anderson and Mr. Upton.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

119

November 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Upton:

It is with regret that I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and as Executive Director for the United States of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, effective December 18, 1960.

In so doing, I wish to express my appreciation of your two years of service in the Treasury, during which time you have been of material assistance in the highly constructive international financial programs in which the United States is engaged. In the years ahead you may look back with considerable pride upon the work you have done in the Treasury.

My best wishes go with you in your new association with the Inter-American Development Bank, which gives every promise of being one of the most useful institutions in aiding the forward economic movement of nations in this hemisphere of the free world.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

118

October 31, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as Executive Director for the United States of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, effective December 18, 1960.

My reluctance to leave these posts before the end of your Administration is tempered by the fact that I do so only to enable me to join the Inter-American Development Bank, and there carry forward the far-sighted and constructive plans for Latin American development which you have initiated through the establishment of the Bank itself, and through the Newport Declaration and the Act of Bogota. I shall dedicate myself to the work of the Inter-American Development Bank as wholeheartedly as I have have devoted myself to the two posts from which I now regretfully resign.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ T.G. UPTON
T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary

The President

The White House

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1960

Dear Grady:

It is a matter of great regret that I have officially recommended to the President the acceptance of your resignation effective December 18, 1960.

Your service in the Treasury in handling vital matters in the field of international finance has been outstanding. You have contributed a great deal in furthering the United States role in programs effecting the development of the free world.

We trust you will find your new association with the Inter-American Development Bank a challenging one and one in which you will be highly successful. The association with an institution as important to the hemisphere as this Bank should certainly be rewarding.

Sincerely,

/s/ BOB ANDERSON

Honorable T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with our conversation, I regretfully tender my resignation both as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as U. S. Executive Director of the IBRD, effective as of December 18, 1960 and enclose a letter of resignation to the President, which I would ask you to transmit if these arrangements are satisfactory.

I shall look back on the two years I have spent in the Treasury as a unique opportunity to have served our Government at a difficult time, and shall always have a sense of deep fulfillment at the opportunity of working under your inspiring leadership.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ T. G. UPTON

T. Graydon Upton
Assistant Secretary

Honorable Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of the Treasury

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated August 11, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on February 9, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 10, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 10, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

oOo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, November 2, 1960.

A-973

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing **November 10, 1960**, in the amount of $1,505,272,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued **November 10, 1960**, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated **August 11, 1960**, and to mature **February 9, 1961**, originally issued in the amount of $500,026,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 -day bills, for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated **November 10, 1960**, and to mature **May 11, 1961**.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, **Monday, November 7, 1960** . Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

A-973

IMMEDIARE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EST,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Wednesday, November 2, 1960 .
x(1)x

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $ 1,500,000,000 (x(2)x), or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing November 10, 1960 (x(3)x), in the amount of $1,505,272,000 (x(4)x), as follows:

91 (x(5)x) -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued November 10, 1960 (x(6)x), in the amount of $ 1,100,000,000 (7), or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated August 11, 1960 (x(8)x), and to mature February 9, 1961 (x(9)x), originally issued in the amount of $ 500,026,000 (x(10)x), the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 (x(11)x) -day bills, for $ 400,000,000 (12), or thereabouts, to be dated November 10, 1960 (x(13)x), and to mature May 11, 1961 (x(14)x).

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, November 7, 1960 (x(15)x). Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 ~~(16)~~ or less for the additional bills dated August 11, 1960 ~~(17)~~, (91 ~~(18)~~ days remaining until maturity date on February 9, 1961 ~~(19)~~) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 ~~(20)~~ or less for the 182 ~~(21)~~ -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 10, 1960 ~~(22)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 10, 1960 ~~(23)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 1, 1960.

A-972

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series c Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated August 4, 196 and the other series to be dated November 3, 1960, which were offered on October 26, opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 31. Tenders were invited for $1,000,0 or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bill The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing February 2, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing May 4, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv Annual Rate
High	99.475	2.077%	98.772	2.429%
Low	99.444	2.200%	98.751	2.471%
Average	99.462	2.127% 1/	98.760	2.453% 1/

5 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
83 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 21,675,000	$ 11,675,000	$ 2,540,000	$ 2,340,000
New York	1,326,892,000	679,142,000	736,774,000	278,337,000
Philadelphia	27,104,000	17,104,000	6,942,000	1,942,000
Cleveland	18,259,000	18,259,000	14,287,000	10,484,000
Richmond	11,918,000	11,918,000	8,687,000	2,187,000
Atlanta	15,649,000	15,649,000	5,860,000	5,660,000
Chicago	180,899,000	121,999,000	91,943,000	54,618,000
St. Louis	20,148,000	19,173,000	4,910,000	4,910,000
Minneapolis	14,173,000	14,173,000	5,258,000	2,648,000
Kansas City	39,168,000	39,118,000	12,799,000	7,499,000
Dallas	12,786,000	12,786,000	3,951,000	3,901,000
San Francisco	39,245,000	39,245,000	44,014,000	25,514,000
	$1,727,916,000	$1,000,241,000 a/	$937,965,000	$400,040,000

a/ Includes $200,892,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.4
b/ Includes $47,168,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.76
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide yields of 2.17%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.52%, for t 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather tha the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-da year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in term of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannu compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

A-972

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, November 1, 1960.

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated August 4, 1960, and the other series to be dated November 3, 1960, which were offered on October 26, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 31. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000 or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing February 2, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing May 4, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.475	2.077%	98.772	2.429%
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Average	99.462	2.127% 1/	98.760	2.453% 1/

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District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
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Philadelphia	27,104,000	17,104,000	6,942,000	1,942,000
Cleveland	18,259,000	18,259,000	14,287,000	10,484,000
Richmond	11,918,000	11,918,000	8,687,000	2,187,000
Atlanta	15,649,000	15,649,000	5,860,000	5,660,000
Chicago	180,899,000	121,999,000	91,943,000	54,618,000
St. Louis	20,148,000	19,173,000	4,910,000	4,910,000
Minneapolis	14,173,000	14,173,000	5,258,000	2,648,000
Kansas City	39,168,000	39,118,000	12,799,000	7,499,000
Dallas	12,786,000	12,786,000	3,951,000	3,901,000
San Francisco	39,245,000	39,245,000	44,014,000	25,514,000
	$1,727,916,000	$1,000,241,000 a/	$937,965,000	$400,040,000 b/

a/ Includes $200,892,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.462
b/ Includes $47,168,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.760
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.17%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.52%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A-971

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, October 27, 1960

The Treasury will offer on October 31, holders of Treasury securities maturing November 15, 1960, the right to exchange them for either of the following new issues:

3-1/4 percent 15-month Treasury Notes to be dated November 15, 1960, and to mature February 15, 1962, at par; and

3-3/4 percent 5-1/2-year Treasury Bonds to be dated November 15, 1960, and to mature May 15, 1966, at par.

The issues maturing November 15, 1960 are:

$7,037 million of 4-3/4 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series C- 1960, dated November 15, 1959; and

$3,806 million of 2-1/8 percent Treasury Bonds, dated August 15, 1954.

Cash subscriptions will not be received.

Interest on the new 15-month Treasury Note will be payable on a semiannual basis on February 15 and August 15, 1961, and on February 15, 1962. Interest on the new bonds will be payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

Exchanges of the maturing 4-3/4 percent Treasury Certificates and the 2-1/8 percent Treasury Bonds will be made for a like face amount of the eligible securities as of November 15. Coupons dated November 15 on the maturing certificates and bonds should be detached by holders and cashed when due.

The subscription books will be open only on October 31 through November 2 for the receipt of subscriptions for these issues. Any subscription for either issue addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and placed in the mail before midnight, November 2, will be considered as timely. The new securities will be delivered November

The new notes and bonds will be made available in registered form, as well as bearer form.

information received will be tabulated and available early next year and should be of value to both the Congress and the Treasury in appraising proposals for further changes in the depreciation laws.

I do not pretend that the foregoing discussion is comprehensive, but I know that the statute of limitations on my time this morning has run its course. In discussing the future in terms of the present and the past, one deals with numerous imponderables. Nevertheless, I believe most of the items I have mentioned will be given consideration by the lawmakers in the next Congress. I hope and trust that there will be overriding agreement that we must maintain the level of receipts necessary, over a period of years, to meet our expenditures. To do otherwise would be self-defeating. This means responsible decisions must be made in assigning priorities to government programs and government expenditures and in shaping the manner in which the revenues are to be provided. In the words of Secretary Anderson: "A nation as rich and productive as ours must, in times of prosperity, at least pay its way. We can afford to do all that is necessary, and much that is desirable, and pay for it. But we should not reach for everything, at the same time."

excessive depreciation in order to create capital gains on disposal of overdepreciated property. H. R. 10491 and H. R. 10492, similar bills, were introduced to carry out this recommendation. However, this legislation was not enacted.

Before depreciation rules can be substantially liberalized administratively, permitting more flexibility of choice on the part of the taxpayer, we believe Section 1231 should be amended as proposed in the President's Budget Message. This would, among other things, permit taxpayers to select a zero salvage value and thus eliminate a problem that has been a headache to both the Internal Revenue Service and to taxpayers.

By the same token, such an amendment to the Code should accompany any proposed liberalization relating to rates of depreciation for tax purposes.

Depreciation practices, based as they are on the taxpayer's own experience as to useful life, vary appreciably. Therefore, in the absence of a thorough knowledge of current practices, legislative changes dealing with statutory lives conceivably could do more harm than good. The Treasury in July initiated a survey to obtain information on current depreciation practices and opinions of business both large and small. This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the Small Business Administration to insure effective representation and coverage of small firms. The deduction of so-called lobbying expenses to the extent that they otherwise qualify as ordinary and necessary business expenses.

It is likely that depreciation will receive attention in the next Congress. While the depreciation changes made since 1953 have, we believe, made a substantial contribution to the economy of the country, there have been many suggestions in the last two or three years for further revision and liberalization of depreciation allowances. It is frequently pointed out that many of the highly industrialized nations of the world with which we compete have depreciation allowances which are considerably more liberal than those of this country.

In most such nations, however, a so-called balancing charge is made on the sale of depreciable property which recoups in ordinary income the amount of the depreciation taken. This makes depreciation merely a matter of timing.

To facilitate sound administration of the depreciation provisions, the President's Budget Message last January recommended legislation which would treat income from the sale of depreciable property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deductions previously taken on the property. This proposal was designed to make it possible for revenue agents to accept more readily business judgments as to the useful life and salvage value of depreciable property. It would discourage attempts to claim action in the rush toward adjournment. Examples are the proposed revisions of Subchapters C, J, and K of the Internal Revenue Code, dealing with corporations, trusts, and partnerships. Proposed revisions of Subchapters J and K had reached a fairly advanced stage in the legislative process. The proposed revisions in Subchapter C are still under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee.

I shall not venture to guess whether H. R. 10, relating to retirement income for the self-employed, in the form as it passed the House will be revived and debated on the merits, or whether efforts will be made to achieve more consistent rules for retirement and profit-sharing plans as between incorporated and unincorporated enterprises. The Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are in the process of bringing up to date a statistical study of qualified pension and profit-sharing plans and also subjecting numerous plans to a study in depth. The purpose of these studies is to obtain up-to-date information concerning the characteristics and practical effects of such plans. It is anticipated that the results of the studies will be available for consideration by the Congress next year.

Other items that were pending at the close of the 86th Congress and that will undoubtedly be given further consideration include the tax treatment of antitrust divestitures, the taxation of foreign-source income, laws relating to Federal tax liens, and the complete double taxation of corporate income was provided by our tax laws. In 1913, dividends were exempt from the individual normal tax, which was then 1 per cent. When the exemption for dividends from the normal tax was dropped in 1936, the normal tax had reached 4 per cent. Accordingly, the old exemption of dividends from the first 4 percentage points of tax was equivalent to the present 4 per cent dividend-received credit.

The House version of the 1954 Code provided for a 5 per cent dividend-received credit in the case of dividends received after July 31, 1954, and before August 1, 1955, and a 10 per cent credit in any case of dividends received after July 31, 1955. The dividend-received credit was eliminated in its entirety on the Senate floor. The 4 per cent credit emerged from conference. In connection with the Rate Extension Bills in 1959 and 1960, the Senate again voted amendments to eliminate the credit. Each time the credit survived in conference. This history, standing alone, indicates the likelihood of another battle over the credit in 1961. Efforts to defeat the dividend credit undoubtedly will be spurred by the citing in the platform of one of the two major political parties the "special consideration for recipients of dividend income" as one of "the more conspicuous loopholes."

Time does not permit discussion of all the legislation in the 86th Congress that was under intensive consideration but failed of close look will be given to the results of the Treasury's nationwide cooperative and voluntary program to improve and increase the reporting of dividends and interest by taxpayers.

Thus far the major problem has been in the area of interest income and other nonwithheld items, not in dividend reporting. However, major Congressional attention has been given to withholding on dividends. The indications to date are that through the cooperative educational program, coupled with increased enforcement, the reporting of dividends and interest has been much improved in returns covering the year 1959. We shall have more complete information, however, at the end of this year.

Withholding may seem to some to be the easy answer, but it raises a number of difficult problems, particularly in connection with interest income. Legislation for the sake of legislation, legislation that ignores the major area of the gap by focusing only on dividends or by setting a ceiling under which amounts distributed would not be subject to withholding, would be costly not only to management but also to the Internal Revenue Service, and would be ineffective for purposes of closing the gap.

A third item that will be debated is the 4 per cent dividend-received credit. This issue is older than the 1954 Code which made provision for the present credit. It was not until 1936 that gift-expense deductions with respect to any donee to $10.00 per year, and prohibit deductions for club dues and initiation fees.

This amendment was dropped by the House and Senate conferees. There was submitted a statutory requirement that the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation make a thorough investigation of this subject and report to the House and to the Senate the results of its investigation as soon as practicable during the 87th Congress, together with recommendations for changes in the law and administrative practices. The conferees' substitute amendment also directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report during the next Congress to the House and the Senate the results of the enforcement program of the Internal Revenue Service which was announced in April of 1960.

There are indications of abuses in some quarters where taxpayers deduct vacations and personal expenses as business expenses. Ideally, this is a problem that should be solved by administrative measures and improved taxpayer cooperation. Unless the problem can be handled in this way, it is possible that certain types of expenditures will be completely barred, even when they are undertaken for legitimate business reasons.

Further consideration of proposed statutory withholding in connection with dividend and interest income will undoubtedly be given intensive consideration. In this connection, presumably a size with retained but nontaxed profits and compete with other business enterprises which bear heavy tax burdens. A cooperative may deduct all amounts allocated to patrons even though such amounts are retained in the business. The amounts so allocated to patrons have been held nontaxable to the patrons because the paper certificate evidencing the allocation has no ascertainable fair market value to the patron when received. The Treasury submitted proposed legislation for cooperatives in 1958 and 1959. Other recommendations were discussed in the Ways and Means Committee hearings on broadening the tax base last fall.

Problems raised by disparity of tax treatment between competing concerns are easier to identify than to solve. Some of the proposed solutions run counter to deep-seated convictions. Accordingly, it would be presumptious to predict that efforts to solve some of these problems will be accorded the highest priority in Congress.

An examination of some legislation in the 86th Congress gives a clue to matters that are definitely going to be considered in the 87th Congress. Certainly one is the matter of business deductions for entertainment expenses. As you know, the public debt limit and rate extension bill of 1960 passed the Senate with an amendment which would disallow deductions for entertainment expenses, other than expenses paid or incurred for food or beverages, limit

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It is too early to state whether the current studies and discussions will soon result in a proposed revision of the tax law in this area. I can say, however, that this is one of a number of examples of disparity in tax treatment that merit attention. It will be a recurring problem in the coming years until a proper solution is found.

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It is heartening to move, in a period of only 12 months, from a deficit of $12.4 billion to a surplus of over a billion dollars in fiscal 1960. These efforts should be continued. To do otherwise is to impose the cruelest tax of all, inflation. This is not just a matter of the welfare of the country in terms of its domestic economy. Permitting net deficits for indefinite periods can only undermine the confidence of all the countries in the Free World for whom the dollar is now the reserve currency.

When one considers the level of expenditures approved by the Congress, the built-in expenditures in the Federal budget from programs approved in the past over which the Administration has no control, the domestic and foreign commitments accepted by both major parties, and the level of our national debt, the prospects for a reduction in the over-all tax burden are not promising.

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A number of witnesses at the fall hearings last year urged that compression of the rate structure is the overriding must in terms of priority and action, arguing that loopholes and preferences would become of diminishing importance as rates are brought down.

Altogether apart from the equities of the situation, it is apparent at this time that a compression in the rate structure can be achieved only at very substantial sacrifice of revenue, notwithstanding the fact that very little revenue is derived from the upper brackets.

Assuming rate reform entails substantial loss of revenue, the question of fiscal policy arises as to whether it is prudent to permit the elimination of a surplus for debt retirement or even to chance a substantial deficit in a period of strong business activity. If we do not attempt to maintain the level of receipts necessary, over a period of years, to meet our expenditures, net deficits

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The temporary rate extensions periodically force attention on certain particular taxes and tax rates, but not upon the over-all rate structure. Among those coming up for review by June 30, 1961, perhaps the most controversial are the transportation tax on persons, the telephone tax, and the one-cent increase in the fuel tax. These three items alone place into question, in terms of the proper distribution of the tax burden, over a billion dollars of revenue.

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The Commerce Department and its Bureau of Public Roads are scheduled to submit new reports to the Congress in January, 1961, giving estimates of the cost of completing the interstate highway system and recommendations on the allocation of cost to future highway users. Thus, it is apparent that the conduct and financing of the Federal highway program will be a must item on the Congressional agenda next year. To the extent the fuel tax is not used for this purpose, either the highway program must be slowed down, new revenues must be found, or general budgetary receipts must be diverted to the highway program.

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Necessarily, all of these tax rates must come under review again by June 30 of 1961. The scheduled reduction or repeal, as the case may be, will occur as a matter of course in the absence of affirmative action by the Congress.

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The admissions tax, which yielded $313 million in 1953 and $106 million in 1955 (after the 1954 rate and exemption changes), is now yielding only $35 million as a result of subsequent changes. The repeal of the tax on transportation of property and oil by pipeline in 1958 reduced revenues by about $500 million annually. The reduction in the cabaret tax, effective May 1, 1960, has cut its yield by about $20 million a year. Important relief for farmers resulted from the provision in 1956 for refund of tax on gasoline used on the farm. In fiscal 1960 these refunds totaled almost $80 million.

In 1959 an effort was made to repeal the 10 per cent transportation tax on persons and the 10 per cent general telephone tax. While these efforts were defeated, the tax on transportation of persons was added to the list of temporary taxes and scheduled for reduction to 5 per cent at the end of the next fiscal year, and the telephone tax was scheduled to terminate after the next fiscal year, unless extended by Congress.

Thus, two more excise taxes have been added to the temporary corporate rate and temporary excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wines, passenger automobiles, and automobile parts and accessories that were established by the Revenue Act of 1951. The temporary rates originally were scheduled to terminate on merits with respect to issues concerning a variety of different taxes seem isolated, we are always dealing with dollar equivalents. Unfortunately, there is a natural tendency by Congress and others to focus on the merits or demerits of a particular tax in isolation, encouraged by the intense interest of the particular group most directly concerned and the general disinterest or apathy of everyone else. In terms of required levels of revenue and priorities for tax relief, each item is necessarily related to the whole.

If and when general relief in the tax burden is feasible, it probably will be a balanced revision and will not be concentrated in any single area. The last major revision occurred in 1954. The reduction in taxes in the order of $7.4 billion provided by the 1954 tax revisions was not concentrated in any single area. The structural changes made by the 1954 Code accounted for $1.4 billion; elimination of the excess profits tax, $2 billion; reduction in excise taxes, $1 billion; and reductions in individual income tax rates, $3 billion.

Notwithstanding the heavy reliance for revenues on the income tax, the tendency since 1954 has been to rely on it even more. The Federal excise tax system has been the target of persistent attack. Each year in Congress the tendency has been to eliminate or reduce an excise tax rate or add a new one to the so-called temporary taxes. Since 1954 the only significant rate reductions have been in the excise tax field.

Let's put this figure in perspective. It is substantially equivalent to the revenue loss incurred in the repeal in 1958 of the transportation tax on property and oil by pipeline, substantially less than the proposed repeal of the entire transportation tax on property and persons which passed the Senate in 1958 but survived conference only in part, and substantially less than the three-quarters of a billion dollars of combined excise tax reductions which have occurred since 1954.

I do not presume to place a judgment on the shape of tax reform by such revenue comparisons. The examples are mentioned for two less ambitious purposes. The first is to state the obvious -- that the individual income tax revenues from the present rate structure are shaped like a pyramid. Whatever one's social, political or economic orientation, he must, in order to find the mass of the revenue, look to the mass of the base. That is why proposals to increase exemptions are costly. Notwithstanding increased Government expenditures, over forty bills were introduced in the 86th Congress to increase per capita exemptions by $100 or more. Even more bills were introduced which would add a variety of selective exemptions to those now permitted. A $100 increase in exemptions would cost almost $3 billion in revenue.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 28, 1960
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presuming to intrude on the Budget Message, but in light of Schiller's observation that: "In today, already walks tomorrow."

At the outset, it may be appropriate to look at the structure of our Federal taxes and recent trends with respect to rates.

About 80 per cent of the Federal revenues is derived from income taxes. Individual income tax receipts are about twice as large as corporate tax receipts. The Mid-Year Budget Review, published this month, estimates individual income tax receipts for this year of $43,700,000,000, and corporate income tax receipts of $21,500,000,000.

The individual income tax, upon which we rely so heavily for revenues, is characterized by steep progression in the rate structure and extreme complexity. One of the major reasons for the complexity in the law is the pressure of the rate structure which induces enactments of refined and changing provisions purporting to grant a measure of relief, to remove an inequity, to close a loophole, or to achieve the elusive goals of certainty and perfection.

With all this, over 83 per cent of the individual income tax revenue, approximately $37 billion, is derived from the first 20 per cent bracket as applied to all taxable incomes. By way of contrast, if the top tax rate were reduced from 91 to 55 per cent, the estimated revenue loss would be approximately $566 million.

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Further consideration of proposed statutory withholding in connection with dividend and interest income will undoubtedly be given intensive consideration. In this connection, presumably a close look will be given to the results of the Treasury's nation-wide cooperative and voluntary program to improve and increase the reporting of dividends and interest by taxpayers.

Thus far the major problem has been in the area of interest income and other nonwithheld items, not in dividend reporting. However, major Congressional attention has been given to withholding on dividends. The indications to date are that through the cooperative educational program, coupled with increased enforcement, the reporting of dividends and interest has been much improved in returns covering the year 1959. We shall have more complete information, however, at the end of this year.

Withholding may seem to some to be the easy answer, but it raises a number of difficult problems, particularly in connection with interest income. Legislation for the sake of legislation, legislation that ignores the major area of the gap by focusing only on dividends or by setting a ceiling under which amounts distributed would not be subject to withholding, would be costly not only to management but also to the Internal Revenue Service, and would be ineffective for purposes of closing the gap.

A third item that will be debated is the 4 per cent dividend-received credit. This issue is older than the 1954 Code which made provision for the present credit. It was not until 1936 that complete double taxation of corporate income was provided by our tax laws. In 1913, dividends were exempt from the individual normal tax, which was then 1 per cent. When the exemption for dividends from the normal tax was dropped in 1936, the normal tax had reached 4 per cent. Accordingly, the old exemption of dividends from the first 4 percentage points of tax was equivalent to the present 4 per cent dividend-received credit.

The House version of the 1954 Code provided for a 5 per cent dividend-received credit in the case of dividends received after July 31, 1954, and before August 1, 1955, and a 10 per cent credit in any case of dividends received after July 31, 1955. The dividend-received credit was eliminated in its entirety on the Senate floor. The 4 per cent credit emerged from conference. In connection with the Rate Extension Bills in 1959 and 1960, the Senate again voted amendments to eliminate the credit. Each time the credit survived in conference. This history, standing alone, indicates the likelihood of another battle over the credit in 1961. Efforts to defeat the dividend credit undoubtedly will be spurred by the citing in the platform of one of the two major political parties the "special consideration for recipients of dividend income" as one of "the more conspicuous loopholes."

Time does not permit discussion of all the legislation in the 86th Congress that was under intensive consideration but failed of action in the rush toward adjournment. Examples are the proposed revisions of Subchapters C, J, and K of the Internal Revenue Code, dealing with corporations, trusts, and partnerships. Proposed revisions of Subchapters J and K had reached a fairly advanced stage in the legislative process. The proposed revisions in Subchapter C are still under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee.

I shall not venture to guess whether H. R. 10, relating to retirement income for the self-employed, in the form as it passed the House will be revived and debated on the merits, or whether efforts will be made to achieve more consistent rules for retirement and profit-sharing plans as between incorporated and unincorporated enterprises. The Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are in the process of bringing up to date a statistical study of qualified pension and profit-sharing plans and also subjecting numerous plans to a study in depth. The purpose of these studies is to obtain up-to-date information concerning the characteristics and practical effects of such plans. It is anticipated that the results of the studies will be available for consideration by the Congress next year.

Other items that were pending at the close of the 86th Congress and that will undoubtedly be given further consideration include the tax treatment of antitrust divestitures, the taxation of foreign-source income, laws relating to Federal tax liens, and the deduction of so-called lobbying expenses to the extent that they otherwise qualify as ordinary and necessary business expenses.

It is likely that depreciation will receive attention in the next Congress. While the depreciation changes made since 1953 have, we believe, made a substantial contribution to the economy of the country, there have been many suggestions in the last two or three years for further revision and liberalization of depreciation allowances. It is frequently pointed out that many of the highly industrialized nations of the world with which we compete have depreciation allowances which are considerably more liberal than those of this country.

In most such nations, however, a so-called balancing charge is made on the sale of depreciable property which recoups in ordinary income the amount of the depreciation taken. This makes depreciation merely a matter of timing.

To facilitate sound administration of the depreciation provisions, the President's Budget Message last January recommended legislation which would treat income from the sale of depreciable property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deductions previously taken on the property. This proposal was designed to make it possible for revenue agents to accept more readily business judgments as to the useful life and salvage value of depreciable property. It would discourage attempts to claim excessive depreciation in order to create capital gains on disposal of overdepreciated property. H. R. 10491 and H. R. 10492, similar bills, were introduced to carry out this recommendation. However, this legislation was not enacted.

Before depreciation rules can be substantially liberalized administratively, permitting more flexibility of choice on the part of the taxpayer, we believe Section 1231 should be amended as proposed in the President's Budget Message. This would, among other things, permit taxpayers to select a zero salvage value and thus eliminate a problem that has been a headache to both the Internal Revenue Service and to taxpayers.

By the same token, such an amendment to the Code should accompany any proposed liberalization relating to rates of depreciation for tax purposes.

Depreciation practices, based as they are on the taxpayer's own experience as to useful life, vary appreciably. Therefore, in the absence of a thorough knowledge of current practices, legislative changes dealing with statutory lives conceivably could do more harm than good. The Treasury in July initiated a survey to obtain information on current depreciation practices and opinions of business both large and small. This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the Small Business Administration to insure effective representation and coverage of small firms. The information received will be tabulated and available early next year and should be of value to both the Congress and the Treasury in appraising proposals for further changes in the depreciation laws.

I do not pretend that the foregoing discussion is comprehensive, but I know that the statute of limitations on my time this morning has run its course. In discussing the future in terms of the present and the past, one deals with numerous imponderables. Nevertheless, I believe most of the items I have mentioned will be given consideration by the lawmakers in the next Congress. I hope and trust that there will be overriding agreement that we must maintain the level of receipts necessary, over a period of years, to meet our expenditures. To do otherwise would be self-defeating. This means responsible decisions must be made in assigning priorities to government programs and government expenditures and in shaping the manner in which the revenues are to be provided. In the words of Secretary Anderson: "A nation as rich and productive as ours must, in times of prosperity, at least pay its way. We can afford to do all that is necessary, and much that is desirable, and pay for it. But we should not reach for everything, at the same time."

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated August 4, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on February 2, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 3, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 3, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

62

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, October 26, 1960 A-969

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,400,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing November 3, 1960, in the amount of $1,400,149,000, as follows:

91 -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued November 3, 1960, in the amount of $ 1,000,000,000,or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated August 4, 1960, and to mature February 2, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 400,019,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $ 400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated November 3, 1960, and to mature May 4, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, October 31, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EDT,
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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $ 200,000 ~~(16)~~ or less for the additional bills dated August 4, 1960 ~~(17)~~, (91 ~~(18)~~ days remaining until maturity date on February 2, 1961 ~~(19)~~) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 ~~(20)~~ or less for the 182 ~~(21)~~ -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on November 3, 1960 ~~(22)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing November 3, 1960 ~~(23)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, October 25, 1960. A-968

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated July 28, 196 and the other series to be dated October 27, 1960, which were offered on October 19, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 24. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing January 26, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing April 27, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.470	2.097%	98.718	2.536%
Low	99.457	2.148%	98.698	2.575%
Average	99.462	2.129% 1/	98.701	2.569% 1/

52 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
20 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 24,179,000	$ 12,679,000	$ 6,448,000	$ 4,119,000
New York	1,357,132,000	660,111,000	706,885,000	265,218,000
Philadelphia	27,863,000	12,037,000	10,421,000	3,652,000
Cleveland	27,697,000	27,277,000	21,290,000	20,990,000
Richmond	15,763,000	15,642,000	7,666,000	7,641,000
Atlanta	19,697,000	16,247,000	4,636,000	4,137,000
Chicago	188,483,000	116,603,000	76,733,000	36,983,000
St. Louis	21,200,000	17,400,000	6,706,000	6,706,000
Minneapolis	13,535,000	12,020,000	4,340,000	2,340,000
Kansas City	33,188,000	27,068,000	21,637,000	10,887,000
Dallas	12,075,000	11,575,000	3,203,000	2,823,000
San Francisco	73,481,000	71,691,000	91,455,000	34,690,000
TOTALS	$1,814,293,000	$1,000,350,000 a/	$961,420,000	$400,186,000 b/

a/ Includes $204,738,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.4
b/ Includes $51,338,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.70
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return these bills would provide yields of 2.17%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.64%, for 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount wit the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather th the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-d year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in ter of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in a interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiann compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

63 A-968

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COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1959, to Sept. 19, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1959 to Sept. 19, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	2,014,947	1,441,152	1,441,152
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	131,686	75,807	75,807
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	22,216	22,747	22,216
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	37,531	25,443	25,443
Italy	21,263	2,260	7,088	2,260
	5,482,509	2,448,330	1,599,886	1,566,878

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, October 21, 1960.

A-967

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1959 - September 19, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports	Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-	Honduras	752	752
Peru	247,952	-	Paraguay	871	-
British India	2,003,483	19,908	Colombia	124	124
China	1,370,791	-	Iraq	195	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259	British East Africa ...	2,240	-
Brazil	618,723	618,000	Netherlands E. Indies .	71,388	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	475,124	-	Barbados	-	-
			1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
			Nigeria	5,377	-
Argentina	5,203	-	2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
Haiti	237	-	3/Other French Africa ...	689	-
Ecuador	9,333	-	Algeria and Tunisia ...	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1959 - July 31, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	1,500,000
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

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Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated July 28, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on January 26, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 27, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 27, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, October 19, 1960

A-966

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,400,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 27, 1960, in the amount of $1,400,396,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued October 27, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated July 28, 1960, and to mature January 26, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $400,200,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated October 27, 1960, and to mature April 27, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Monday, October 24, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EDT
Wednesday, October 19, 1960.

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,400,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 27, 1960, in the amount of $1,400,396,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued October 27, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated July 28, 1960, and to mature January 26, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $400,200,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated October 27, 1960, and to mature April 27, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, ~~one-thirty~~ two o'clock p.m., Eastern ~~Standard~~ Daylight Saving time, Monday, October 24, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated July 28, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on January 26, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 27, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 27, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, October 19, 1960.

A-965

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $3,500,000,00 or thereabouts, of Tax Anticipation Series 244-day Treasury bills to be dated October 1960, and to mature June 22, 1961, which were offered on October 11, were opened at th Federal Reserve Banks on October 18.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - $5,440,036,000
Total accepted - 3,501,096,000 (includes $612,556,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids: (Excepting two tenders totaling $300,000)

High	- 98.205	Equivalent rate of discount approx.	2.648 % per annum
Low	- 98.082	" " " " "	2.830 % " "
Average	- 98.110	" " " " "	2.788 % " " 1/

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

Federal Reserve District	Total Applied for	Total Accepted
Boston	$ 277,089,000	$ 221,346,000
New York	2,127,544,000	1,148,319,000
Philadelphia	228,310,000	172,205,000
Cleveland	543,665,000	347,014,000
Richmond	154,976,000	122,361,000
Atlanta	219,773,000	162,692,000
Chicago	689,576,000	527,469,000
St. Louis	196,727,000	112,552,000
Minneapolis	156,940,000	127,937,000
Kansas City	145,221,000	118,571,000
Dallas	255,260,000	208,735,000
San Francisco	444,955,000	231,895,000
TOTAL	$5,440,036,000	$3,501,096,000

1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return o these bills would provide a yield of 2.87%. Interest rates on bills are quoted i terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills pa able at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual numbe of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, a bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the nu of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in t period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
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TOTAL	$5,440,036,000	$3,501,096,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, October 18, 1960.

A-964

The Bureau of Customs announced today that provision will be made at customs ports of entry to enable importers to file entries for consumption or warehouse withdrawals for consumption under the quota on stainless steel table flatware on the opening day of the new quota year, November 1, 1960, at the same instant of time, namely, at noon in the eastern standard time zone, 11:00 a.m. in the central standard time zone, 10:00 a.m. in the mountain standard time zone, and at 9:00 a.m. in the Pacific standard time zone.

This will afford all interested parties an equal opportunity for the simultaneous filing of entries or withdrawals for consumption under the quota on the first day of the quota year.

The same procedure will prevail on the opening day of each future yearly quota period.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, October 18, 1960.

A-964

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This will afford all interested parties an equal opportunity for the simultaneous filing of entries or withdrawals for consumption under the quota on the first day of the quota year.

The same procedure will prevail on the opening day of each future yearly quota period.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, October 18, 1960. A-963

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated July 21, 1960, and the other series to be dated October 20, 1960, which were offered on October 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 17. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing January 19, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing April 20, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.401	2.370%	98.596	2.777%
Low	99.385	2.433%	98.580	2.809%
Average	99.392	2.406% 1/	98.582	2.806% 1/

25 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
96 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 30,199,000	$ 19,599,000	$ 14,217,000	$ 3,755,000
New York	1,307,217,000	570,377,000	726,061,000	299,692,000
Philadelphia	26,885,000	11,885,000	7,217,000	1,967,000
Cleveland	30,331,000	29,531,000	15,581,000	6,827,000
Richmond	20,304,000	20,193,000	9,335,000	4,235,000
Atlanta	20,264,000	18,464,000	6,583,000	4,460,000
Chicago	200,124,000	166,124,000	97,007,000	41,498,000
St. Louis	28,990,000	26,990,000	10,883,000	6,883,000
Minneapolis	14,240,000	9,390,000	5,735,000	2,885,000
Kansas City	37,032,000	33,582,000	14,141,000	8,126,000
Dallas	13,295,000	13,295,000	3,678,000	3,603,000
San Francisco	81,595,000	80,895,000	64,552,000	17,134,000
TOTALS	$1,810,476,000	$1,000,325,000 a/	$974,990,000	$401,065,000 b/

a/ Includes $247,960,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.39
b/ Includes $62,995,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.582
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return o these bills would provide yields of 2.45%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.89%, for t 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount wit the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather th the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-da year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in term of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in a interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiann compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

50 A-963

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Low	99.385	2.433%	:	98.580	2.809%
Average	99.392	2.406% 1/	:	98.582	2.806% 1/

25 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
96 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted

TAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	:	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 30,199,000	$ 19,599,000	:	$ 14,217,000	$ 3,755,000
New York	1,307,217,000	570,377,000	:	726,061,000	299,692,000
Philadelphia	26,885,000	11,885,000	:	7,217,000	1,967,000
Cleveland	30,331,000	29,531,000	:	15,581,000	6,827,000
Richmond	20,304,000	20,193,000	:	9,335,000	4,235,000
Atlanta	20,264,000	18,464,000	:	6,583,000	4,460,000
Chicago	200,124,000	166,124,000	:	97,007,000	41,498,000
St. Louis	28,990,000	26,990,000	:	10,883,000	6,883,000
Minneapolis	14,240,000	9,390,000	:	5,735,000	2,885,000
Kansas City	37,032,000	33,582,000	:	14,141,000	8,126,000
Dallas	8 13,295,000	13,295,000	:	3,678,000	3,603,000
San Francisco	81,595,000	80,895,000	:	64,552,000	17,134,000
TOTALS	$1,810,476,000	$1,000,325,000 a/		$974,990,000	$401,065,000 b/

Includes $247,960,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.392
Includes $62,995,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.582
On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.45%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.89%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, October 17, 1960.

A-962

During September 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of $3,432,300.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
~~Thursday, September 15, 1960~~.
Monday, October 17, 1960

~~A-937~~
A-962

During ~~August~~ September 1960, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases by the Treasury Department of ~~$14,398,900~~ $3,432,300.

oOo

October 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO MR. MARTIN L. MOORE:

The following transactions were made in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury investments and other accounts during the month of September:

Purchases	$7,425,000
Sales	3,992,700
NET PURCHASES	3,432,300

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-961

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of wheat and wheat flour authorized to be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption under the import quotas established in the President's proclamation of May 28, 1941, as modified by the President's proclamation of April 13, 1942, for the 12 months commencing May 29, 1960, as follows:

Country of Origin	Wheat		Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products	
	Established Quota	Imports May 29, 1960, to October 10, 1960	Established Quota	Imports May 29, 1960 to October 10, 1960
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Canada	795,000	795,000	3,815,000	3,815,000
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	2,040
Australia	-	-	1,000	-
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	800,000	795,000	4,000,000	3,817,040

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-961

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	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
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China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	2,040
Australia	-	-	1,000	-
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	800,000	795,000	4,000,000	3,817,040

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to October 10, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960, to October 10, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	823,971	1,441,152	793,452
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	-	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,127,885	1,599,886	857,676

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-960

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - October 10, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-
Peru	247,952	-
British India	2,003,483	-
China	1,370,791	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259
Brazil	618,723	618,721
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475,124	-
Argentina	5,203	-
Haiti	237	-
Ecuador	9,333	-
Honduras	752	-
Paraguay	871	-
Colombia	124	-
Iraq	195	-
British East Africa	2,240	-
Netherlands E. Indies	71,388	-
Barbados	-	-
1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Nigeria	5,377	-
2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
3/Other French Africa	689	-
Algeria and Tunisia	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - October 10, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	509,594
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-960

Preliminary data on imports for consumption of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the quotas established by the President's Proclamation of September 5, 1939, as amended

COTTON (other than linters) (in pounds)
Cotton under 1-1/8 inches other than rough or harsh under 3/4"
Imports September 20, 1960 - October 10, 1960

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783,816	-
Peru	247,952	-
British India	2,003,483	-
China	1,370,791	-
Mexico	8,883,259	8,883,259
Brazil	618,723	618,721
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475,124	-
Argentina	5,203	-
Haiti	237	-
Ecuador	9,333	-

Country of Origin	Established Quota	Import
Honduras	752	-
Paraguay	871	-
Colombia	124	-
Iraq	195	-
British East Africa	2,240	-
Netherlands E. Indies	71,388	-
Barbados	-	-
1/Other British W. Indies	21,321	-
Nigeria	5,377	-
2/Other British W. Africa	16,004	-
3/Other French Africa	689	-
Algeria and Tunisia	-	-

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton 1-1/8" or more
Imports August 1, 1960 - October 10, 1960

Established Quota (Global) - 45,656,420 Lbs.

Staple Length	Allocation	Imports
1-3/8" or more	39,590,778	39,590,778
1-5/32" or more and under 1-3/8" (Tanguis)	1,500,000	509,594
1-1/8" or more and under 1-3/8"	4,565,642	4,565,642

COTTON WASTES
(In pounds)

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

Country of Origin	Established TOTAL QUOTA	Total Imports Sept. 20, 1960, to October 10, 1960	Established 33-1/3% of Total Quota	Imports 1/ Sept. 20, 1960, to October 10, 1960
United Kingdom	4,323,457	823,971	1,441,152	793,452
Canada	239,690	239,690	-	-
France	227,420	42,782	75,807	42,782
British India	69,627	-	-	-
Netherlands	68,240	21,442	22,747	21,442
Switzerland	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan	341,535	-	-	-
China	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba	6,544	-	-	-
Germany	76,329	-	25,443	-
Italy	21,263	-	7,088	-
	5,482,509	1,127,885	1,599,886	857,676

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

Prepared in the Bureau of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960. A-959

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960, to October 1, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	227,316
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	2,842,545
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	72,103,993
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	3,183,396
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,415,906

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-959

The Bureau of Customs announced today the following preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption from January 1, 1960, to October 1, 1960, inclusive, of commodities for which quotas were established pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955:

Commodity	Established Annual Quota Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
Buttons.............	765,000	Gross	227,316
Cigars..............	180,000,000	Number	2,842,545
Coconut oil.........	403,200,000	Pound	72,103,993
Cordage.............	6,000,000	Pound	3,183,396
Tobacco.............	5,850,000	Pound	6,415,906

Commodity	Period and	Quantity	Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
solute Quotas:				
anuts, shelled, unshelled, lanched, salted, prepared or reserved (incl. roasted pea-uts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
e, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	121,158,257*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
tter substitutes, including utter oil, containing 45% or more utterfat........................	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
ng Oil.........................	Feb. 1, 1960 - Oct. 31, 1960			
	Argentina	17,979,151	Pound	17,947,286*
	Paraguay	2,223,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	704,382	Pound	185,254*

Imports through October 10, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-958

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginning of the quota periods to October 1, 1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
Tariff-Rate Quotas:				
Cream, fresh or sour	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	111
Whole milk, fresh or sour..........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	195
Cattle, 700 lbs. or more each (other than dairy cows)...........	July 1, 1960 - Sept. 30, 1960	120,000	Head	9,029
Cattle less than 200 lbs. each.....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	32,271
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish..........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	Quota Fille
Tuna fish..........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	37,708,987
White or Irish potatoes:				
Certified seed.....................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	54,945,145
Other..............................	Sept. 15, 1959	36,000,000	Pound	4,418,905
Certified seed.....................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	-
Other..............................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	99,720
Peanut oil.........................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	-
Walnuts............................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Fille
Woolen fabrics.....................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Fille
Woolen fabrics - Pres. Proc. 3285 and 3317 (T. Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7 - Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Fill
Stainless steel table flatware (table knives, table forks, table spoons)....................	Nov. 1, 1959 - Oct. 31, 1960	69,000,000	Pieces	68,695,089

1/ Imports for consumption at the quota rate are limited to 27,399,879 pounds during the first nine months of the calendar year.

2/ Imports as of September 14, 1960.

3/ Adjusted figure; subject to further adjustment.

(over)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

DIATE RELEASE
DAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

3A-958

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for sumption of the commodities listed below within quota limitations from the beginning he quota periods to October 1, 1960, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
iff-Rate Quotas:				
am, fresh or sour	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	111
le milk, fresh or sour..........	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	195
tle, 700 lbs. or more each ther than dairy cows)...........	July 1, 1960 - Sept. 30, 1960	120,000	Head	9,029
tle less than 200 lbs. each.....	12 mos. from April 1, 1960	200,000	Head	32,271
, fresh or frozen, filleted, ., cod, haddock, hake, pol- k, cusk, and rosefish..........	Calendar Year	36,533,173	Pound	Quota Filled 1/
fish.........................	Calendar Year	53,448,330	Pound	37,708,987
te or Irish potatoes:				
rtified seed....................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	54,945,145 2/
er..............................	Sept. 15, 1959	36,000,000	Pound	4,418,905 2/
tified seed.....................	12 mos. from	114,000,000	Pound	-
er..............................	Sept. 15, 1960	36,000,000	Pound	99,720
ut oil..........................	12 mos. from July 1, 1960	80,000,000	Pound	-
uts.............................	Calendar Year	5,000,000	Pound	Quota Filled
en fabrics......................	Calendar Year	13,500,000	Pound	Quota Filled
en fabrics - s. Proc. 3285 and 3317 . Ds. 54845 and 54955).........	March 7 - Dec. 31, 1960	350,000	Pound	Quota Filled
nless steel table flatware ble knives, table forks, ble spoons).....................	Nov. 1, 1959 - Oct. 31, 1960	69,000,000	Pieces	68,695,089 3/

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(over)

Commodity	Period and Quantity		Unit of Quantity	Imports as of Oct. 1, 1960
solute Quotas:				
anuts, shelled, unshelled, lanched, salted, prepared or reserved (incl. roasted pea-uts but not peanut butter)......	12 mos. from Aug. 1, 1960	1,709,000	Pound	-
e, rye flour, and rye meal......	July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961			
	Canada	140,733,957	Pound	121,158,257*
	Other Countries	2,872,122	Pound	-
tter substitutes, including itter oil, containing 45% or more itterfat........................	Calendar Year	1,200,000	Pound	1,199,952*
ng Oil.........................	Feb. 1, 1960 - Oct. 31, 1960			
	Argentina	17,979,151	Pound	17,947,286*
	Paraguay	2,223,000	Pound	Quota Filled
	Other Countries	704,382	Pound	185,254*

Imports through October 10, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-957

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - October 11, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	7,473,241	23,680,000	9,361,054	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	-
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	-
Bolivia	5,040,000	3,997,114	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	3,548,968	66,480,000	31,686,713	37,840,000	3,997,431
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	-
Mexico	-		36,880,000	829,268	70,480,000	17,457,281	6,320,000	-
Peru	16,160,000	5,063,433	12,880,000	3,901	35,120,000	2,625,626	3,760,000	-
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslovia	-		15,760,000	2,108,631	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	531,341	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-957

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - October 1, 1960 - December 31, 1960

IMPORTS - October 1, 1960 - October 11, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	7,473,241	23,680,000	9,361,054	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	-
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	-
Bolivia	5,040,000	3,997,114	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	3,548,968	66,480,000	31,686,713	37,840,000	3,997,431
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	-
Mexico	-		36,880,000	829,268	70,480,000	17,457,281	6,320,000	-
Peru	16,160,000	5,063,433	12,880,000	3,901	35,120,000	2,625,626	3,760,000	-
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	2,108,631	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	531,341	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-956

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - July 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

IMPORTS - July 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc (Pounds)	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight (Pounds)	Imports
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	23,680,000	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,436,024
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	335,982
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	37,840,000
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	771,610
Mexico	-		36,880,000	36,880,000	70,480,000	70,840,000	6,320,000	2,372,498
Peru	16,160,000	16,160,000	12,880,000	12,878,283	35,120,000	35,120,000	3,760,000	3,758,078
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslavia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	5,567,610	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960.

A-956

PRELIMINARY DATA ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC CHARGEABLE TO THE QUOTAS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3257 OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

QUARTERLY QUOTA PERIOD - July 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

IMPORTS - July 1, 1960 - September 30, 1960

Country of Production	ITEM 391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes		ITEM 392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, all alloys or combinations of lead n.s.p.f.		ITEM 393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc		ITEM 394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs; old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	
	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Lead	Imports	Quarterly Quota Dutiable Zinc	Imports	Quarterly Quota By Weight	Imports
	(Pounds)		(Pounds)		(Pounds)		(Pounds)	
Australia	10,080,000	10,080,000	23,680,000	23,680,000	-		-	
Belgian Congo	-		-		-		5,440,000	5,436,024
Belgium and Luxemburg (total)	-		-		-		7,520,000	335,982
Bolivia	5,040,000	5,040,000	-		-		-	
Canada	13,440,000	13,440,000	15,920,000	15,920,000	66,480,000	66,480,000	37,840,000	37,840,000
Italy	-		-		-		3,600,000	771,610
Mexico	-		36,880,000	36,880,000	70,480,000	70,840,000	6,320,000	2,372,498
Peru	16,160,000	16,160,000	12,880,000	12,878,283	35,120,000	35,120,000	3,760,000	3,758,078
Un. So. Africa	14,880,000	14,880,000	-		-		-	
Yugoslovia	-		15,760,000	15,760,000	-		-	
All other foreign countries (total)	6,560,000	5,567,610	6,080,000	6,080,000	17,840,000	17,840,000	6,080,000	6,080,000

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION
AS OF September 30, 1960

Washington, Oct. 14, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time			$293,000,000,000
Outstanding-			
Obligations issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended			
Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$36,452,752,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	25,478,835,000		
Treasury notes	42,099,562,000	$104,031,149,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	82,285,472,050		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,326,729,205		
Depositary	139,495,000		
R.E.A. series	5,361,000		
Investment series	6,543,974,000	136,301,031,255	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	7,400,747,000		
Treasury notes	10,038,382,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,976,514,000	
Total interest-bearing		285,308,694,255	
Matured, interest-ceased		346,971,280	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	49,061,136		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	762,368		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,314,000,000	2,363,823,504	
Total		288,019,489,039	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A.	160,052,700		
Matured, interest-ceased	979,000	161,031,700	
Grand total outstanding			288,180,520,73
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			4,819,479,26

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt September 30, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, September 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	288,423,332,77
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	161,031,70
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	288,584,364,47
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	403,843,73
	288,180,520,73

A-955

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION
AS OF September 30, 1960

Washington, Oct. 14, 1960

Section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate $285,000,000,000 (Act of June 30, 1959; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 757b), outstanding at any one time. For purposes of this section the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder shall be considered as its face amount." The Act of June 30, 1960 (P.L. 86-564 86th Congress) provides that during the period beginning on July 1, 1960 and ending June 30, 1961, the above limitation ($285,000,000,000) shall be temporarily increased by $8,000,000,000.

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Outstanding-			
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Interest-bearing:			
Treasury bills	$36,452,752,000		
Certificates of indebtedness	25,478,835,000		
Treasury notes	42,099,562,000	$104,031,149,000	
Bonds-			
Treasury	82,285,472,050		
* Savings (current redemp. value)	47,326,729,205		
Depositary	139,495,000		
R.E.A. series	5,361,000		
Investment series	6,543,974,000	136,301,031,255	
Special Funds-			
Certificates of indebtedness	7,400,747,000		
Treasury notes	10,038,382,000		
Treasury bonds	27,537,385,000	44,976,514,000	
Total interest-bearing		285,308,694,255	
Matured, interest-ceased		346,971,280	
Bearing no interest:			
United States Savings Stamps	49,061,136		
Excess profits tax refund bonds	762,368		
Special notes of the United States:			
Internat'l Monetary Fund series	2,314,000,000	2,363,823,504	
Total		288,019,489,039	
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury):			
Interest-bearing:			
Debentures: F.H.A.	160,052,700		
Matured, interest-ceased	979,000	161,031,700	
Grand total outstanding			288,180,520,739
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority			4,819,479,261

Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt September 30, 1960
(Date)

(Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, September 30, 1960)
(Date)

Outstanding-	
Total gross public debt	288,423,332,774
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	161,031,700
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	288,584,364,474
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation	403,843,735
	288,180,520,739

A-955

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 30

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, October 12, 1960 A-954

The holders of $7,037 million of 4-3/4% Treasury certificates of indebtedness Series C-1960, and $3,806 million of 2-1/8% Treasury bonds maturing November 15, 1960, will be offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings at maturity for new securities to be offered near the end of this month.

An announcement of the terms of the new issue, or issues, will be made at that time.

oOo

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, October 12, 1960 A-

The holders of $7,037 million of 4-3/4% Treasury certificates of indebtedness Series C-1960, and $3,806 million of 2-1/8% Treasury bonds maturing November 15, 1960, will be offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings at maturity for new securities to be offered near the end of this month.

An announcement of the terms of the new issue, or issues, will be made at that time.

oOo

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated July 21, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on January 19, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 20, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 20, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON. D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

A-953

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,400,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 20, 1960, in the amount of $1,400,323,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued October 20, 1960, in the amount of $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated July 21, 1960, and to mature January 19, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 400,053,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $400,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated October 20, 1960, and to mature April 20, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Monday, October 17, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P.M., EDT,
Tuesday, October 11, 1960. ~~(1)~~

A-953

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,400,000,000 ~~(2)~~, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 20, 1960 ~~(3)~~, in the amount of $1,400,323,000 ~~(4)~~, as follows:

91 ~~(5)~~ -day bills (to maturity date) to be issued October 20, 1960 ~~(6)~~, in the amount of $1,000,000,000 ~~(7)~~, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated July 21, 1960 ~~(8)~~, and to mature January 19, 1961 ~~(9)~~, originally issued in the amount of $400,053,000 ~~(10)~~, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182 ~~(11)~~ -day bills, for $400,000,000 ~~(12)~~, or thereabouts, to be dated October 20, 1960 ~~(13)~~, and to mature April 20, 1961 ~~(14)~~.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, ~~one-thirty~~ two o'clock p.m., Eastern ~~Standard~~ Daylight Saving time, Monday, October 17, 1960 ~~(15)~~. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three

decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated July 21, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on January 19, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $ 100,000 or less for the 182 -day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 20, 1960 , in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 20, 1960 . Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Wednesday, October 12, 1960.

A-952

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 364-day Treasury bills to be dated October 17, 1960, and to mature October 16, 1961, which were offered on October 6, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 11.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - $3,300,052,000
Total accepted - 1,500,395,000 (includes $189,120,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High	- 96.891	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.075% per annum
Low	- 96.815	" " " " " 3.150% " "
Average	- 96.834	" " " " " 3.131% " " 1/

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

Federal Reserve District	Total Applied for	Total Accepted
Boston	$ 111,675,000	$ 70,225,000
New York	2,099,802,000	911,502,000
Philadelphia	58,012,000	8,012,000
Cleveland	168,272,000	47,877,000
Richmond	36,986,000	20,086,000
Atlanta	47,417,000	15,317,000
Chicago	337,921,000	218,996,000
St. Louis	47,871,000	23,994,000
Minneapolis	23,396,000	13,496,000
Kansas City	54,167,000	28,507,000
Dallas	18,585,000	6,935,000
San Francisco	295,948,000	135,448,000
TOTAL	$3,300,052,000	$1,500,395,000

1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 3.25%. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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San Francisco	295,948,000	135,448,000
TOTAL	$3,300,052,000	$1,500,395,000

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lot

face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 18, 1960.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $500,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on October 21,1960, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for Treasury bills 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.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A.M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

A-951

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$3,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 244-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be designated Tax Anticipation Series, they will be dated October 21,1960, and they will mature June 22, 1961. They will be accepted at face value in payment of income and profits taxes due on June 15, 1961, and to the extent they are not presented for this purpose the face amount of these bills will be payable without interest at maturity. Taxpayers desiring to apply these bills in payment of June 15, 1961, income and profits taxes have the privilege of surrendering them to any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, not more than fifteen days before June 15, 1961, and receiving receipts therefor showing the face amount of the bills so surrendered. These receipts may be submitted in lieu of the bills on or before June 15, 1961, to the District Director of Internal Revenue for the District in which such taxes are payable. The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 18, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, October 11, 1960 .

A-951

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Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 18, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made

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on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 18, 1960.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $500,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on October 21, 1960, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for Treasury bills 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.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

A-950

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated July 14, 1960, and the other series to be dated October 13, 1960, which were offered on October 5, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 10. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing January 12, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing April 13, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.337 a/	2.623%	98.460 b/	3.046%
Low	99.308	2.738%	98.439	3.088%
Average	99.318	2.698% 1/	98.443	3.079% 1/

a/ Excepting three tenders totaling $442,000
b/ Excepting four tenders totaling $2,200,000
22 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
The entire amount of 182-day bills bid at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 24,311,000	$ 14,311,000	$ 21,236,000	$ 11,236,000
New York	1,323,522,000	650,022,000	828,862,000	360,892,000
Philadelphia	31,165,000	16,165,000	6,600,000	1,600,000
Cleveland	37,087,000	32,087,000	20,601,000	5,501,000
Richmond	15,230,000	15,230,000	2,466,000	2,266,000
Atlanta	22,300,000	21,800,000	7,369,000	6,757,000
Chicago	185,747,000	129,847,000	108,804,000	52,604,000
St. Louis	25,556,000	24,166,000	8,615,000	7,615,000
Minneapolis	14,828,000	14,828,000	6,175,000	2,875,000
Kansas City	31,950,000	28,950,000	16,270,000	11,170,000
Dallas	14,491,000	14,491,000	6,788,000	6,788,000
San Francisco	48,107,000	38,107,000	61,601,000	31,176,000
TOTALS	$1,774,294,000	$1,000,004,000 c/	$1,095,487,000	$500,480,000 d/

c/ Includes $234,728,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.318
d/ Includes $57,184,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.443
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.75%, for the 91-day bills, and 3.17%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

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RELEASE A. M. NEWSPAPERS, Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated July 14, 1960, and the other series to be dated October 13, 1960, which were offered on October 5, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 10. Tenders were invited for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

RANGE OF ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE BIDS:	91-day Treasury bills maturing January 12, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing April 13, 1961	
	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate	Price	Approx. Equiv. Annual Rate
High	99.337 a/	2.623%	98.460 b/	3.046%
Low	99.308	2.738%	98.439	3.088%
Average	99.318	2.698% 1/	98.443	3.079% 1/

a/ Excepting three tenders totaling $442,000
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22 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted
The entire amount of 182-day bills bid at the low price was accepted

TOTAL TENDERS APPLIED FOR AND ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS:

District	Applied For	Accepted	Applied For	Accepted
Boston	$ 24,311,000	$ 14,311,000	$ 21,236,000	$ 11,236,000
New York	1,323,522,000	650,022,000	828,862,000	360,892,000
Philadelphia	31,165,000	16,165,000	6,600,000	1,600,000
Cleveland	37,087,000	32,087,000	20,601,000	5,501,000
Richmond	15,230,000	15,230,000	2,466,000	2,266,000
Atlanta	22,300,000	21,800,000	7,369,000	6,757,000
Chicago	185,747,000	129,847,000	108,804,000	52,604,000
St. Louis	25,556,000	24,166,000	8,615,000	7,615,000
Minneapolis	14,828,000	14,828,000	6,175,000	2,875,000
Kansas City	31,950,000	28,950,000	16,270,000	11,170,000
Dallas	14,491,000	14,491,000	6,788,000	6,788,000
San Francisco	48,107,000	38,107,000	61,601,000	31,176,000
TOTALS	$1,774,294,000	$1,000,004,000 c/	$1,095,487,000	$500,480,000 d/

c/ Includes $234,728,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.318
d/ Includes $57,184,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.443
1/ On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.75%, for the 91-day bills, and 3.17%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any of all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $400,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 17, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 17, 1960. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, October 6, 1960.

A-949

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 364-day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 17, 1960, in the amount of $2,006,582,000, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated October 17, 1960, and will mature October 16, 1961, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 11, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. (Notwithstanding the fact that these bills will run for 364 days, the discount rate will be computed on a bank discount basis of 360 days, as is currently the practice on all issues of Treasury bills.) It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or t make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

A-949

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
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face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $400,000 ~~(x2x)~~ or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 17, 1960 ~~x(xbx)~~, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 17, 1960 ~~x(xbx)~~. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Tuesday, October 11, 1960.

Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, October 6, 1960.

A-948

The Treasury will issue $1-1/2 billion of 1-year (364-day) Treasury bills, for cash or in exchange for the $2 billion of Treasury bills which mature on October 17, 1960. The new bills will be sold on an auction basis, and tenders for such bills will be received on October 11, 1960. Payment for these bills cannot be made by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

Full details regarding the offering of the bills to be issued on October 17, 1960, and to mature on October 16, 1961, are being released at this time.

In addition, the Treasury will borrow $3-1/2 billion to cover its anticipated cash requirements during the remainder of the calendar year, including $500 million to cover the reduction in the October 17, 1960, bills. These funds will be obtained from the issuance of:

> $3-1/2 billion, or thereabouts, of 244-day Treasury bills, Tax Anticipation Series, to be dated October 21, 1960, and to mature June 22, 1961.

These tax anticipation bills will be acceptable at par in payment of income and profits taxes due June 15, 1961. They may be paid for by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts. Tenders for the bills, which will be sold on an auction basis, will be received on October 18, 1960. Full details regarding the offering of this issue of tax anticipation bills will be released next week.

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Thursday, October 6, 1960.

A-948

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Full details regarding the offering of this issue of tax anticipation bills will be released next week.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Departmment of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated July 14, 1960, (91 days remaining until maturity date on January 12, 1961) and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on October 13, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing October 13, 1960.Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

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

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

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT 10

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE A-947
Wednesday, October 5, 1960

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing October 13, 1960, in the amount of $ 1,501,320,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued October 13, 1960, in the amount of $ 1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated July 14, 1960, and to mature January 12, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $ 500,189,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $ 500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated October 13, 1960, and to mature April 13, 1961.

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time, Monday, October 10, 1960. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, 4:00 P. M., EDT,
Wednesday, October 5, 1960.

A-947

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

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

Net budget receipts, fiscal years 1960 and 1961

Revised estimate of receipts, fiscal year 1961, compared with the January 1960 budget estimate, and actual receipts in 1960, with underlying income assumptions

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual, fiscal year 1960	Estimated, fiscal year 1961	
		Jan. 1960 Budget	Current revision
Individual income taxes	40.7	43.7	43.7
Corporation income taxes	21.5	23.5	21.5
Excise taxes (net)	9.1	9.5	9.4
Miscellaneous receipts	4.0	3.9	3.8
Other	3.0	3.3	3.0
Net budget receipts	78.4	84.0	81.5

	Underlying income assumptions		
	Calendar year		
	1959	1960	
Income levels:			
Personal income	383.3	405.0 1/	405.0
Corporate profits	47.0	51.0	47.0

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
Tax Analysis Staff

October 3, 1960

1/ The personal income assumption in the January 1960 Budget was $402 billion. In July 1960 the Commerce Department revised upwards its current estimate of personal income. The January 1960 Budget estimate shown is an approximation of the estimate actually used, adjusted to current national income levels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR RELEASE 6:30 P. M. (EDT)
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1960 A-946

STATEMENT BY TREASURY ON ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN MID-YEAR BUDGET REVIEW

Practically the entire decline since January in estimated tax receipts is accounted for by the decline of some $2 billion in estimated corporate tax receipts. This is due in part to the impact on business activity of the inventory adjustment referred to last week by the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the fact that some costs of doing business have continued to rise while selling prices have remained relatively stable and in some cases have declined. The remainder of the difference in the two estimates of receipts is due to legislative changes not provided for in the January estimates and the downward revised estimates of miscellaneous receipts, primarily from non-tax sources.

Although corporate profits are now estimated lower than our January estimates, they are expected to equal the record breaking year of 1959.

The mid-year review states that almost 80 percent of the downward revision in estimated total receipts for the fiscal year 1961 is accounted for by the estimated decline in corporation profits in the present calendar year. In actuality, the lower corporation tax receipts account for about 90 percent of the lower receipts because $345 million of the total reduction in the current estimate is due to the transfer of Federal unemployment tax receipts to a trust account, in accordance with Social Security Act amendments of 1960. (This accounting change will not affect the over-all surplus or deficit.)

Corporations, of course, pay taxes only on profits -- not on their gross receipts. The fact is that over-all economic activity remains very high as the mid-year review notes, with personal income (including all individuals' wages and salaries) expected to total at least $405 billion for the year, the same as was estimated in January.

For the purpose of this review, it is being assumed that gross national product for the third quarter will approximate the same level as the second quarter, with a rise expected in the fourth quarter. The total for the year is expected to be within 1 percent of our January estimate of $512 billion (changed from the January $510 billion figure because of revised Commerce Department figures). Significantly, the prospective 1960 GNP is almost $25 billion more than the 1959 total of $482 billion and in view of the relative stability of prices, this represents substantial growth in real terms.

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	Underlying income assumptions, Calendar year: 1959	1960	
Income levels:			
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Corporate profits	47.0	51.0	47.0

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
Tax Analysis Staff

October 3, 1960

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DATE LOANED	BORROWER'S NAME	PHONE NUMBER